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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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CAPTAIN LAMBERT WICKES, C. N.—A MARYLAND FORERUNNER OF COMMODORE JOHN PAUL JONES, C. N.

DeCourcy W. Thom.

"Like the dyer's hand subdued to what it works in" sang Shakespeare or Shakespeare-Bacon,—have it as you like,—when illustrating the influence of environment. So, thought I, was Lambert Wickes led chiefly to become a sailor man. For he was born and lived during all of his formative youth in a habitat almost surrounded by navigable water and was enured to all the water sports as there had been the case with three generations of his Wickes fore-bears in this country. I do not know about such influences on the Wickes' in their English Home in Chester near the River Dee, Cheshire. But, later, I shall tell about them on their former estate "Wickcliffe"—Eastern Neck Island, Chester River, Kent County, Maryland. But, now let me say that seeking proof of my hypothesis that those bred near the waters are prone to go down to the sea in ships, I learned that very many noted sailor-men had, indeed, been so bred. That is the case with our own Maryland, Barney, Buchanan, and Semmes and with Pellew, Perry, de Ruyter, de Ledres, Hein, Van Tromp, Witte, Barry, John Paul Jones, Colbert, Drake, Saumerez, Blake, Nelson, et al., et al. There I said to myself my hypothesis is probably right; but there must be some printed list of great sailor-men which will allow

me to stop this delving into many separate books to learn the breeding area of each of them. So I came to find and to possess that very interesting volume " Naval Officers, their heredity and development ", by Charles Benedict Davenport, assisted by Mary Theresa Scudder and published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., 1919. Alas! Mr. Davenport therein asserts that in-born traits (heredity) have been the major control in producing great sailor-men, and great sailor nations. Here again tangent rather than exact opposite probably states the truth. Truth is said to lie at the bottom of a well. Actually it oscillates between the various conclusions of pains-taking students until finally it comes to rest upon the broad basis of a reasoned compromise.

Let us study Lambert Wickes, accordingly, and place him on the monument which he so long has splendidly deserved in vain. But let me qualify slightly: The United States Government did this thing in his honor:—Name a Destroyer for him. That christening took place at Bath, Maine, some thirteen years ago and Miss Page Wickes, great-great-niece of Captain Lambert Wickes, C. N., and daughter of our valuable townsman, the Major Joseph Wickes of today, was invited by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to act as sponsor, as representing the elder Wickes line in Maryland. She could not do so. But her cousin Miss Anne Elizabeth Y. Wickes, daughter of the well-known Dr. Walter F. Wickes, did officiate most happily. Our gallant and hardy Maryland Gentleman, Captain Lambert Wickes, C. N., was born and lived during all of his formative youth at his family's home " Wickcliffe " whence stretch many leagues of water Westernly, and Southernly, and Easternly. Upon the broad Chesapeake to the West of " Wickcliffe " foreign ships kept coming and going in those days and later passed it on the night of August 1st-2nd, 1814, when numerous boat crews under the Command of Lieutenant General Charles J. Napier pulling with muffled oars from Vice Admiral Warren's English war ships anchored off Chester River made for " Blakeford " at an earthen ramport called Fort Hawkins, which had also served as a fort in the Revolutionary War. Fort Hawkins is on the shore north of

Queenstown Creek. The British planned to surprise and capture that Village. Marching across "Blakeford" they came to the unsuspected Coursey Creek (the present big Queenstown Creek) and so were foiled and repaired to their camp on Kent Island. Next night the British troops marched from their "huts" in the woods of Kent Island and early on August 3rd, 1814, at dawn reached Queenstown, which they partly destroyed after losing some soldiers in a brush with the Queen Anne's County Militia at a place called "Slippery Hill." Then troops from that same fleet of Vice Admiral Sir John Warren made a landing on the shore of the Chesapeake opposite Chestertown and fought the Kent County Militia in the battle of Caulk's Field, where another Major Joseph Wickes, a nephew of our Captain Lambert Wickes did good and valiant service and where Captain Sir Peter Parker, Royal Navy, a first cousin of Lord Byron, the poet, was killed. He is buried immediately to the left of the main entrance to St. Margaret's, the Parish Church of "Westminister Abbey," London, England.

Standing by Sir Peter's tomb I have thought of all these happenings near our Maryland Chester River Country which is said to have been named by the original Major Joseph Wickes after his old home, Chester, England. Full particulars of these attacks on Queenstown and at "Caulk's Field" can be found in articles contributed respectively by myself and by the late Judge Alfred Pearce to the first number of the Patriotic Marylander. They are but samples of other such historical happenings and of notable Characters connected with Maryland. For, indeed, from the mountains and glades of Garrett to the Ocean swept border of Worcester and from poetic Cecil to chaste and classic St. Mary's and in the kind City of Baltimore—that is in all Maryland—we have been plentifully supplied with eminent historical performances. I chance to have indicated in the shape of a St. Andrews Cross our venerable and beautiful State. That figure can well be used for it signifies service and Maryland has led the world in projecting her polity upon the tri-une foundation of Freedom of Religious Worship according to any Christian form; separation of Church and Church; and in vouch-

safing to every free man a vote. "Wickcliffe" was near the center of all these doings. Thence it must have wooed Lambert Wickes successfully very often to pleasures upon its leagues and leagues of sparkling water surrounding it. And, it must have likewise influenced him through heredity for his family had lived with it for generations before him.

First living at "Wickcliffe" was his great-grandfather, Major Joseph Wickes, who for some years previous had dwelt at the present Love Point, Kent Island, three miles to the Southward. The Major was thirty-eight when he established himself on Eastern Neck Island in the year 1650, on land which by 1657 totaled 850 acres and was patented to him on January 19th, 1659, for having transported between the years 1650 and 1657 himself and 16 other persons into the Province of Maryland. He died in 1692 and his son, Samuel, who lived until 1732 and had married Frances Wilmer, reigned in his stead on "Wickcliffe" where the Major had built a good house some 40 years before on the south shore of Eastern Neck Island, Chester River, Kent County, Maryland. One of the eight children of that marriage was Samuel who married Mary, daughter of James Smith and Sarah Hynson. They, also, were water-side folk. Three of their four sons became deep sea sailors. The first of that trio was Samuel, who was wont to sail out of Philadelphia to Europe as ship captain and had with him his next younger brother, the heroic Lambert, who is the subject of this paper. The third son was Richard. I do not know how Samuel passed from earth, but presently I shall tell you how Lambert and Richard sacrificed their lives for our great country. But, first I would have you picture them as their early habits and characters were being formed.

Do you see them in the old part of "Wickcliffe" house which still exists or gunning for upland or water birds or on the gray sands of Wickes' beach, which is near the old house, or swimming in the broad and deep Chester River or learning the handling of a sail boat or dreaming the long, long dreams of youth for adventures far and near as they gaze through the thin vapor arising from broad Chesapeake Bay at clouds unsurpassed in

beauty and color and which had been blown there from far and mystic seas whose surrounding countries it were fine to visit? Have gorgeous water Sun-sets ever sent your own dreams racing to foreign shores and dering do? Know you the infinite play and glory of light and color with which The Almighty Artist has deigned to paint those Sun-sets for your pleasure? There in the full gamut of gorgeous coloring stretch out the "cats-tails," stringy clouds; the night clouds in ever broadening bands; or the piled-up convex clouds that sometimes seem just like a distant mountain range. And, then, perhaps come the Night Clouds ending may-hap with dusky clouds freighted with moisture from distant summer or winter seas. And, perhaps you, too, have often peered entrancedly down 'the long track and trail of splendor cast upon the level water' by 'the evening Sun descending' and felt drawn to Faraway and glorious adventuring. I confess that just such influences held me many and many a time when I was a boy at my dear old home "Blakeford" on Chester River just two miles east of "Wickcliffe" and made me long to enter the American Navy.

And, surely the Wickes' household must often have called the boys into old "Wickcliffe" for shelter in porch or hall in hot Summer or again in stark Winter to the delicious poetry of an open wood fire whence late of evenings was to be heard o'erhead the weird calls of water fowl wending restward. Ah! home and dreams of folk and lands and doings of far away.

Such are samples of the normal settings of the lives of Chester River folk; Wickes, Ringgold, Hynson, Carvile, DeCourcy, Wright, Emory, Ruth, Blake, Tilghman, Earle, Bordley, Barroll, Eccleston and others to all of whom and to many more thereabout the Wickes family was related by blood or friendship. The Chester River was to all of them a sail-boat highway. From that River's four mile opening into Chesapeake Bay and about four miles up the River is Hail Point (locally and colloquially known as "Hell Point"). To Hail Point, and its fine and storied line of pine trees used to come merchant ships from Europe on their way to Chestertown, the Eastern Shore Custom House, some 15 miles up the River. The three brothers, Sam-

uel, Lambert and Richard, were often on such vessels stopped there to be quarantined. Numerous vessels from far away from time to time furnished thrill to the folk living along the shores of the broad and deep Chester River and to its quasi capital, Chestertown: Chestertown with its "Kent County Public School" later to become Washington College and with its races and merrymaking: Chestertown whose citizens undisguised and in broad daylight on May 13th, 1774, threw into Chester River the obnoxious tea brought there in the brig "Geddes" in opposition to the "resolve" of the Thirteen American Colonies. Many of the members of those Chester River families have commanded deep sea ships or have travelled on them or have longed for Far-away because their youth had been nurtured amongst the dear, free, self reliant, poetic surroundings of which I am telling.

So was nurtured Lambert Wickes.

Such was the life, such were the people, such the surroundings, and such was the family breed which gave us the hardy Lambert Wickes, pioneer Captain of the Continental Navy.

Lambert Wickes, born soon after 1735, educated, we may believe, at Kent County Public School, now become Washington College, Chestertown, and by the life on Eastern Neck Island and Chester River; by the religious influence of his beautiful old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, near Tolchester, Kent County, and then by deep sea service under his brother, Captain Samuel Wickes, who thus co-operated with the famous Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shipping firm of Morris (Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution) and Thomas Willing who, also, was a bright and shining light throughout all the long dark days of our country's seven years struggle for Freedom through the Revolutionary War. When his brother, Captain Samuel Wickes, retired, Lambert became Captain in his stead. From 1768 through 1770 he commanded a series of deep sea vessels usually for Morris and Willing. One was the "Molly" built either in Philadelphia or in deep Grays Inn Creek, Eastern Neck Island, Chester River, Kent County, Maryland. It is thought that the brig "Molly" property of Morris and Willing

was converted into the "Reprisal" so dearly beloved by Lambert Wickes and commanded by him throughout his whole service in the Continental Navy. All this is of keener interest to me because I happen to know Grays Inn Creek through passing often very near it to my ducking club, "Cedar Point Farm," Eastern Neck Island, which owns "Hail Point" and much of the adjacent lands once belonging to the family of Lambert Wickes.

How Lambert Wickes spent his time between 1770 and the end of 1773 is not definitely known. It is believed, however, that period of something over two years was spent by him with his brother Samuel on a farm on the Queen Anne's side of Chester River not very far from Chestertown and owned by Samuel's wife who is believed to have been connected with the Blake family. But Lambert was at sea again in 1774, for on November 10th of that year he sailed to this country from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, the good ship "Neptune" (90 tons, crew 14, built in Maryland in 1773, registered in the Patuxent) and laden with European goods and bringing in 56 "servants." Peaceful enough all that. But in the distance the dogs of wars were growling ever more and more fiercely. And soon the war drums of the Revolution beat their tocsin. Events rushed on. The second American Congress convened, adopted the Declaration of Independence, planned for an army and planned for a navy. The Secret Committee on correspondence of that Congress, acting through its Marine Committee composed of Robert Morris, Josiah Bartlett, Samuel Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Silas Deane, Francis Lewis, Stephen Crane, George Read, William Paca, Richard Henry Lee, Joseph Hewes, Christopher Gadsden and possibly Button Gwinnett—one from each Colony—organized a Navy and appointed these 24 gallant Captains:

1. James Nicholson,
2. John Manly,
3. Hector McNiel,
4. Dudley Saltonstall,
5. Nicholas Biddle,
6. Thomas Thompson,
7. John Barry,
8. Thomas Read,
9. Thomas Grennall,
10. Charles Alexander,

11. Lambert Wickes,
12. Abraham Whipple,
13. John B. Hopkins,
14. John Hodge,
15. William Hallock,
16. Hoysted Hacker,
17. Isaiah Robinson,
18. John Paul Jones,
19. James Josiah,
20. Elisha Hinman,
21. Joseph Olney,
22. James Robinson,
23. John Young,
24. Elisha Warner.

Of those twenty-four Captains James Nicholson of Chestertown ranked first and was General Commandant. His brother Samuel was also of Chestertown and served as Lieutenant under John Paul Jones in the " Bon Homme Richard " fight with the " Serapis." And of Captain Wickes we are telling. Captain Barry was also of Maryland.

Robert Morris, the predominantly influential Chairman of the Marine Committee, knew well our Maryland sailor man, Lambert Wickes, and had him ranked eleven in that list and soon got him a ship, the brig " Reprisal " armed with 16 six-pounder guns. Not only had Lambert Wickes proved himself a splendidly efficient Captain for Morris and Willings' Vessels but he had also long been a member of the famous " Captains of Ships Club " of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose skilled ranks were to furnish many of our privateer or Naval commanders in the Revolutionary War. And, Wickes' character was generously good: He was a Mason in good standing in the Philadelphia lodge. A great honor his to out-rank by seven numbers such a hero as that great immortal, Captain John Paul Jones. Fate was kind in decreeing that our gallant Captain Lambert Wickes of Maryland should first perform for our country many such glorious deeds as have made justly famous the illustrious John Paul Jones. But, fate was drastic with Wickes. She wove into her portentous web that he should die just 16 months after he had become a member of our Continental Navy; but graciously crowded into those sixteen months his splendid and dashing and pioneer service for the American Nation struggling to be free to work out their own salvation by winning the Revolutionary struggle. Thus then began the glorious last sixteen months of

the life of Captain Lambert Wickes on 'this distracted globe': on June 10th, 1776, the Council of Secret Correspondence of Congress—through the Marine Committee—ordered Lambert Wickes, Captain of his beloved Continental little brig "Reprisal," 16 Six pound guns, to bring in her munitions of war from the beautiful French Island, Martinique, after taking there William Bingham, our Commercial Agent. Sailing from Philadelphia on May 1st, 1776, Wickes waited twenty days at Fort Island near the mouth of the Delaware River because British War Vessels were blockading it. Then about the twenty-first of the month he slipped out at night with a convoy of two merchant vessels which he saw safely on their way and then at the end of ten days regained the Delaware. There he was blocked in by British War ships until June twenty-eight, he went to the assistance of the "Nancy." Clearing thence on June 28th, he soon sighted the Continental brig, "Nancy" from St. Croix with 386 barrels of gunpowder for the Continental Army. Six British men-of-war were pursuing her. She had to be run ashore. Wickes' staunch "Reprisal" and the fleet war ship "Lexington" commanded by Captain Barry, C. N., held at bay five boat crews from H. M. S. "Kingfisher" and so saved over 200 barrels of that powder before leaving the "Nancy" in whose cabin they had laid a train of gunpowder, having, also, put 50 pounds of it in the furled mainsail in order to cause an explosion which presently destroyed the "Nancy" and 40 or more of the enemy who had finally boarded it. We lost very few men. But in that necrology was Richard Wickes, 3rd. Lieutenant of the "Reprisal" and the dear young brother of Lambert Wickes. Here is Lambert Wickes' letter of July 2nd, 1776, to his brother Samuel telling of all this happening:

"Cape May Rhode, July 2nd, 1776.

"Dear Brother—This will inform you of my proceedings since I left Philadelphia which place we left y^{e} 1st May but was detained at the Fort Island 20 Days by the Comeing up of the Roebuck & Liverpool Ships Warr as soon as they came down we followed them & went out on a short cruise of 10 Days then

returned here again dureing this Time Nothing very materal happened more than convoying several vessails off & bringing some more safe in one of which was a large Ship from Jamaca taken by the Sloop Congress a Privatter belonging to Philad, the Prizes Cargo was very valueable as it consisted of Sugar and Rum we have bin blocked up here ever since our Return by a Fleet of brittish Ships Warr & nothing more had happened since our Return until Friday y^e^ 28th June when we Ware informed by the Guard at Cape May that there was a Brig about 4 or 5 Leagues to y^e^ East ward of Cape May standing in a long shore. We re'cd this Inform at Dusk & thought it best to let the Captn^s^ Barry of the Brig Livingston & Bauldwin of the Schooner Wasp go out to their Assistance it being light winds & the Chance difficult we Could not get out with the Ship. I ordered our Brig to go & assist the Brig & Schooner out & was strongly solicited by our Brother Richard, to let him go to Command the Berge which I refused several Times but at last was prevailed on to let him go. they stretched out and came too an Anchor about 3 or 4 miles to East ward of Cape May all Night as it was so dark they could not see the Brig in the Morning they saw the Brigg 3 Leagues Dist to y^e^ E- ward and 2 men Awarr & 2 Tenders in Chase the Brigg & Schoner finding it impossible to be of any Service streched into the Rhode when our Brother Richard pushed off to their Assistance & borded her in Defiance of the Man Awarr who was so near as to fire often at them on getting Bord thought it most prudient to cut her Cable & runn her a Shore in order to save her Cargo if possible as it concisted of Powder Arms Rum Sugar & dry Goods. they got her a Shore, where they soon were joined by Captn Barry in his Boat By this Time the Kingfisher had got in so near as to heave Shots farr over them and keep up & very heavy Fire on them Not with stand g this they got to work and landed the Goods as fast as possible, on their seing this they maned four Boats in order to bord the Brigg if possible these Boats were soon beat of & sent back from whence they came when they then turned their Fire with redoubled Fury from the Kingfisher who had then anchored about 3 or 4 Hundred yards from the

Brigg after fireing for near half an Hour they manned 5 Boats & sent them to make a second attack as our People stile continued landing the Cargo as fast as possible from the Time the 5 Boats left the Ship they keep up so constant a Fire from the Ship that they obliged our Men to leave the Brigg & take to the Beach where they fought the five Barges for about half an Hour during which Time they killed several of their Men which they saw fall over bord besides others wounded they got Possession of the Brigg at last who blew up in about five Minutes after they borded her and all so blue up one of their Boats and a great Number of their Men on this Accident happening the other 4 Boats made off as fast as possible in a shattered Condition weakly maned the loss sustained on our side was the Life of our dear Brother who was shott through the Arm and Body by a Cannon Shott 4 or 5 Minutes before the Action ended. we have this Consolation that he fought like a brave Man & was fore most in every Transaction of that Day this is confessed by Captn Barry whome was

L. W.

Look in the Supplement for more—
Suplyment

present all the Time he is much regreted by all the Officers in our Fleet & particularly Captn Barry who says a braver Man never existed than he was. in him I have lost a dear Brother & a good Officer which I know not where or how to replace there was one Man belonging to the Brigg wounded whom I think will dye this was all the Loss on our Side, we guge that they Lost from 40 to 50 Men at least & one of their long Boats, the Train that blew the Brigg up was laid by our People before they left the Vessel but we are not certain whether they or us set it on fire. We saved 265 half Barrels of Powder, 50 Muskets 2 three Pounders three Swivels & about 1000 wort dry Good. out of her in about 4 Hours the Action lasted from 8 A. M. til M. D. youl recv from Allen Moore Esq^{re} one Ba^{l} Sugar and one Bagg Coffe I arivd just at the close of the Action Time enough

to see him expire after a noble Contest in the Arms of Victory. he was buried very decently y^e^ 30th June in the Meeting House Yard at Cape May when the Clergymen preached a very deacent Sermon. youl disclose this Secret with as much Caution as possible to our Sisters Please give my Love to Nancy the Children & our Sisters & my Complyments to all Relations from your affectionate Brother

Lamb^t^ Wickes

P. S. I am now going a Cruise to the Westindies—the coffee/ comes by Duck Creek— L. W.

Dutiful as ever, Captain Wickes did not stop because of his own great private grief about Richard but put to sea July 3rd. Now let me give you a log of his performances: — He captured on the following days these ships and treated them as I shall briefly indicate: — July 11th, English merchant ship "Friendship", value 35,000 pounds sterling, gave her Captain liberty and private property and accepted his crew as volunteers to the American service; July 13th, English Schooner "Peter", sent with the "Friendship" to Philadelphia, to be sold for the public account. Soon afterwards he captured the "Neptune" an English ship which doubtless was sold for the public account. And, then the "Duchess of Leinster" was captured, which, being an Irish ship, Wickes released as an influence toward having the Irish oppose England.

Next Captain Wickes had a fight with the British man-of-war "Shark" off St. Pierre, Martinique. Putting the "Shark" to flight he entered the harbor, landed an important passenger, our Commercial Agent William Bingham, received on board 4 French Military Officers volunteers for the American Army and sailed for Philadelphia. After eight days there he was ordered to refit as rapidly as possible for two months active service at sea. October 24th, brought him news that he was to take Benjamin Franklin and his grandson Commissioner William Temple Franklin and Benjamin Franklin Bache to France and serve there as Commissioners Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane (later Arthur Lee served as a third Commis-

sioner), also might order after which he was to capture off Falmouth the English "Lisbon Packet" carrying specie. That capture made, he was to take to France any coin she was carrying and deliver it to Dr. Franklin, Mr. Silas Deane or Mr. Thomas Morris (brother of Robert Morris), Commissioner-agent at Nantes of the Secret Committee. The "Reprisal" carying Franklin and his two grandsons left the Delaware in very early November and sighted Nantes on the 29th of that month. Thus the first American man-of-war visited European waters.

Franklin loved the dash of Captain Wickes and officially praised his frequent drilling and skill at sea. It must have gratified him to see Wickes capture on the 27th and 28th of November two English richly laden brigantines which were soon sold secretly to French merchants. And we may be sure that during their voyage Franklin primed Wickes of the plan for Wickes to harass from France as a base English Shipping and thus help persuade France of the efficiency of our Thirteen Confederated Colonies, and lead England to irritate France by pressure of diplomatic objections to the aid and comfort we were receiving in her ports. His resourceful skill had to find plausible excuse that the French officials should not order him to sea immediately. He reported "Reprisal" unfitted for sea duty and invited inspection and during the night before it had his crew pump sea water into the hold of his ship.

During the winter of 1776 Wickes refitted the "Reprisal" very slowly and by skillful delay until the "Lexington" and "Dolphin" could join him as squadron Commander. Meanwhile he kept guard over his prisoners in order to exchange them for captured Americans and busily inspected ships to be bought for the service of his country. In mid-January, 1777, Captain Wickes is thought to have infested the coasts of Western and Northern Spain and the mouth of the English Channel. There on February 5th, 1777, after forty minutes fight he captured the "Lisbon Packet" as he had been ordered to do and, also, on this cruise captured the "Polly and Nancy"; the "Hibernia"; the "Generous Friends"; the "Betty"; and

the "Swallow". As the last mentioned vessel contained nothing of value and was not serviceable Wickes gave her back to her officers. In April Wickes was joined by the armed cruiser "Lexington" and the sloop "Dolphin" which from his own game ship the "Reprisal" he was to command as a squadron as I have previously indicated. This was the first American squadron to visit European waters.

Under advice of 'the Secret Committee of Correspondence' that squadron was ordered by Franklin and Deane to intercept the Irish linen ships in order to secure linen much needed in America rather than to cruise in the North sea for the Baltic ships or off the coast of Guinea as had been first proposed. The squadron of 3 vessels sailed from France on May 28th, 1777, to round Great Britain by way of the North Sea. They were pursued in vain by her majesty's ship "Foudroyante" and on January 19th, sighted the Northern Islands. Thence they entered that perilous trap, the Irish Sea, which stretches as we know between England and the East coast of Ireland. There on January 19th, the squadron took and sank the sloop "Merion", and treated likewise the brig "Expedition", and captured and sent to France the "Bellisle", and made a fourth capture which they allowed to go free. The bag for January 20th was the brig "Jenny and Sally", sent to France; the sloop "Jason", sent to France; the "Jenny and Peggy", which was sunk; and the sloop "Edward and Ann", sent to France. The stuffing for the bag on the 21st was the bark "John and Thomas", sent to France; and on the 22nd, the brigs "Graystock", and "Favorite", which last they sank and on the 23rd, the "Grace", the "Peggy", and the "Crawford".

Being burdened with many prisoners he put them on the "Crawford" to be taken by the Captain of the "John and Thomas" to the English authorities at Whitehaven. Anticipating consequent pursuit by English war vessels he sailed further down the Irish Channel pausing long enough on June 25th to capture the sloop "John and Peter" which he freed as he could not spare a crew to carry her to France. Then to speedily regain his base he sailed between the dangerous Scilly Islands

and Lands End that afternoon to so escape any English cruisers lurking seaward. And on June 26th, the hardy Wickes ended his foray by capturing another prize which he sent to France. The morning of June 27th, showed Wickes an English 74 gun man-of-war. She closely chased his squadron. The swift "Dolphin" and swift "Lexington" got safely away, but, says Cooper's *Naval History,* Wickes only saved the "Reprisal" by sawing away her bulwarks and cutting away some of her timbers and throwing overboard her guns. The "Reprisal" and "Dolphin" made St. Malo that night; the "Lexington" made Morlaix within the next week. Though Wickes' broken schedule had not offered fair chance for his squadron to capture the much desired linen ships he had sailed around Ireland, had captured 18 vessels, had foundationally alarmed England, had caused the celebrated Chester fair to be abandoned (by the way, as I have said, it was in Chester that the Wickes family had been living for many generations before Major Joseph Wickes established himself at "Wickcliffe" on Chester River, Maryland), had greatly raised English insurance rates, and had enormously reduced English merchandise shipping in National bottoms.

In reporting his cruise to the American Commissioners Franklin, his old fellow voyager, and Duane, residing in Paris, Lambert Wickes proved himself the true gentleman he was by giving generous praise to his associates. His foray of a month had worn down the men and the three little vessels of his squadron. He rushed refitting. Before that was complete our Commissioners at Paris ordered the "Reprisal" and "Lexington" held for further orders. Then began intensified pressure from England on France against neutral France allowing the buying of war vessels in her territory and then permitting them to be there fitted out for attack upon English interests. Thus it was that Franklin and our other Commissioners were led to order the cocky little "Reprisal" commanded by the dashing Lambert Wickes and having the "Dolphin" as consort to sail for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the United States. That last adventure of the intrepid Wickes began on September 14th,

1777. For sixteen days all went well but on October 1st, 1777, in the midst of a furious storm the "Reprisal" was wrecked and sank near the treacherous "Banks of Newfoundland". Only one man escaped. Captain Lambert Wickes and all others of his gallant crew there found sailors' graves and so passed on to the shining reward of all good and faithful men.

Is it true that to a man drowning rush all the outstanding memories of his life? If so there in the midst of the murderous storm that was making end of him and of his faithful Ship, the "Reprisal," which he loved with all the concentrated love of his lonely bachelorhood, our dauntless Lambert Wickes tasted again the joys of his glorious firstness of leadership in Atlantic waters for the American cause; his Berserk leading of boarding parties; his other services to his native land; and then all the sweet thoughts of friends and of family and of the old home life at "Wickcliffe" whence so often he had seen 'the Sun descending cast upon the level water, one long track and trail of splendor down whose path as down a river Westward, Westward sped his thoughts into the purple Sunset, then into the dusk of evening and then — nay, now — into the dim hereafter.'

And so the end. But, 'well sleep the brave who sink to rest with all their Country's wishes blest'. Thus, therefore, in his beloved ship like a Viking of old passed to that bourne from which no traveller returns, the skilled, and brave, and dashing, and capable, and tactful, and diplomatic, and resourceful, and efficient, and devoted Lambert Wickes of Maryland, Captain in the Continental Navy, and first bearer of the American Flag on single Warship and in squadron into European waters.

And, O, my Brothers, when we've spent our years,
  And come at last to Heaven's shores,
And find the dew-fall of our tears
  Angelic used to cleanse our scores;
And scan life's main where we have sailed
  Our ships — good, bad, or quick, or tardy —

These can show proof, though all else failed,
His gallant ship and Wickes the Hardy.

DeCourcy W. Thom,

Baltimore, Maryland.

October 12th, 1931.

Bibliography. From Dr. Walter F. Wickes many photostatic copies of the proceedings of the Committee of Secret Correspondence of the Continental Congress, etc., etc. (some thirty or more), and a copy of a letter of Captain Lambert Wickes to his brother; some verbal information from Mr. Louis Bolander and magazine and newspaper articles by Mr. Louis Bolander; certain articles published in the Chestertown Transcript and in the Kent News; letters from Captain H. C. Cocke, Captain, U. S. N., Superintendent Navy records and Library Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; letters from Mr. Thomas DeCoursey Ruth; and co-operation as to finding of dates, genealogical lists, etc., etc., from Mr. Percy G. Skirven; Major Joseph L. Wickes, Mrs. Hope H. Barroll, Mr. Thomas L. Hines, Maryland Historical Society, The Peabody Institute, etc., etc.

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS. IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 404.)

Schedula Secunda de qua in libello presentibus annexa fit mentio.

Imprimis one bill of exchange paied unto Jeremye Blackman beareinge date 8° Martii 1633 amounteing to

115l.. 0.. 0

Item one bill of exchange beeareinge date 24 Martii 1633 paied to George Thompson

161.. 0.. 0

Item uppon bill of exchange beareinge date 23° Martii 1635 paied to Richard Howe

181.. 17.. 0

Item paied to John Jones uppon his bill of exchange dated 31 Martii 1635 the sum of

19.. 4.. 0

Item paied to Christofer Wormeley uppon his bill of exchange beareinge date 26° Maii 1635 the summe of

50.. 0.. 0

Ponit tamen etc.

3d Schedula

Charles Rex

Trustie and welbeloved wee greete you well By a petition exhibited unto us by our lovinge subjects William Clobery John Delabarre and David Morehead Wee are given to understande that whereas by our commission they had formerly traded planted and inhabited an Iland neare to Virginia which they have nominated the Kentish Iland and have to their great charge not only sent over a good number of people and cattle but bought the interest of the natives in that Iland nevertheless (as they informe) by pretence of a later pattent granted to the Lord Baltimore some of his companie have assaulted them and hurte some of the said Inhabitants and indeavore to drive them out and prohibite the Trade which is contrarie to Justice and the true intention of our grant to the said Lord Wee therefore hereby declare our expresse pleasure to bee that the planters bee in no sort interrupted in ther trade or plantacion by him or any other in his righte But rather that they bee incouraged to proceede cheerfully in soe good a worke And wee requier you our Governour and Counsell there and all other our Governours Leiutenants and officers in any of those countries in America to bee aydinge and assistinge unto them soe as they may peaceably enjoy the fruites of the labors And wee prohibit as well the said Lord Baltimore as all other pretenders under him or otherwise to plantacions in those parts to doe

them any violence or to distourbe or hinder them in ther honest proceedings and trade ther Given under our Signet at our honnor of Hampton Court the 8th day of October in the tenth yeare of our Reigne etc.

1634

To our trustie and wellebeloved our Governor and Councell of Virginia and to all our Leiutenants of Provinces and Countries in America Governors and others havinge any charge of Colonies of any of our Subjects and to all Captaines and masters of shipps and generally to all our Subjects whatsoever whome these Presents doe or may concerne.

III

High Court of Admiralty, Libels 98—No. 318.
15 Feb. 1638/9—Cleborne *c.* Cloberry. Libel.

Libels No. 98—318.

In Dei nomine Amen coram vobis venerabiti et egregio viro domino Henrico Marten Milite legum doctore supreme curie sue Majistatis Admirallitatis Anglie judice sive preside vestrove surrogate etc. Pars probi et discreti viri Willielmi Cleborne contra Willielmum Clobery Davidem Murhead et Georgium Evelyn ac contra et adversus quemcunque aliam per viam reconvenconis et querele etc omnibus modis efficacioribus via modo etc. necnon ad omnaru quemcunque juris effectum etc. dicit allegat et in hiis scriptis in jure proponit pront sequitur:

Imprimis That in the yeares 1630, 1631: 1632-1633-1634: 1635: 1636 and 1637 and in the monethes in the said yeares respectively concurreinge some or one of them he the foresaid William Clobery did intimate unto and tell the said William Claborne that he had a desire to adventure to Virginia and to Nova Scotia New England and the parts adjoininge to trade with the Indyans and Englishe for beaver and corne to which places hee said hee had formerly adventured and was informed by a Frenchman that longe lived and traded up the lakes of Canada on the backside of Virginia that there was a greate

trade to be had there. Et ponit conjunctim divisim et de quolibet.

2. Item that shortly after the premisses the said William Clobery and William Claiborne together with Maurice Thompson and others had severall meetings and discourses aboute a voyage to the parts aforesaid for trade with the Indyans and other designs and att length did conclude and resolve uppon the said voyage and to make a joynte stocke as partners in accompte of sixts and did agree to committ and did committ the manageinge and prosequetion thereof unto the said William Cleborne in the shipp called the Affrica of London. Et ponit ut supra.

3. Item that uppon the said agreement the said William Cloberry did promise and undertake on the behalfe of himselfe and his said partners to procure a patent under the broad seale of England for free trade in the parts aforesaid and for a certain Island in the Baye of Chesopeake in Virginia But the said Clobery not beinge able to procure the said patent instead thereof did then obtaine a commission under his Majesties signett of Scotland on which the said Cloberry persuaded the said Cleborne to relye for the present and not to lett it stopp or hinder the proceeding of the said voyage sayeinge that he would by some freindes which he had in courte within a shorte time procure the said patent with lardge priviledges or to that Effecte. Et ponit ut supra.

4. Item that the said Cloberry since the premisses hath from time to time undertaken and promised by his letters and otherwise to procure the said patent and by his advice caused the said Cleborne and such as inhabit uppon the said Island to oppose the graunte since passed under the broad seale of England unto the Lord Baltimore for a plantacion in Maryland as farr as concerned the said trade and plantacion And the said Cleborne did often by his letters written from the parts aforesaid and since his arrivale in England desire Cloberry and the foresaid David Morhead that there might be some treaty agreement or composicion made with the said Lord Baltimore

whereby they might peaceably proceede on the said designes but the said Cloberry and Morhead have refused to consent thereunto sayeinge that they had rather loose all then come under him and that hee doubted not but by theire freindes in court they should procure a patent for the said free trade and Island and to over throwe the said Lords graunte which thinges the said Cloberry and Murhead have not accomplished or Effected. Et ponit ut supra.

5. Item that the righte of the said commission and the Lord Baltimors graunte together with the differences between the said Lord Baltimore and the said Cloberry Murhead and partners were by his Majestie referred to the Lords commissioners for forreigne plantacions whoe by theire order beareinge date the 4th day of Aprill last past declared the foresaid commission under his Majesties signett of Scotland not to warrant or license the said trade or plantacion and have adjudged the said trade and plantacion absolutely to belong to the said Lord Baltimore by which the said Cloberry and Murhead their failing in their promise and wilfull proceedings in opposicion to the said Lord Baltimore the said joynt stocke and partners have sustained losse and damadge to the value of 10000 or at the least 8000li one sixte parte whereof belongeth to the saide Cleyborne Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuinarum summa majori media vel minori. Et ponit ut supra.

6. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaid some or one of them shortly after the said William Cleborne arrived att the said Island in Chesssopeyacke bay since called the Island of Kent in the said shippe the Affrica there happened a violent and sudden fire in the store houses where almost all the goods belonginge to the said joynte stocke were placed and putt by meanes whereof not onely the said storehouses and other houses thereunto adjoyninge but alsoe all or the greatest parte of the goods belonginge to the said joynte stocke as well such as were brought thither in the said shippe the Affrica as such as the said Cleborne had gott in trucke and trade with the Indyans were consumed and burnt in the absence of the said Cleborne whoe was then absent uppon the affaires of the said plantacion.

7. Item that after the premisses the said William Cleborne did by letters advise the said Cloberry and partners some or all of them of the misfortune which had happened to the said plantacion and joynt stocke by fire leaving them to theire own wills to adventure any more thither or not but withall advysed what goods they should send if they did adventure any more and that they should doe it with as much speede as might be and that in the meane time hee the said Cleborne would uphould the said plantacion and supplye all necessaryes out of his owne estate of goods and cattle in Virginia which were then of a good value. Et ponit ut supra.

8. Item that the said Cloberry and companie all some or one of them had notice of the said losse by fier and received the said Claiborns letters thereof in or aboute the monethes of January or February 1631 but for many moneths after the receipte of the said letters did neglect to send any supply to the said plantacion and there came noe supply unto the said plantacion from the said Cloberry and companie untill aboute twelve moneths after the receipte of the said letters and then hee supplyed the same in noe sufficient manner with men and such thinges as were absolutely necessary according to the said Cleborns advice unto them but promised further supplyes and therefore willed the said Cleborne to proceed in the said plantacion and trade cheerfully and not to be dismayed with the said losse of fier because (as the said Cloberrye affirmed in his letters) all new beginnings were difficulte which hee the said Cleborne accordinglye did to his best endeavour but contrary to their said promises of further supplyes the said Cloberry duringe the said Claibornes stay there after the said first supplye beinge by the space of five yeares never but one yeare sent any supply thither. Et ponit ut supra.

9. Item that the said plantacion and trade by the saied Cloberrye and companie their neglect to supplye the same hath bine exceedingly damnified and the people there have indured much want and misery beeinge in danger to bee distroyed by the Indians for want of men and municon to defend the same

which the saide Indians often threatened and attempted to doe the said plantacion beinge then aboute 150 myles distant from any other English plantacion and havinge noe passage thither but by land insoemuch that the said Claiborne was inforced to buy goods at excessive deere rates in Virginia in regarde of the necessity of them and the buyeing of them beeinge deferred till the last shipps arrived at Virginia because till then the said Claiborne expected goods from the said Cloberry and companie and by reason of the premisses in this Article mencioned the said plantacion and joynt stocke are dampnified to the vallue of 8000^{li}-7000-6000 or at least 5000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summe etc. Et ponit ut supra.

10. Item that the said plantacion and trade beeinge soe hindered and left unsupplyed by the said Cloberry and companie the said Claiborne was necessarily constrayned to supply and did by vertue of [the] agreement made between the said partners or some of them with the said Claiborne before his departure for England supplye the said plantacion with goods people and neccesaryes at his owne proper coste and charges for truckinge stuffe servants apparrell pinnaces and boates housekeeping allowance for the minister servants wages municion and other necessaryes by meanes whereof the said plantacion was supported and thrived very well and the said Claiborne thereby is much indebted in Virginia Maryland and England and the wholle disbursements of the said Claiborne for the saide plantacion and trade over and besides all the benefitt profitt and proceede arisinge from the said plantacion which came to the hands and possession of the said Claiborne and were disposed of by him amounteth unto the summe of 3500^{li} or at least 3000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori media vel minori etc. Et ponit ut supra.

11. Item that the said William Claiborne dureinge the time of his abode in the said Island did yearly send unto the said Cloberrye and companie severall quantities of beaver skins amountinge in all to the quantity of five thousand and tenn

pounds or thereabouts which the said Cloberye and companie have receaved and sould for the somme of 4000li or at least 3500li and have not as yett given the said Claiborne any parte or account thereof whereas the greatest parte of the said beaver as will appear uppon examinacion of the proceedinges on both partes concerninge the saide plantacion were bought with the proceede of the said Claiborne owne estate and not of the joynte stocke and that the said Claiborne was all waies more out of purse than all the rest of the said partners. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori media vel minori etc. Et ponit ut supra.

12. Item that he the said Claiborne did covenant with his said partners onely for one voyage knoweinge that he could not be permitted to be absent from his offices which he held in Virginia beinge his Majesties Secretary of State and councell there and surveyor general but beinge greived that his said partners should loose soe much as they were like to doe by the foresaid accident of fire and knoweinge that it might be easily regayned there if the said Cloberry and companie would have performed their promises of procuringe a patent as aforesaid and supplyed the saide plantacion and trade the said Cleborne was necessarily obliged to abide uppon the said Island and plantacion which had bine otherwise ruined and forsaken soe that by his absence he hath lost his said offices beinge worth at the least 1000li sterling per annum. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

13. Item that the said Cloberry hath often promised the said Claiborne to defend and save him harmles from all suites and troubles arising by the imployment aforesaid but the said Cloberry when he most urged the said Cleborne to proceede in the said suite with the said Lord Baltimore in or aboute the monethes of February and March 1637 did at the same seeke and offer to compound all differences with his Lordship and to exclude the said Claiborne. Hocque fuit et est verum etc. Et ponit ut supra.

14. Item that the said Claiborne in and by the imployment

of the saide Cloberry and companie uppon the plantacion aforesaid by the space of sixe years and upwardes hath wasted and spent his estate and is become much indebted and hath worne out his body by fallinge into weakness and sicknes by many tedious voyages and journeyes and hath indused many wantes and miserys often lyeinge on the ground and in the woodes in extremity of heat and could and hath bine shipperackt and often bine taken prisoner by the Indyans and like to be Slayne by them and hath lost the use of his right arm and hath bine questioned in many thinges which concerne his life and estate and by reason of the premisses the said Claiborne is dampnified to the value of 1000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

15. Item that the said Cloberry and companie all some or one of them have contrary to their said covenante and agreement with the said Claiborne sent over the said George Evelyn to be commander over the said plantacion and to dispossesse the said Claiborne and have committed the managinge of all things unto the said Evelyn without the consent of the saide Claiborne and have made unto the said Evelyn a letter of atturney by vertue whereof hee hath taken possession of the said plantacion togeither with the servants and whatsoever belonged to the said joynte stocke and hath removed some of the said servants and goods from the saide plantacion and hath alienated and sould all or some of the same and hath generally soe ill manadged and disposed of them there that the said plantacion lyeth voyde and is come to ruine whereby the said Claiborne is dampnified in his owne sixth parte to the value of 1200^{li} 1000^{li} or at least 800^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

16. Item that in the yeare and monethes aforesaid the said William Claiborne did in Virginia buy truckinge stuffe of one Captain Thomas Younge for the accompte of the foresaid joynt stocke to the value of CXV^{li} and hath sent parte of the proceede of the said truckinge stuffe unto the said Cloberry in beavor which he hath received and the residue he hath imployed

for the use of the said plantacion for which said summe of 115li the said Claiborne chardged a bill of exchange on the said Cloberrye payable unto George Henley of London merchant which bill the said Cloberry protested or refused to satisfye although he received letters of advise concerninge the same from the saide Claiborne and the said Evelyn before the saide bille was soe protested by reason whereof the said Claiborne hath bine arrested for the said debt here in England and satisfyed the same and uppon returne of the said bill of exchange soe protested to Virginia the courte have extended the cattle and estate of the said Claiborne to the value of 180li and by reason of the premises the saide Claiborne hath sustained losse and damage to the value of 350li or at least 300li Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori vel minori. Et ponit ut supra.

17. Item that by reason of the fire aforesaid which happened at the saide plantacion whereby the provisions of food which should have sustained the said plantacion were burnt and by reason that the said Cloberry and companie did not supply the same the saide Claiborne was constrayned to bringe thither divers cowes and other neat cattle which were belonginge to the said Claiborne longe before the said partnershippe and were noe parte of the joynte stocke and the milke of every cowe yearly in that countrey was worth one hundred weight of tobaccoe at least every pound of which tobaccoe in the yeares aforesaid was worth 4d per pound at the least which milk was yearly spent for the foode and maintenance of the saide servants and plantacion whereby the said Cloberry and companie are indebted unto the said Claiborne for the milke aforesaid by the space of sixe yeares or thereaboutes the some of 160li at the least Ponit tamen de qualibet valia pecuniarum summa. Et ponit ut supra.

18. Item that since the said Claibornes arrivall in England from the plantacion aforesaid the Claiborne sheweinge some accompt and other writinges concerninge the said plantacion unto the said William Cloberry and David Murhead or one of them he the said Cloberry snatched away some of them and the

said Cloberry and Murhead or one of them still keepe and detayne the said accompts [and] writings whereby the said Claiborne is much dampnified and cannott present the accompts concerninge the said joynte stocke. Et ponit ut supra.

19. Item that the said Cloberry and Murhead or one of them hath malitiouslye and falsly slandered and accused the said Claiborne for burninge the houses uppon the plantacion before mencioned to the end that the said Cleborne might not give an accompte and that he the said Claiborne beinge much indebted to the said Cloberry and companie was runningg away out of England by which said scandalous reportes the said Claiborne is dampnified in his estate and good name to the value of 1000^{li} or at least 500^{li}. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori vel minori. Et ponit ut supra.

20. Item that he the said Claiborne since his arrivall in England by and with the consent and direccon of the said Cloberry and Murhead or one of them hath really disbursed and lay'd out in suite in lawe concerninge the said plantacion the some of xlii^{li} of which the said Cloberry and Murhead have often promised to pay two five sixth parts but have not paid any parte thereof. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori vel minori. Et ponit ut supra.

21. Item that the said William Cloberry hath received from the said William Claiborne since his arrivall in England from the said plantacion the some of 50^{li} legalis monete Anglie towardes the buyeinge of cloth called Duffells and other goods for another voyage to the parts aforesaid. Which clothe the said Cloberry detaineth from the said Claiborne. Et ponit ut supra.

22. Item that the said David Murhead hath received from the said Claiborne the summe of 36^{li} legalis monete Anglie for the prosequution of suites in lawe concerninge the said plantacion for the said Claiborne one sixth parte of which the saide Murhead hath given noe accompte unto the said Cleborne but still detaineth the same. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori vel minori. Et ponit ut supra.

23. Item that in the yeares and moneths aforesaid the said William Cloberry and David Murhead or one of them did write letters unto the said William Clayborne when he was at the plantacion aforesaid adviseing or requesteinge him to come over into England and to bring witnesses and proofes with him in the suite betweene the said partners and the said Lord Baltimore intimating that it was necessary for him soe to doe which advise the said Claiborne did followe and hath layd out and disbursed in that behalfe the somme of 150^{li} at the least five sixte parts whereof are due to be paid by the said Cloberry and companie to the said Claiborne. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa majori vel minori. Et ponit ut supra.

24. Item quod prefati Willielmus Cloberry et David Murhead eorumque socii ad solvendum tradendum et deliberandum prefata Willieleme Claiborne respectire pecuniarum summas predictas per eum ut prefectus expositas ac ei debitas vel aliter ad componendum et computandum cum eo pro eisdem sepuis et iteratis vicibus seu saltem semel rogati et requisiti fuerunt quod que sic rogati et requisiti premissa facere expresse renuerunt et recuraverunt seu saltem plus pisto distulerunt et differunt in presenti Et ponit ut supra.

25. Item quod prefatus Willielmas Claiborne spem aliam recuperandi etc. Et ponit ut supra.

26. Item quod de et super premissis omnibus et singulis fuit et est ex parte dicti Willielmi Cleborne ad hanc curiam rite et legitime querelatum etc. Et ponit ut supra.

27. Item quod prefati Willielmus Cloberry David Murhead et Georgius Evelyn fuerunt et sunt subditi hujus regeri Anglie etc. Et ponit ut supra.

28. Item quod premisa etc.

[Endorsed]

Cleborne con. Cloberrie

Libellus per Martin datus Erastino Valentini 1638.

Martin Smith

(*To be Continued.*)

COMMISSION BOOK, 82.*

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 361.)

Wade, William, laborer of Ann Arundel co., pardoned for larceny. 26 Sept. 1770. (250)

Weems, John, Jr. Commissioned Coroner of Calvert County, 29 Sept. 1770. (251)

Scott, *Rev.* John, Licensed to preach in Stepney Parish, in Somerset and Worcester counties, vacant by death of Rev. Alexander Adams. 22 Nov. 1770. (251)

Montgomerie, *Rev.* John, Licensed to preach in Worcester Parish, Worcester county, vacant by removal of Rev. Samuel Sloan, 26 Nov. 1770. (251)

Fendall, *Rev.* Henry, Licensed to preach in Durham Parish, Charles County, vacant by the removal of Rev. John Scott, 14 Dec. 1770. (251).

Forbes, *Rev.* John, licensed to preach in Queen Ann Parish in Prince Georges county, vacant by the death of Rev. William Brogden, 21 Dec. 1770. (251)

Aisquith, William, commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county, 5 January, 1771. (261)

Hammond, Mordecai, commissioned coroner of Baltimore county, 11 January, 1771. (251)

Hanmash, John, laborer of Baltimore county, pardoned for horse stealing, 17 January, 1771. (251)

Tealby, John, laborer of Ann Arundel county, pardoned and banished for burglary. 26 January, 1771. (252)

Belt, *Col.* Jeremiah, Revoking letters testamentary on his estate, 28 Feb. 1771. (253)

Holt, Arthur, commissioned Coroner of Queen Anns county, 12 April, 1771. (254)

Hussey, John, laborer, late of Prince Georges county, pardoned and banished for burglary. 12 April, 1771. (255)

* For description of the original record book, see Vol. XXVI, No. 2, page 138.

Dunning, William, laborer, late of Prince Georges county, pardoned and banished for burglary, 12 April, 1771. (256)

Scott, *Rev.* John, induction to Stepney Parish, in Somerset and Worcester counties, 13 April, 1771. (257)

Montgomerie, *Rev.* John, induction to Worcester Parish in Worcester county, 13 April, 1771. (257)

Gantt, *Rev.* Edward, Licensed to preach in Queen Ann Parish, Prince Georges county, vacant by death of Rev. William Brogden, 7 May, 1771.

Duffey, George, laborer, late of All Hallows Parish in Worcester county, pardoned and banished for burglary, 5 June, 1771. (257)

Wilde, John, native of Germany, denization, 22 June, 1771. (259)

Ryan, Lodowick, native of Germany, denization, 22 June, 1771. (259)

Granadam, Francis, native of Germany, denization, 22 June, 1771. (260)

Storm, John, native of Germany, denization, 22 June, 1771. (260)

Westinghaver, Christopher, native of Germany, denization, 22 June, 1771. (261)

Robert Eden, Daniel Dulany and John Morton Jordan, commissioned agents for sale of Reserved Lands, 17 July, 1771. (261)

Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas, commissioned Chief Agent Escheator and Receiver of Rents, 9 September, 1771. (266)

Burgoon, Jacob, native of Germany, denization, 30 September, 1771. (270)

Hanson, John, Commissioned deputy Surveyor of Frederick county, 3 October, 1771. (273)

Sumerfield, John, laborer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned for horse stealing, 3 October, 1771. (271)

Calder, James, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Baltimore county, 16 October, 1771. (271)

Dent, Peter, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Charles county 16 October, 1771. (272)

Burgess, Basil, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Ann Arundel county, 23 Oct. 1771. (272)

Boucher, *Rev.* Jonathan, induction to Queen Anns Parish, Prince Georges county, 11 Nov. 1771. (273)

Montgomerie, *Rev.* John, induction to Saint Anne's Parish Anne Arundel county, 11 November, 1771. (273)

Patterson, *Rev.* John, induction to Worcester Parish, Worcester county, 11 November, 1771. (273)

Sherwood, Thomas, commissioned Coroner of Talbot county, 16 November, 1771. (273)

Goldsborough, Nicholas, commissioned Coroner of Talbot county, 29 November, 1771. (273)

Priggs, John Frederick Augustus, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Prince Georges county, 2 December, 1771. (273)

Jordan, William, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of St. Mary's county, 15 February, 1772. (274)

Hellen, Peter, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of St. Mary's county, 9 March, 1772. (274)

Carr, Paul, laborer, late of Frederick county, pardoned for horse stealing, 18 April, 1772. (276)

Pemberton, Isaac, carpenter, late of Baltimore county, pardoned and banished for burglary, 18 April, 1772 (276)

West, *Rev.* William, induction to St. Georges Parish, Baltimore county, 1 May, 1772. (278)

Hindman, *Rev.* Jacob, licensed to preach in St. Andrews Parish, St. Mary's county, 8 May, 1772. (280)

McCallum, *Rev.* Neil, resignation from Dorset Parish, Dorchester county, 30 May, 1772. (280)

Brown, *Rev.* Thomas, induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester county, 30 May, 1772. (280)

Hayward, William, of Talbot county, commissioned Rent Roll Keeper of the Western Shore, 4 July, 1772. (281)

Miller, John, chimney sweeper, late of Frederick county, pardoned for burglary, 7 July, 1772. (281)

Becraft, George, late of Frederick county, pardoned and banished for killing Thomas Buckingham, 8 July, 1772. (282)

Hindman, *Rev.* Jacob, induction to St. Peters Parish in Talbot county, 19 September, 1772. (286)

Gowndrill, *Rev.* George, licensed to preach in St. Andrews Parish in St. Mary's county, vacant by the removal of Rev. William West, 19 September, 1772. (286)

Fendall, *Rev.* Henry, induction to Durham Parish in Charles county, 19 September 1772. (286)

Eddis, William, commissioned as Trustee for emitting Bills of Credit, 22 September, 1772. (286)

McPherson, Thomas, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Charles county 24 September, 1772. (287)

Fitzhugh, William, of Calvert county, commissioned Treasurer of Western Shore, 28 September, 1772. (287)

Key, Theodocia, Probate of will libelled, 5 Dec. 1772. (290)

Johnson, Thomas, the younger, shoemaker of Frederick county, pardoned for theft, 30 January, 1773. (292)

Griffith, William, laborer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned for burglary, 30 January, 1773. (293)

Hughes, *Rev.* Dr. Philip, induction to Great Choptank Parish, Dorchester county, 11 February, 1773. (294)

Harris, *Rev.* Matthias, induction to Chester Parish in Kent county, 11 February, 1773. (294)

Beaver, John, native of Germany, denization, 12 February, 1773. (294)

Idlesberry, Francis, native of Germany, denization, 12, February, 1773. (294)

Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas, commissioned Chief Agent Escheator and Receiver General, 29 April, 1773. (298)

Dulany, Walter, commissioned Commissary General and Judge for Probate of Wills, 29 April, 1773. (300)

Dulany, Daniel, commissioned Secretary of the Province of Maryland, 29 April, 1773. (301)

Calvert, Benedict, commissioned one of the Judges and Registers of the Land Office [with George Steuart], 29 April, 1773. (301)

Steuart, George, commissioned one of the Judges and Regis-

ters of the Land Office [with Benedict Calvert], 29 April, 1773. (301)

Jenings, Thomas, commissioned Attorney General, 29 April, 1773. (302)

Clapham, John, commissioned one of two Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit, 29 April, 1773. (305)

Eddis, William, commissioned Commissioner or Trustee to sign bills of credit, 29 April, 1773. (304)

Scott, Upton, commissioned Clerk to the Governor and Council 29 April, 1773. (304)

Scott, Upton, commissioned Examiner General of all plats, Surveys and Resurveys, 29 April, 1773. (305)

Brooks, James, of Annapolis, commissioned Clerk and Keeper of the records of the High Court of Appeals, 29 April, 1773. (305)

Fitzhugh, William, of Calvert county, commissioned Treasurer of Western Shore, 29 April, 1773. (306)

Hemsley, William, of Queen Anns county, commissioned Treasurer of Eastern Shore, 29 April, 1773. (306)

Lee, Richard, of Charles county, commissioned Naval Officer of Potowmack, 29 April, 1773. (307)

Ridout, John, of Annapolis, commissioned Naval Officer of Annapolis, 29 April, 1773. (308)

Plater, George, of St. Marys county, commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent, 29 April, 1773. (308)

Leeds, John, of Talbot county, commissioned Naval Officer of Pocomoke, 29 April, 1773. (309)

Chamberlaine, Samuel, of Talbot county, commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent, 29 April, 1773. (309)

Young, Benjamin, of Cecil county, commissioned Surveyor General, 29 April, 1773. (310)

Thomas, William, of Ann Arundel county, commissioned Rent Roll Keeper of the Eastern Shore, 29 April, 1773. (311)

Burgess, Basil, of Ann Arundel county, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Ann Arundel county, 29 April, 1773. (311)

Garrett, Amos, commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county, 30 April, 1773. (312)

Quynn, Allen, commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county, 30 April, 1773. (312)

Steuart, George, of Annapolis, commissioned Judge of Admiralty 1 May, 1773. (312)

Ghiselin, Reverdy, of Ann Arundel county, commissioned Register of Court of Vice Admiralty, 1 May, 1773. (315)

Thompson, *Rev.* William, licensed to preach in St. Mary Anns Parish, in Cecil county, vacant by the death of Rev. John Hamilton, 1 May, 1773. (316)

Hanson, John, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Frederick county, 5 May, 1773. (316)

Fowler, Elexis, laborer of Frederick county, pardoned for burglary, 6 May, 1773. (317)

Andrews, *Rev.* John, induction to Christ Church Parish in Queen Anns county, 8 May, 1773. (318)

Patterson, *Rev.* John, induction to Chester Parish in Kent county, 11 May, 1773. (318)

Andrews, *Rev.* John, induction to Saint Johns Parish in Queen Anns county, 25 May, 1773. (318)

Lendrum, *Rev.* Thomas, induction to Christ Church Parish in Queen Anns county, 26 May, 1773. (318)

Bowie, *Rev.* John, induction to Worcester Parish in Worcester county, 12 June, 1773. (318)

Thompson, *Rev.* William, induction to St. Mary Anns Parish in Cecil county, 23 June, 1773. (318)

Rumsey, Charles, commissioned coroner of Cecil county, 23 June, 1773. (318)

Ward, John of John, commissioned Coroner of Cecil county, 23 June, 1773. (318)

Heugh, Andrew, commissioned Coroner of Frederick county, 3 July, 1773. (318)

Barnes, Richard, commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 3 July, 1773. (318)

Hall, John, *als.* John Philby, laborer of Baltimore county, pardon for horse stealing, 7 July, 1773. (320)

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Holt, Arthur, commissioned Coroner of Queen Anns county, 26 July, 1773. (321)

McPherson, Alexander, commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 4 August 1773. (321)

Mayo, Thomas, commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county, 7 August, 1773. (321)

Baker, Peter, native of Germany, denization, 16 August, 1773. (321)

McPherson, Thomas, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Charles county, 20 July, 1773. (322)

Bolton, John, commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 16 August, 1773. (323)

Maxwell, Robert, commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 16 August, 1773. (323)

Frisby, William, commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 16 August, 1773. (323)

Stone, William, commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 4, September, 1773. (323)

Yates, Theophilus, commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 17 September, 1773. (323)

Fendall, Benjamin, commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 17 September, 1773. (323)

Beard, Alexander, commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 21 September, 1773. (323)

Fitzhugh, William, of Calvert county, commissioned Commissary General and Judge for Probate of Wills, 23 September, 1773. (324)

Hynson, John Carville, commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 25 September, 1773. (326)

Fitzgerald, Nicholas, laborer, late of Frederick county, pardoned for burglary, 11 October, 1773. (326)

Marr, John, *als.* Thomas Soper, laborer, late of Ann Arundel county, pardoned and banished for horse stealing, 19 October, 1773. (327)

Stallands, Jacob, laborer, late of Frederick county, pardoned for horse stealing, 3 December, 1773. (329)

Mercier, Francis, laborer, late of Baltimore county pardoned

and banished for burglary, [stealing surgical instruments from house of Dr. John Boyd] 3 December, 1773. (329)

Garvey, John, laborer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned and banished for burglary, 3 December, 1773. (330)

Hellen, Peter, commissioned Coroner of Calvert county, 9 December, 1773. (331)

Hellen, Peter, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Calvert county, 9 December, 1773. (332)

Armstrong, Robert, commissioned Coroner of St. Marys county, 10 December, 1773. (332)

Reading, *Rev.* Philip, licensed to preach in St. Augustine Parish in Cecil county, 15 December, 1773. (332)

Hammett, McKelvie, commissioned Coroner of St. Marys county, 24 December, 1773. (333)

Jordan, William, commissioned Deputy Surveyor of St. Marys county 31 December, 1773. (333)

Sergt Wynn's Opinion [On fees]. (334-341)

The opinion of Mess^{rs} Thurlow, Wedderburn and Dunning [Same subject]. (342-345)

Orders and instructions to Robert Eden. (346)

CALVERT COUNTY COURT HOUSES AND RECORDS.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

In the court house of Calvert County at Prince Frederick neither the office of the clerk nor that of the register of wills has any records entered earlier than 1882. All records made previous to that year have been destroyed by fire. In the clerk's office is a liber of several hundred pages which contains land papers that were brought in after the fires of 1882 to be recorded a second time. The earliest dates of papers in this book are 1812, 1831, and 1834. Seven marriage licenses issued in 1867 and 1881 have also been re-entered. So far as known, the only recorded paper of colonial date is a surveyor's certifi-

cate for the court house site, dated in 1726 and put on the present record in 1908. The loss of the ancient records in this county is especially to be deplored because this region was settled in the earlier colonial period and with these lost records has perished much knowledge about people who played important parts in the establishment of Maryland.

The county of Calvert, honored by bearing the Lord Proprietor's own family name, was created in 1654. At its beginning the county courts and county records were no doubt migratory, as was the case in other colonial counties of the pioneer period. By 1669, however, the existence of a court house is indicated by mention in the provincial records. Battle Town, at Battle Creek, was one of the those points designated by legislative act to be town sites, with the intent that population might be concentrated and that trade might be more easily watched by colonial revenue officers. Here was built the first of the county's court houses. There is but slight mention of it in the records. More than a century later there was a vague memory among Calvert County people of a former court house that stood on the bank of Patuxent River. It was probably this first building. In 1698 the Assembly, by inquiry in the several counties, sought to learn whether or not the various court houses and records were liable to loss by fire. Says the report, somewhat incoherently, " The records of Calvert County are kept in a very good court house and distant enough from any other houses, in which no ordinaryes are kept, nor is there any chimney." Some years later than this, the court house became the subject of local rivalry. Hunting Town was ambitious and started a movement for county seat relocation. In 1707 the matter was brought before the General Assembly, which rejected the plea. A similar effort in 1716 also failed. A third effort was made in 1722. This time the legislature ordered that the sheriff hold a county referendum on the question of removal. Apparently such a vote was held in 1723 and favored a change of location, for in 1724 the Hunting Town partisans again were asking legislative action in their interest, but without effect.

By 1725 a new aspirant locality, called Williams Old Fields, about halfway between the rival towns, offered a petition for the county seat and the Assembly approved it. A new court house tract was selected there and was surveyed, as is shown by the certificate of July 4, 1726, now on record.

The erection of the second court house was taken under contract by John Critchard and William Kidd, but for some reason they found their job an unwelcome one and in 1728, by petition to the Assembly, they obtained an abrogation of their contract. The work of completing the structure was then turned over to the county justices. Until this year 1728 the new site had kept its prosaic name of Williams Old Fields, but the Assembly now rechristened the county seat as Prince Frederick. In 1731 the structure was still uncompleted, a tax being authorized for the finishing touches. Even this did not end the work, for in 1739 there was another county tax because it was necessary to reshingle the roof and to "new brick the underworks". Meanwhile there had been, in 1736, another legislative inquiry about the condition of county records. Calvert County's report, unfortunately, had to be returned to the county for amendment and did not find its way into the legislative journals. On April 20, 1748, this second court house ended its service. The *Maryland Gazette* tells of the event succinctly.

> Wednesday Evening last, a Fire happened in a public House belonging to Mr. John Wood at Prince Frederick Town, in Calvert County; which entirely consumed the same, with most of the Furniture: the Fire in the meantime communicated itself to the Court-House, which was adjacent, and could not be prevented from laying that commodious Building in Ashes; but by the Diligence of the People, the greatest Part of the Records were preserved.

Calvert County's third court house was provided for by legislative act of 1748. Promptly when the Assembly session opened in May of that year a petition appeared asking for removal of the county seat to Hunting Town, but it was denied. Instead, a bill was passed for a tax of £1,000 to erect a new court house on the site of the burned one, and in 1749 another tax was authorized for completing the building. This structure endured

for many years. The Revolution came, and dragged along to a happy ending. The court house is mentioned as a meeting place of the revolutionary county committee. Calvert County experienced some British raids along its southern edge, but the county seat was untouched by hostilities. Later came the War of 1812, when things went differently. On July 16, 1814, the British war ships Severn and Bruin sailed up the Patuxent River to Sheridan's Point, and next day proceeded to Godsgrace. From here, apparently on July 18, a British force of 350 men marched seven miles northward and burned the tobacco warehouses at Hunting Town. On July 19 a second force marched four miles eastward to Prince Frederick, where they burned the court house and jail. The raid on Hunting Town aroused the countryside and local militia began to assemble. On July 25 the hostile ships sailed out of the Patuxent to seek harbor at Leonardtown. A brief account of this raid was printed in a Washington paper and copied by the *Maryland Gazette,* whose own news service was very inadequate. The account said nothing of the fate of the county records. Not until 1882 does the *Baltimore Sun,* harking back to this long past event, furnish the information that the court house records were removed by the county authorities before the burning. This information of 1882 was obtained from Calvert County people.

The fourth court house was authorized by legislative act of 1816, which permitted the county to borrow $4,000 from one or more banks to meet the cost, the debt to be met from taxes in ten installments. Other legislative acts of 1817 and 1818 similarly authorized a loan of $6,000, payable from taxes in six installments. It was specified by these acts that the money should be used for rebuilding or repairing a court house and jail to be located on the lot where the walls of the old court house were standing. Under these latter laws a brick court house and a log jail were erected in 1818. A later law of 1819 authorized $3,000 more for the " improved plan " of the court house. Thus built, the new structure served the county for more than sixty years, and then perished dramatically. On March

3, 1882, some workmen were completing the painting and other work in a little Methodist church that stood near the court house. Mysteriously a fire started while they worked. The church was soon in flames, and the parsonage followed. A high wind was blowing. Flaming shingles fell far and near, and soon other roofs were blazing. The brick court house was too close to escape. It flamed up and its floors collapsed. The log-built jail stood intact, its one prisoner, hastily liberated, joining in the fire fighting. Prince Frederick at this time had eighteen buildings, one of them a hotel which was the object of some local pride. When the day closed only four buildings were still standing. Since each family had its own frantic struggle that day, it is not strange that the court house records were neglected. From fugitives who came to Baltimore for refuge after the fire the *Baltimore Sun* obtained some news on this point.

Mr. Somerville Sollers, clerk of the county court, was in his office in the court house, and saved some papers, but with these exceptions all the county records were lost. Every book and paper in the county commissioners' office and in the office of the register of wills were burned up. In the clerk's office all the original papers were lost, and a great many records, running as far back as 1650, and many papers of great interest relating to the early history of the county. These records and papers were invaluable, and their loss will cause inconveniences and expenses that will be felt for many years.

A little apart from the village, and therefore spared by the fire, stood an Episcopal rectory which at this time was unoccupied. The county authorities leased this building for a temporary court house. New records were started, and one term of court was held in the place. Nearly four months passed. Then, in the early hours of June 27, the alarm of fire was raised again. Someone had discovered that the rectory was in flames. The *Baltimore American* received an account from some correspondent.

The Episcopal rectory which has been used as a court-house since the burning of the court-house in March, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The fire had made too great progress when discovered, and not a single record, books or paper, was saved from either

the clerk's, register's, county commissioners' or school commissioners' offices. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary as the offices were all closed late in the afternoon and no one remains on the premises at night.

The real cause of the rectory fire was never learned. After it happened, when unexplained footprints were discovered on the rectory premises, it was remembered that a man recently convicted of some offence had filed an appeal, and a theory developed that his kindred fired the building to destroy troublesome records of the case. However, nothing was ever proved for this theory and after some heated inquiry the matter lapsed.

The fifth court house, which arose after a little time, was considered to be a rebuilding operation. The recently destroyed edifice had been well constructed and after the fire its main walls still stood in good condition. A legislative act of March, 1884, authorized a county debt for "rebuilding, enlarging, improving and otherwise repairing the court house and public offices." This new structure lasted somewhat more than a generation, but in time became inadequate. About 1915, when a newer building took its place it was torn down. The lawn of the present court house now covers its site.

The sixth court house, erected in 1915, is the one that now serves Calvert County. It is young and its history is still in the making.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO HENRY W. HOFFMAN.[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, October 10, 1864

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman
My dear Sir:

A convention of Maryland has framed a new constitution for the State; a public meeting is called for this evening, at Baltimore, to aid in securing its ratification by the people; and you ask a word from me, for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument, about which there is serious controversy, is that which provides for the extinction of slavery. It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration, I wish all men to be free, I wish the material prosperity of the already free which I feel sure the extinction of Slavery would bring, I wish to see, in process of disappearing, that only thing which ever could bring this nation to Civil War. I attempt no argument. Argument upon the question is already exhausted by the abler, better informed, and more immediately interested sons of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State shall, by their votes ratify the new constitution.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

[1] Judge Henry William Hoffman, Member of Constitutional Convention of 1864, for Baltimore county, died 28 July, 1895, aet. 69, at Cumberland. Copy through the courtesy of Mrs. M. Sansbury.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

May 11th, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held with the President in the chair.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Active.

Dr. Josephine Baird
Mrs. William G. Buckey
Mrs. Edward W. Berry
Mr. J. Ramsay Speer

Associate.

Mrs. Katharine Cox Gottchalk

The following deaths were reported:

John W. Marshall, on April 7th, 1931
Henry B. Wilcox, on April 22nd, 1931
Mrs. John W. Corbin, on May 5th, 1931
Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, on May 5th, 1931

It was reported that the old Peale Museum, to be known as the Municipal Museum, had been opened to the public and the Society was delighted to learn that our fellow member, Raphael Semmes, Esq., had been appointed as its Director.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Maryland Historical Society extends to the Historical Society of Harford County its heartiest congratulations upon the unqualified success which characterized every detail of the exercises on May second (1931) commemorative of the crossing of the Susquehanna, in 1781, by General Lafayette leading troops to join those then converging toward Yorktown.

"*And That,* The restoration work at the Rigbie House, General Lafayette's Headquarters, executed with knowledge and skill, preserves an historic building and reflects great credit upon the Historical Society of Harford County. It deserves the thorough commendation of all who entertain a high

regard for the early history of our State,—and sets an example other historical organizations might well follow."

It was reported that the work done under the auspices of this Society on the grounds of the churchyard of Old St. Paul's was completed. The funds for this work were given by a citizen of Baltimore who wishes his identity unknown.

The unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to Honorable Albert S. J. Owens who gave a most interesting talk on "The Remarkable Career of John Dandy."

May 29th, 1931.—A Special Meeting of the Society was held tonight with President Harris in the chair.

The Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore was our guest.

The only matter of business attended to by the Maryland Historical Society was the election of the following persons to membership:

Active.

Mrs. George C. Thomas
Mrs. Thomas H. Bowles
Mrs. George H. Preston
Mr. Ernest J. Clark
Mr. Armstead M. Webb
Mrs. Bessie Gray Williams
Mrs. Lewellys F. Barker
Mrs. L. Victor Baughman
Dr. Thomas R. Boggs

Associate.

Mr. Williard F. Baldwin
Mr. William A Robbins

Life.

Mrs. Joseph Y. Jeanes

The meeting was then turned over to the Eastern Shore Society, which Society presented the winners of the Historical Essay Contest with prizes.

Music was furnished by Mrs. Virginia Castelle and Mr. Joseph Weidenthal.

October 12th, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

It was unanimously voted that the thanks of the Society be extended to the following named persons:

H. Oliver Thompson, Esquire, for a collection of broadsides concerning the election of Standish Barry 1823-24, and a lithograph of Fort McHenry; to Miss Florence P. Sadtler, for a Muster Roll of Captain P. B. Sadtler's Company in the Revolution; and to Pleasants Pennington, Esquire, for a collection of sabres, swords, guns, coins, and numberous miscellaneous items.

Mr. Dielman reported the purchase of the "Psalms of David" paraphased by the Rev. Thos. Craddock, and printed in London for Ann Craddock. We have the only recorded perfect copy of the American edition of the work.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active.

Mrs. Jos. Colt Bloodgood
Mrs. Breckenridge Long
Mrs. Charles H. Tilghman
Mrs. James G. Whiteley
Frank Furst Sanner
Theodore Marburg
Miss Grace Nickerson

Associate.

Mrs. Kingsley Montgomery
John Campbell White
Charles Hoye
Thomas W. Jones

The unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to Vice-President DeCourcy W. Thom for his most interesting paper entitled: "Captain Lambert Wickes, C. N.—A Maryland forerunner of Commodore John Paul Jones, C. N."

November 9th, 1931.—The regular meeeting of the Society was held to-night with President Harris in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Galley, since the last regular meeting, was read.

The following persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Life.

Mr. Edmund Key

Active.

J. Wesley Cole, M. D.
Zachariah R. Morgan, M. D.
Lieut. James Ross Gould
Mr. Henry Littleton Page
Miss Katherine Scarborough
Miss Jessie C. Willard
Mrs. Korine S. Cronin

Associate.

Mrs. Charles G. (Elizabeth Swann) Carroll
Mrs. Estelle Bryan Summers
Mrs. Charles Silverson
Mr. Robert S. Franklin
Mr. John Upshur Dennis Page

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. Harry Baldwin Gantt, October 21st, 1931
Mr. J. Henry Furst, October 22nd, 1931
Mr. Nathan Billstein, November 1st, 1931
Mr. Seymour Mandelbaum, November 1st, 1931

Richard Constable Bernard, Esquire, was introduced and read a paper entitled, " John Marshall. A Judicial Statesman."

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bernard for his very interesting and instructive paper.

December 14th, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

A list of donations made to the library and gallery was read.

Mr. Dielman presented on behalf of the publishers a volume entitled " Women of Maryland " by Margie Luckett.

The following death were reported from among our members:

Mr. William O. Atwood, on November 10th, 1931
Mr J. Arthur Limerick, on November 21st, 1931
Mr. Henry Walters, on November 30th, 1931.
Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, on December 8th, 1931

In announcing the death of Mrs. Keyser the President said:

" To us, standing to-night in the Keyser Memorial, comes with peculiar acuteness the realization of the loss of one of the longest-in-membership of our Associates and the greatest of its Benefactors: To whom the State and City, as well as the Society are gratefully indebted for the opportunity to preserve their history which is afforded by her splendid generosity and which constitutes a Double Memorial, as well to herself as to her husband:—One that shall endure not for to-day or tomorrow, but for so long as such tribute shall be paid to her memory by successive generations of students seeking to find facts of history and of scholars endeavoring to elucidate and embellish them."

" Through an unusually long life and an especially honored one, Mrs. Keyser has maintained with quiet dignity and with respect for her high lineage, the exceptional position for which she was so peculiarly qualified and which she so worthily filled.

"And so" she " bore without reproach the grand old name of gentlewoman," until, in the fullness of time, " The wheels of weary life at last stood still ".

Mr. James E. Hancock was recognized by the Chair, and presented on behalf of the Council the following resolutions; which being duly seconded, were unanimously adopted:

" *Whereas,* We have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, born Mary Ann Washington; and

" *Whereas,* The Officers and many members of the Maryland Historical Society attended the services, at Grace and St. Peter's Church on the afternoon of December tenth, as a mark of personal respect for their deceased friend and fellow member.

Be It Resolved, That the Maryland Historical Society expresses its profound sorrow for the passing of one of its most honored members and its most generous benefactress. And

Be It Resolved, That this Society extends to the family of

Mrs. Keyser its sincere sympathy in its great sorrow. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the permanent records of the Maryland Historical Society as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mrs. Keyser for her patriotic citizenship, and in appreciation of the generous gift of our present building which she established as a memorial to her husband. And that a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the bereaved family of Mrs. Keyser."

The Chair recognized Mr. J. Alexis Shriver who announced the founding of a society for the preservation of Maryland Antiquities and invited the members of this Society to join in its efforts to preserve and mark the various places of historical interest throughout the State.

Mr. Henry B. Potter was introduced and gave a most delightful talk entitled " Modern Mass Transportation ".

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Potter for his enlightening talk.

[The minutes of the Annual Meeting will appear in the next issue of the *Magazine.*]

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910).....8 E. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
CAIN, MRS. MARY CLOUGH (1922).....Church Hill, Md.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....260 W. Biddle St.
DAVIS, GEORGE HARVEY (1927).....“Westwood,” Towson, Md.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)...901 St. Paul Street.
JEANES, MRS. JOSEPH Y. (1931).....Villa Nova, Pa.
KEY, EDMUND (1931).....Marshall, Texas
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916).....23 E. 67th St., New York City
LOYOLA COLLEGE LIBRARIAN.....Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and Cold Spring Lane
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....Stafford Hotel
MORRIS, LAWRENCE J. (1927).....437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....Preston Apts.
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913).....Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., New York City
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919)...38 E. 25th Street
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1931).....Belair, Hartford Co., Md.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917).....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BEIL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907).....King’s Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D. (1898).....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia

FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908).....New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....215 West End Ave., New York
TYLER, LYON G., LL.D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH.D., D.D., LL.D. (1894).....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

AKERS, MRS. WARREN N. (1929).....Westmoreland Apts., Wash., D. C.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)....Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
APPLEGATE, MRS. EMILY R. (1924).....Wellsburg, W. Va.
BAKER, MRS. C. H. (1927).....1080 Arden Rd., Pasadena, Cal.
BALDWIN, WILLARD A. (1931).....Green Farms, Connecticut.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....Fox Chase, Pa.
BARKER, CHARLES A. (1929).....52 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.
BEAN, MISS MARY CLOUD (1930).....Locust Valley, Long Island
BEATTY, MRS. PHILLIP ASFORDBY (1910)...214 Essex Ave., Narbeth, Penn.
BELL, ALEXANDER H. (1916).....3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
BELL, MRS. LOUIS V. (ANNIE MEGRUE) (1930).....205 West 89th St., New York City
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920).....405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)....580 Park Ave., N. Y.
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....1 Bardwell Road, Oxford, England
BULKLEY, MRS. CAROLINE (KEMPER) (1926).....1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)....Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
BURCH, A. STUART (1929).....1314 Delafield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
CAMERON, MRS. VIOLA ROOT (1930).....521-5th Ave., New York City
CARROLL, MRS. CHAS. G. (1931) (ELIZABETH SWANN).....3814 Fulton St., Washington, D. C.
CARTY, REV. ARTHUR (1924).....219 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.
CATLIN, HENRY W. (1927).....2 Rector St., New York City
CLARK, ALLEN C. (1926).....Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
CLAYPOOL, MRS. W. M. (1922).....320 17th St., San Bernardino, Cal.
COCHRAN, MRS. JOHN E. (1927).....North Braddock, Alexandria, Va.

CONGDON, CLEMENT H. (1927) ..... Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896) ..... 239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
CROWTHER, MRS. F. BOSLEY (ELIZA LAY LEISENRING) (1929) ... 3509 Woodley Rd., Washington, D. C.
CURRY, MISS KATE S. (1930) ..... 1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.
DEFORD, B. FRANK (1914) .....
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK (1916) ..... 608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
*DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902) ..... El Deseo, Del Monte, California
DONALDSON, JOHN W. (1927) ..... Irvington-on-Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921) ..... 1346 F St., Washington, D. C.
DUPUY, MRS. F. R. (1928) ..... Marianna, Arkansas
ELIASON, MRS. JAMES T. (1930) ..... New Castle, Delaware
EVANS, ROBERT WILSON (1930) ..... 105 E. 47th St., New York City
FINLEY, JOHN NORVILLE GIBSON (1927) ... Winchester, Virginia
FLOWER, JOHN S. (1931) ..... 611 18th St., Denver, Colorado
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916) ..... 1412 N. St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921) ..... 84 State St., Boston Mass.
FRANKLIN, ROBERT S. (1931) ..... Charleston, W. Va.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916) ..... 749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia
FRENCH, MRS. W. E. PATTISON .....
EVELYN EVA SUTTON WEEMS (1930) .. 3017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
GAITHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921) ..... Elizabethtown, New York
GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920) ..... "Wayside," 19 3rd St., Deposit New York
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906) ..... St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, Missouri
GILLIS, REV. WM. WEIR ..... Solomon's, Md.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905) ..... 1 Lexington Ave., New York City
GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916) ..... 9 Mile Falls, Washington State
GOTTCHALK, MRS. KATHARINE COX (1931) ..... c/o U. S. Bureau Mines, Tuscan, Ariz.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908) ..... Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
GOULD, LYTTLETON B. P. (1925) ..... 150 East 73rd St. New York City
GRAMKOW, MRS. EMMA (1919) ..... Elm Street, Concord, Mass.
GROOME, H. C. (1926) ..... Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Virginia
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915) ..... Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
HAGER, FRANK L. (1921) ..... 204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
HAMILTON, HON. GEORGE E. (1924) ..... Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
HARGETT, ARTHUR V., M. D. (1926) ..... 103 Park Ave., New York City
HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920) ..... Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D. C.
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921) ..... Belvoir, Virginia
HARVEY, MRS. WALLACE P. (1923) ..... 4 E. 88th St., New York
HASTINGS, MRS. RUSSEL (1925) ..... 36 Central Park S., New York City
HEYN, MRS. WALTER (MINNIE WATKINS) (1929) ..... 8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J.

HILLYER, MRS. GEORGE, JR. (1927).....51 Inman Circle, Atlanta, Ga.
HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920)....Box 1, Ventura, California
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York
HOFFMAN, WILMER (1929).....14 Rue Compagne Premiere, Paris, France
HOLMAN, MISS WINIFRED LOVERING (1928).....39 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.
HOLT, MRS. FRANK (1924).....301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.
HOOK, JAMES W. (1924).....Blake & Vallery Sts., New Haven, Conn.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911).....6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, H. C. TILGHMAN (1925).....180 E. 79th St., N. Y.
HOYE, CHARLES E. (1931).....4615 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
HOYT, WILLIAM DANA, JR. (1930).....206 E. Washington St., Lexington, Va.
HUDSON, MILLARD F. (1923).....Brookmont, Md.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916).....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
JONES, MRS. E. CATESBY (1929).....Green Plains, Hewlett, Long Island
KAINS, MRS. A. C. (1929).....9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919).....52 Broadway, New York.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....120 C St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
KEITH, A. L. (1924).....Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota
KEY, SEWALL (1929).....University Club, Washington, D. C.
KIMBLE, MISS PEARLE B. (1921).....Box 36, Tusla, Okla.
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921)...Marmet, W. Va.
LAKIN, JAMES S. (1930).....State Board of Control, Charleston, W. Va.
LAYTON, MRS. MARY TURPIN (1929).....3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
LEACH, MISS MARY ATHERTON (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LEE, MISS SARAH REDWOOD (1930)....1150 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
LEHR, MRS. LOUIS (1926).....1411 34th St. N. W., Wash., D. C.
LESH, MRS. C. P. (1923).....3650 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
LIBBY, MRS. GEO. F. (1919).....1617 Wilmot Place, Victoria, British Columbia
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Arizona Inn, Tucson, Ariz.
LYDEN, FREDERICK F. (1925).....42 Broadway, New York City
LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio
MCADAMS, REV. EDWIN P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.
MAGRUDER, CALEB CLARKE (1930).....1331 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio
MELVIN, FRANK WORTHINGTON (1926)....32 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
MONNETTE, ORRA E. (1928).....350 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
MONTGOMERY, MRS. KINGSLEY (1931)....Chester, Penna.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....526 Adelaide Ave., Santa Monica, California

MUNROE, MRS. KENNETH O. (1927) ..... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902) ..... 104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
NEWBERRY LIBRARY ..... Chicago, Illinois
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921) ..... 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tennessee
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) ..... Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
NOBLE, HERBERT (1927) ..... 115 Broadway, New York
NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924) ..... Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.
OURSLER, MISS MARY C. (1921) ..... 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
OWEN, F. BUCHANAN (1917) ..... Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
OWINGS, DORSEY, JR. (1928) ..... 148 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Long Island
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919) ..... 4117½ Hershel Ave., Dallas, Texas
PAGE, JOHN UPSHUR DENNIS (1931) ..... 121 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa
PAULL, MRS. HARRY W. (1925) ..... Wellsburg, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915) ..... "Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island
RAMSBURGH, MRS. EDITH ROBERTS (1928) .. 2001 16th St., Washington, D. C.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898) ..... Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RAYNER, MRS. ISIDORE (1927) ..... 1320 18th Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914) ..... 2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
REAM, MRS. M. V. (1928) ..... 439 W. Ray Ave., New Philadelphia, Ohio
REESE, DR. CHARLES LEE (1930) ..... 1600 Brinckle Ave., Wilmington, Del.
REESE, RT. REV. FREDERICK F. (1927) .... Bishop of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia
REID, MRS. C. R. (1928) ..... 41 Elm Rd., Newtonville, Mass.
REID, LEGH WILBER (1923) ..... Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
RENSHAW, MRS. ALFRED H. (1927) ..... Noroton, Connecticut
ROBBINS, WILLIAM A. (1931) ..... 178 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERTSON, GEO. DOMVILLE (1929) ..... 403 S. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920) ..... 5208 Dorchester Ave., Hyde Park Sta., Chicago
ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919) .. Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
RULEY, CAPT. OWEN C. (1930) ..... Portland, Indiana
RUTH, THOS. DECOURCEY (1916) ..... 120 Broadway, New York City
SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925) ..... 2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917) ..... 38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919) ..... 902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914) ..... 11 Broadway, N. Y. City
SHEPPARD, MRS. HENRIETTA D. (1925) .... 17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
SHRYOCK, JOSEPH GRUNDY (1929) ..... 2217 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Penna.
SILVERSON, MRS. KATHERINE TANEY (1931) ..... 2655 Lakes of Isle Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
*SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921) ..... 352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912) .... University of Penn., Phila., Pa.

SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921) ..... 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPARROW, FREDERICK K., JR. (1930) ..... Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923) ..... 4540 Klingle Rd., Wash., D. C.
STEINER, DR. WALTER R. (1927) ..... 646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
STEPHENSON, MISS JEAN (1929) ..... Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915) ..... 4704 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917) ..... 4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
STINE, I. FREDERICK (1928) ..... Fort Collier, Winchester, Va.
STONE, LETTA B. (1928) ..... 3111 N St., N. W., Washington D. C.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1927) ..... 1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915) ..... Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909) ..... 406 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921) ..... Shippensburg, Pa.
THURSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917) ..... Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky
TILGHMAN, LT. COL. HARRISON (1917) ..... 15 Broad St., New York City
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915) ..... 45 Main St., Newark, Delaware
VAN RENSSELAER, MISS FLORENCE (1926) ..... 3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
VANDERVELDE, MRS. CONRAD (KATE CROSS) (1930) ..... 1111 West St., Emporia, Kansas
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894) ..... 406 S. Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
VIRKUS, FRED. ADAMS (1930) ..... 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
VOOHEES, E. K. (1929) ..... 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
WALLIS, LEONARD G. (1931) ..... 1812 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923) ..... Cherrydale, Virginia
WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1929) ..... Wardman Park Hotel, Wash., D. C.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920) ..... Harrods Creek, Ky.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889) ..... 1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925) ..... Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
WHITE, JOHN CAMPBELL (1931) ..... American Embassy, Buenos Aires
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907) ..... Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921) ..... 523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909) ..... John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. ROLAND T. ..... 18 W. Franklin St.
ADAMS, HOWARD (1927) ..... 114 Overhill Rd., R. P.
AIKEN, HERBERT C. (1927) ..... 4201 Evergreen Ave.
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923) ..... Westminster, Md.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921) ..... Laurel, Md.
ALBERT, MRS. J. TAYLOR (1928) ..... 529 Dunkirk Road, Govans P. O.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922) ..... 2082 Joppa Rd., Towson, Md.

ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)....Eccleston, Md.
ALEXANDER, MRS. EMMA K. (1927).....Elkton, Maryland
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford
ANDOUN, MISS CLAIRE (1929).....3333 N. Charles Street
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....1010 Fidelity Bldg.
ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER (1929).....18 E. Eager Street
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)....204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford
ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924).....Elkton, Md.
*ASHBY, BERNARD (1927).....Latrobe Apts.
ATKINSON, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925).....37 South St.
*ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1927).....2809 St. Paul St.

BADGER, MRS. A. P. (1927).....1111 Edmondson Ave.
BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....305 N. Charles St.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....1001 N. Calvert St.
*BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.
BAETJER, DR. F. HENRY (1927).....4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....1430 Park Ave.
BAIRD, O. JOSEPHINE, M. D. (1931).....Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....9 E. Franklin St.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920).....845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920)..845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, MISS MARIA (1931).....206 W. Lafayette Avenue
BALDWIN, RIGNAL W. (1926).....16 E. Lexington St.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....3951 Cloverdale Road
BALDWIN, MISS SARAH R. (1929).....717 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD, JR. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924).....926 Cathedral St.
BANKS, MISS ELIZABETH (1926).....2119 Bolton St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARKER, MRS. ENOCH M. (1927).....2107 Chelsea Ave.
BARKER, MRS. LEWELLYS F. (LILIAN HALSEY) (1931).....208 Stratford Rd.
BARNES, WALTER D. (1928).....3603 Calloway Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn"
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....412 Equitable Building
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....1606 Munsey Building
BARTON, MRS. CARLYLE (Isabel R. T.) (1929).....Ruxton, Maryland
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park

BAUGHMAN, MRS. L. VICTOR (1931).....Frederick, Md.
BAYARD, MISS ELLEN HOWARD (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
BAYLIES, MISS SARAH STONE (1929).....4015 Roland Ave.
BEAMAN, MRS. MARY S. (1931).....Latrobe Apartments
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....6 Paddington Court
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....3000 Reisterstown Rd.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....626 Equitable Building
BENNET, MISS SARAH E. (1930).....2019 Eutaw Place.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....University Apartments
BERGLAND, JOHN McF., M. D. (1924)..
BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN McF. (1924)... } 4 W. Biddle St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900)....
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922)..... } 1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923).. 1312 John St.
BERRY, MRS. EDWARD W. (1931).....19 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIAYS, TOLLEY A. (1926).....14 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. .....2600 Maryland Ave.
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
*BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Greenway Apts.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....1424 Linden Ave.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921) .....1205 Eutaw Place
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce
BLAKISTON, MRS. BUCHANAN (JESSIE GAREY BLACK) (1921)..... } 113 West Monument St.
BLAND, JOHN RANDOLPH (1931).....Rolling Rd., Catonsville, Md.
BLOODGOOD, MRS. JOSEPH COLT (1931)....44 Warrenton Rd.
BLOOM, MRS. SARAH F. (1928).....Hughesville, Maryland
BOGGS, THOMAS R., M. D. (1931).....1013 N. Calvert St.
BOISSEAU, JOHN E. (1924).....3 E. Fayette St.
BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, THOMAS R. (1929).....1400 Park Ave.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, CHARLES B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOSWORTH, MRS. C. W. (BEATRICE) (1929) ..... } 2431 St. Paul St.
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)....The Homewood Apts.

BOUSE, JOHN H., M. D. (1926).....317 S. Ann St.
BOUTON, MRS. EDWARD H. (1930).....7 Club Road
BOWDOIN, MRS. HENRY J. (JULIA MORRIS) (1930)..... Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916).....15 Somerset Road
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWE, DR. DUDLEY PLEASANTS (1927)....2 W. Read St.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....First National Bank Bldg.
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....909 Continental Bldg.
BOWLES, MRS. THOMAS H. (1931).....5 Whitfield Rd., Guilford, Balto.
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR. (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Maryland Trust Company
BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916).....Belair, Md.
BRADY, RICHARD T. (1930).....11 E. Read St.
BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
BREWER, WM. TREANOR (1928).....4205 Penhurst Ave.
BRISTOR, JOSEPH W. (1925).....2205 N. Calvert St.
BROGDEN, JOHN GITTINGS (1928).....1 Merryman Court
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902)....."Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Ave.
BROWN, MISS MARY E. (1928).....2339 Edmondson Ave.
BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Kingsville, Md.
BROWN, W. MCCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)....St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....1505 Park Ave.
BRUCE, HOWARD..... Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUNE, FRED W. (1929).....2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)....116 Chamber of Commerce
BUCK, BURTON GRAY (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
BUCK, CHARLES H. (1926).....2900 Wyman Parkway
BUCK, REV. GEORGE HICKMAN (1928).....Greenway Apts.
BUCK, WALTER H. (1926).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
BUCKEY, MRS. WM. G. (1931).....2700 Lawina Rd.
BUCKINGHAM, E. G. (1927).....1019 Winding Way, R. P.
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920)...Washington Apts.
BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway
BURTON, MISS JULIA B. (1930).....1404 Eutaw Place
BUSCH, MISS MARY EDNA (1929).....4636 Park Heights Ave.
BUTTERFIELD, CLEMENT F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.

BUXTON, WILLIAM BRADBURY (1929)
BUXTON, MRS. WM. B. (ANNETTE E.) (1929) ..... } 103 W. Monument St.

CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923) ..... 4008 Roland Ave.
CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923) .... 5515 Roland Ave.
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919) ..... 2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913) ..... 2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893) ..... "The Cedars," Walbrook
CARMINE, MISS MARGARET B. (1930) .... Hopkins Apartments
CARR, MRS. CHEVER (1923) ..... 2615 Maryland Ave.
CARR, MRS. ROBERT H. (1929) ..... 653 University Pkwy.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913) ..... Brooklandville, Md.
CARROLL, MISS M. GRACE (1923) ..... Roland Park Apts.
CARTER, MISS SALLY RANDOLPH (1923) ... 204 W. Monument St.
CASTLE, MRS. J. W. S. (1932) ..... Oxon Hill, Md.
CATHCART, MAXWELL (1922) ..... 1408 Park Ave.
* CATOR, GEORGE (1911) ..... 803 St. Paul St.
CATOR, W. W. (1929) ..... 2026 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
CHACE, MRS. DANIEL C. (1925) ..... 6 W. Virgilia St., Chevy Chase, Md.
CHAMBERLAINE, REV. ALWARD (1925) ..... Centerville, Md.
CHAPMAN, JAMES W., JR. (1916) ..... 214 Northway, Guilford
*CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916) ..... } Forest Ave., Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Md.
CHATARD, DR. J. ALBERT (1929) ..... 1300 N. Calvert St.
CHESNEY, CHARLES STEWART (1927) ..... 1617 Linden Ave.
CHESNUT, MRS. W. CALVIN (1923) ..... Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897) ..... Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
CISSEL, MRS. GEORGIA HOBBS (1928) ..... Marriottsville, Howard Co., Md.
CLAGGETT, MRS. T. WEST (1925) ..... Homewood Apartments
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914) ..... The St. Paul Apartments
CLARK, MISS BERTHA L. (1930) ..... 118 Hawthorne Rd., Roland Park
CLARK, ERNEST J. (1931) ..... 211 Highfield Rd.
CLARK, MRS. GAYLORD LEE (1928) ..... Stevenson P. O., Md.
CLARK, LEWIS T. (1929) ..... Patapsco Heights, Ellicott City, Md.
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921) ..... Calvert Bldg.
CLEMSON, CHARLES O. (1928) ..... Westminster, Maryland
CLEVELAND, RICHARD F. (1925) ..... Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919) ..... 212 W. Monument St.
COAD, J. ALLAN (1922) ..... Leonardtown, Md.
COALE, JOSEPH M. (1930) ..... 225 E. Redwood St.
COCKEY, CAPT. VINTON D. (1927) ..... Laurel, Md.
COE, WARD B. (1920) ..... Fidelity Building
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917) ..... The Latrobe
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919) ..... Lexington Bldg.
COHN, MRS. E. HERRMAN, (DORIS MASLIN) (1930) ..... } Princess Anne, Maryland

COLE, MRS. HERBERT CLAIBORNE (1930)...Ambassador Apts.
COLE, J. WESLEY, M. D. (1931).....2202 Garrison Ave.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....112 N. Eutaw St.
COLLENBERG, MRS. HENRY T. (1928).....3103 Clifton Ave.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....403 Keyser Building
*CONKLING, WILLIAM H., JR. (1920).....Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
COOK, ALBERT S. (1931).....Towson, Md.
COOK, MRS. GEORGE H. (1919).....103 Stratford Rd.
COOK, MISS JANE JAMES.....103 Stratford Rd.
COOKE, MRS. J. ADDISON (1922).....150 West Lanvale St.
COOKE, MRS. MIRIAM BALDWIN (1930)....Waterbury, Md.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building
*CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
CORIELL, DR. LEWIS (1927).....111 W. Monument St.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Mt. Washington
COUDON, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Maryland
CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....1301 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)....Lake Roland
CRONIN, MRS. W. H. (1932).....Aberdeen, Md.
CROSS, W. IRVINE (1925).....B. & O. Building
CULL, MISS MABEL F. (1930).....1204 Linden Avenue
CULLEN, DR. THOS. S. (1926).....20 E. Eager St.
CULVER, FRANCIS B. (1910).....1227 16th St., Washington, D. C.
CULVER, JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
CULVER, MRS. JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925)..4407 N. Charles St.
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923).....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....405 Central Ave., Towson, Md.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....136 W. Lanvale St.
DAVIDSON, MRS. O. TILGHMAN (1928)....210 Roland Ave.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....215 Wendover Rd., Guilford

DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....4100 Greenway
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINA V. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, MRS. THOMAS M. (1925).....6210 York Road.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907).....c/o J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., Light & Redwood Sts.
DECOCK, FREDERICK TALBOT (1929).....308 N. Charles Street
DEFORD, MRS. WILLIAM (1929).....Washington Apts.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
DELL, THOS. MEDAIRY
DELL, MRS. THOS. MEDAIRY (MARY BOYDKIN) (1931)....Homewood Apts.
DENISON, H. MARCUS (1923).....10 E. Read St.
DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....1002 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....Court House
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
DEW, THEODORE M. (1931).....2530 Guilford Ave.
DICK, MRS. FRANK M. (1930).....Cambridge, Md.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute
DIFFENDERFFER, CLAUDE A. (1926).....Ruxton, Md.
DIGGES, LLEWELLYN A. (1925).....410 E. Gittings Ave.
DIXON, JAMES (1926).....Easton, Maryland
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
DOLE, DR. ESTHER M. (1928).....Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
*DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923).....c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
DORSEY, DR. CALEB, JR. (1927).....1659 W. North Ave.
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel
DOWNES, MISS MARY LOUISE (1929).....729 N. Fulton Ave.
DOWNEY, DR. JESSE W., JR. (1929).....209 Hawthorne Rd.
DRYDEN, THOS. P. (1930).....6212 Blackburn Lane, Cedarcroft
DUER, HENRY LAY (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
DUER, HENRY T. (1923).....Baltimore Club.
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.
DUFFY, MRS. ELEANOR BERNARD (1927)...110 W. North Ave.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919).....124 W. Lanvale St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington
DUKEHART, MORTON MCL. (1920).....2744 N. Calvert St.

DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....3904 N. Charles Street
DULAC, MRS. VICTOR (1925).....Temple Court Apartments
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923).....1620 Bolton St.
DUNCAN, ALEXANDER E. (1929).....First National Bank Bldg.
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. McKIM (1921)..R. F. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926).....1005 N. Calvert St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)....Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
DUVAL, MRS. EDMUND BRYCE (1926).....2905 N. Charles St.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919).....Princess Anne Apts.
DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.
DUVALL, DR. WIRT ADAMS (1929).....3523 Liberty Heights Ave.

EARECKSON, F. LEIF (1928).....3934 Cloverhill Rd.
EARLE, SWEPSON (1916).....512 Munsey Building
EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918).....102 E. Madison St.
EASTER, MRS. JAMES W. (ANITA T. (1929)) ..... Owings Mills, Md.
EBAUGH, MARY C. (1931).....3703 Sequoia Ave.
EDMONDSON, MRS. FRANK GORDON (1928)..2304 Mt. Royal Terrace
EDMONDSON, J. HOOPER (1928).....2306 Mt. Royal Terrace
EDMONDSON, W. W., JR.....Roland Park Apts.
EDWARDS, MRS. RHODA WALKER (1928)..Washington Apts.
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
ELLICOTT, WILLIAM M. (1929)..... 714 St. Paul St.
ELLICOTT, MRS. WM. M. (1929).....
ELLINGER, ESTHER PARKER (1922).....12 W. 25th St.
EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building
EMORY, WILLIAM H. (1929).....1307 Bolton St.
ENGLAR, GEORGE MONROE (1928).....Title Guarantee Co.
EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924).....109 Woodlawn Rd.
*EVANS, FRANK G. (1923).....Eutaw Savings Bank

FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FEAST, CHAS. FREDERICK (1927).....728 Reservoir St.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
FENHAGEN, JAMES C. (1927).....Garrett Building
FENWICK, G. BERNARD (1929).....Glyndon, Md.
FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920).....Guilford Manor Apartments
FICKUS, HENRY J. (1927).....4506 Mainfield Ave.
FINDLAY, MISS MARY P. B. (1930).....1510 Bolton St.
FINLEY, MRS. W. NORVILLE (1930).....903 Cathedral St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921).....Westminster, Md.

FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925)...Canterbury Hall Apartments
FLORENCE, NELLIE G. (1931).....Brentwood P. O., Md.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building
FORBES, GEORGE (1924)..... ...601 Maryland Trust Building
FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd Street
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, MISS AMELIE DE PAU (1927)....Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923).....St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.
FOWLER, DR. T. HOWARD (1927).....Chestertown, Maryland
FRANCE, JACOB (1926).....Calvert Building
FRANCE, MRS. JACOB (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
FRANCE, JOSEPH C. (1928).....Court Square Bldg.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....Port Deposit, Md.
FRANK, ELI (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, DR. E. B. (1926).....807 Cathedral St.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
FRENCH, H. FINDLAY (1929).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road
FRICK, MISS ANNE T. (1930).....1523 Bolton St.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....28 W. Biddle St.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.
FRIESE, PHILIP C. (1928).....Riderwood, Md.
FULLER, PERRY W. (1930).....22 W. Franklin St.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
*FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....12-20 Hopkins Pl.

GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Earl Court Apts.
GALATIAN, DR. HARRY B. (1927).....315 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Md.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....241 W. Lanvale St.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2700 N. Charles St.
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
GAREY, MAJ. ENOCH B. (1928).....1 Englewood Rd.
GARRETT, JAMES D. (1928).....Central Savings Bank
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building
GARRETT, MRS. ROBERT (1928).....Charles Street Avenue
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS N. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
GIBSON, EDWARD GUEST (1927).....300 Kernway, Guilford
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centerville, Md.

GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924)
GILL, ROBERT LEE, JR. (1925) — 4708 Club Road
GILLETT, J. MCCLURE (1928) — 1420 Park Avenue
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919) — c/o Walbert Apartments
GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923) — 1033 N. Calvert St.
GILMAN, MISS ELIZABETH (1927) — 513 Park Avenue
GIRDWOOD, MRS. JOHN (1921) — 2806 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA (1920) — 231 W. Preston St.
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921) — 4615 Kenwood Rd.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915) — 16 St. Paul St.
DE GOEY, MISS VIRGINIA (1927) — The Sherwood
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908) — 34 E. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914) — 35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915) — National Union Bank
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916) — 100 W. University Parkway
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1928) — 1009 N. Charles Street
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923) — Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902) — 128 Court House
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916) — 2517 St. Paul St.
GOULD, JAMES ROSS (1931) (1ST. LIEUT. RETIRED) — 525 N. Charles St.
GRAFFLIN, ROBERT L. (1925) — Baltimore Trust Co.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915) — First National Bank
GRAHAM, STIRLING (1931) — Mt. Washington, Md.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919) — 204 Clay St.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917) — 2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886) — 2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886) — 719 N. Charles St.
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919) — 815 Park Ave.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913) — Alex. Brown & Sons

HALL, MISS ADELPHINE (1928) — 5304 Springlake Way
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919) — 706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, MRS. EDWARD, JR. (1926) — Joppa, Md.
HALL, MISS ROSABEL E. (1928) — 2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922) — 215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
HALSEY, R. T. HAINES (1929) — St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912) — Professional Bldg.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907) — Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMILTON, MRS. S. HENRY (1919) (GRACE BARROW DITMAN) — 219 E. Biddle St.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923) — 4410 Norwood Rd., Guilford
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923) — 140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923) — Union Trust Bldg.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907) — 2122 St. Paul St.
HANDLEY, DANIEL T. (1927) — 1331 Mt. Royal Ave.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915) — 230 Somerset Road, Roland Park

HANSON, AQUILLA BROWN (1928).....206 Woodlawn Road., Roland Park
HARDCASTLE, ALEXANDER (1929).....1217 John St.
HARDINGE, HAROLD, JR. (1932).....2450 Eutaw Pl.
*HARDY, GEO. E., LL. D.....
HARDY, MRS. GEO. E. (KATHERINE CORIELL) (1929)..... } 518 Cathedral St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building
HARLAN, MRS. HENRY D. (1928).....9 W. Biddle St.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....3405 Greenway
HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916)...Cambridge, Md.
HARRIS, MISS HELEN NICHOLSON (1928)..St. Paul Apts.
HARRIS, NORRIS (1927)..... } 2906 Alameda Blvd.
HARRIS, MRS. NORRIS (1926)..... }
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....11 East Chase St.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914)..... } Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919). }
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....Cecil Apts.
HARRISON, MRS. GEORGE (1929).....Cecil Apts.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1714 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....c/o C. H. Medcalfe, Sudlersville, Md.
HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....101 W. Monument St.
HAYDEN, MRS. LEWIS M. (1927).....2010 Park Ave.
HAYDON, F. STANSBURY (1930)..... } Riderwood, Md.
HAYDON, MRS. W. H. (ELLEN PAGE) (1930) ..... }
HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....312 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)....409 N. Charles St.
HEMPHILL, MRS. JAMES M. (1926).....Elkridge, Md.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.
HENKLE, MISS CAMILLA JONES (1927)....1810 Park Ave.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1923).....Easton, Maryland
HENRY, MRS. M. LYNN (1928).....Linthicum Heights, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)....."Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....10 South St.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924).....Cedarcroft, Baltimore
HICKS, FESSENDEN FAIRFAX (1930).....Care of the U. S. F. & G. Co.
HICKS, T. RUSSELL (1929).....106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford

HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....937 Calvert Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, JOHN GUIDO (1925).....Catonsville, Md.
HISKY, THOS. FOLEY (1888).....Maple Ave., Catonsville
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915).....Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGE, REV. HUGH LENOX (1927).....210 W. Madison St.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924).....307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
HOGAN, DR. JOHN F. (1929).....7 East Preston St.
HOLDCRAFT, MEHRLING (1930).....204 N. Payson St.
HOLLAND, J. MONROE (1928).....3704 N. Charles St.
HOLLAND, MRS. WILLIAM W. (1929).....4713 Roland Ave.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895).....1802 Eutaw Place
HOLLINGSWORTH, MISS MATTIE ELLEN (1929) ..... } 1517 Mt. Royal Ave.
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
HOLLYDAY, MISS CAROLINE R. (1926)....Winona Apts.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY (1929)..... } Easton, Md.
HOLLYDAY, RICHARD C. (1929)..... }
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Md.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPES, DR. FANNIE E. (1927).....Homewood Apts.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....328 Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924).....2 Wyndhurst Ave.
HOPPER, CHARLES COX (1930).....1405 John St.
HOUCK, MRS. H. E. (NELLIE WHITE) (1930) ..... } Whitefield Road
HOUGH, MISS ANNE EDMONDSON (1928)...212 Lambeth Rd., Guilford
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, MRS. CHAS. MORRIS (1921)....1205 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....12 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, MISS JULIA MCHENRY (1927) } 901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MISS MAY (1927)..... }
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HOWELL, WILLIAM R., PH. D. (1929).....402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
HUBBARD, THOMAS F. (1928).....3324 Ellerslie Ave.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
*HUGHES, MRS. MARY R. (1924).....2823 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925).....809 N. Charles St.
HUTCHINS, MISS KATHERINE K. (1928)...142 W. Lanvale St.

HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....Washington Apartments
HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925).....U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.

IGLEHART, MRS. C. IREDELL (1927).....914 N. Charles St.
IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....17 South St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MISS M. LUCKETT (1931).....218 Laurens St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....313 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.
JACKSON, LLOYD L., JR. (1926).....Severn Apts.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....300 Goodwood Gardens, R. P.
JAMES, REGINALD I. (1929).....Johns Hopkins University
JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JENKINS, M. ERNEST (1924).....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.
JOHNSTON, MRS. LOLA E. (1929).....105 Charlcote Rd.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910).....Greenway Apts.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911).....Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building
JOYCE, TEMPLE N. (1927).....Joyce Sta., Md.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....3906 St. Paul St.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924).....203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
KENNEDY, THOMAS W. (1928).....1934 Mt. Royal Terrace
KEPLER, MRS. IRVIN T. (1929).....240 E. Main St., Elkton, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
*KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE, 2ND (1928).....4103 St. Paul Street
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building
KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925).....Keyser Building
KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917).....1027 St. Paul St.
*KIRK, HENRY C. (1908)..... Roland Park Apts.
KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....Roland Park Apts.
KIRKMAN, WALTER N. (1927).....Rolling Road, Catonsville
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909).....211 Wendover Road, Guilford
KOPPELMAN, WALTER (1927).....105 W. 29th St.

LAMBLÉ, MRS. WM. E. (1932) (ANNA RITTENHOUSE) } 803 W. University Pkwy.
LANAHAN, MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE (ELEANOR WILLIAMS) (1929) } Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
LANKFORD, H. FILLMORE (1893) ..... Princess Anne, Md.
*LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) } Johns Hopkins University
LATROBE, FERDINAND C. (1932) ..... Frederick, Md.
LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924) ..... 4014 Edmondson Ave.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920) ..... Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923) ..... 103 W. Monument St.
LEE, CASSANDRA (1923) ..... Washington Apts.
LEE, H. H. M. (1923) ..... 1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
LEE, MRS. J. HENRY (1927) ..... 9 East Read St.
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916) ..... 511 Calvert Building
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896) ..... 2843 N. Calvert St.
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916) ..... 110 E. Redwood St.
LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924) ..... 2415 N. Calvert St.
LEHMAYER, MARTIN (1927) ..... Fidelity Building
LEIDY, MRS. C. FONTAINE-MAURY (MARGARET) (1929) } "Hampton," Towson, Md.
LEVIS, MISS ANNA G. (1925) ..... Guilford Manor Apts.
LEVY, OSCAR G. (1928) ..... 423 N. Fulton Ave.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909) ..... Fidelity Building
LILBURN, MRS. A. E. T. (1926) ..... 1118 N. Calvert St.
*LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924) ..... 960 N. Howard St.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905) ..... 20 E. Lexington St.
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918) ..... 4003 Keswick Rd.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919) ..... Cambridge Apartments
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. O. A. (1915) ..... Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
LLOYD, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD (1928) .... 11 Stock Exchange Bldg.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919) ..... 2925 N. Charles St.
LOCKARD, MRS. G. CARROLL (1930) ..... 2925 N. Charles St.
LONG, MRS. BRECKENRIDGE (1931) ..... Laurel, Md.
LONG, COL. JOHN D. (1931) ..... Garden Apts.
LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923) ..... 44 Roland Court
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919) ..... 1011 N. Charles St.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921) ..... Fidelity Trust Company
LYELL, J. MILTON (1916) ..... Continental Bldg.
LYON, MISS GRACE (1923) ..... 223 Wendover Rd.

MCCARDELL, LEE (1929) ..... 10 Longwood Rd.
MCCENEY, GEORGE P. (1929) ..... 110 E. Lexington St.
MCCLEAVE, R. HUGH (1928) ..... Cumberland, Maryland
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916) ..... 2710 N. Calvert St.
MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921) ..... 200 N. Buchwood Ave.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914) ..... McCormick Block

McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928)..“Langley Park,” Hyattsville, Md.
McCosh, Marshall K. (1930).....Bond Avenue, Reistertown, Md.
McCullogh, Mrs. Duncan (1932).....Glencoe, Md.
McEvoy, P. J. (1919).....3 W. Mt. Vernon Place
McElderry, Horace C. (1928).....212 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park
MacGill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....Atholton, Maryland
McGreevy, Leonard (1928).....American Building
Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
McHenry, John (1929).....Owings Mills, Md.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917).908 St. Paul St.
Mackall, Mrs. Charles O'Donnell (1929) .....} ..311 Broxton Rd.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928).....3556 Roland Ave.
McKenrick, Mrs. Carl Ross (1923).....Lake & Roland Avenues
Macklin, Mrs. Charles F. (1925).....Ilchester, Md.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore
McLanahan, Mrs. Austin (Romaine LeMoyne) (1931).....} Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
McLane, Allan (1894).....Garrison, Maryland
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919).....Hotel Stafford
McNeal, J. P. W. (1928).....1319 Linden Ave.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Mathews (1929) .....} 1732 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, James M., D. D. (1919)...} 132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929)...}
Mallonee, Capt. Richard Carvell (1931).....} 6th Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....1820 Eutaw Place
*Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902).....609 Fidelity Building
Manning, James R. (1928).....Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Theodore (1931).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915).....1318 Linden Ave.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923).....Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Telfair Wilson (1923).....1115 St. Paul St.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919).....Severn Apts.
*Marshall, John W. (1902).....13 South St.
Marshall, Thomas B. (1928).....850 University Pkwy.
Marye, William B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
Mason, Mrs. S. Blount (1930).....Allston Apartments
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, Dr. Irvine F. (1929).....708 Lennox St.
Mather, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)....Johns Hopkins University
Matthews, Mrs. Henry T. (1927).....1302 St. Paul Street
Matthews, J. Marsh (1926).....Fidelity Building
Matthews, William B. (1928).....900 St. Paul St.

MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919).....Walbert Apts.
MAYO, DR. R. W. B. (1927).....4300 Wickford Rd.
MEARS, MRS. ADELBERT WARREN (1930)...3102 Hilton St.
MENCKEN, AUGUST (1928).....1524 Hollins Street
MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
MICKLE, MRS. MARBURY (1923).....The Sherwood Hotel
MILES, DR. L. WARDLAW (1931).....506 Woodlawn Rd.
MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS X. (1925).....B. & O. Building
MILLER, MISS ANNA IRENE (1930).....2426 Eutaw Place
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924)..... 160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Building
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MOORE, MISS EMILY ELIZABETH (1927)...North East, Md.
*MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORGAN, JOSEPH O. V. (1930)..... 5620 Moorland Lane, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md.
MORGAN, ZACHARIAH R., M. D. (1931)....708 Reservoir St.
MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921).....Hopkins Apts.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
MURDOCK, MISS MILDRED LAWS (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
MURRAY, MRS. A. S. (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, MISS CHARLOTTE (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, J. EDWARD (1929).....Ruxton, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D. (1921)..106 E. Madison St.
MURRAY, MISS MERCEDES M. (1926).....1309 W. 42nd St.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....Morris Building

NATHAN, MELFORD (1926) .....Cambridge, Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER, C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....105 W. Monument St.
NICHOLS, FIRMADGE KING, M. D. (1929). 4018 Liberty Heights Ave.
NICKERSON, MISS GRACE (1931).....802 Cathedral St.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....3604 Copley Rd.
NICOLAI, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....The Sherwood

NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland
NOLLEY, MRS. RALPH FOXHALL (1931)....3040 St. Paul St.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORMAN, WM. W. (1925).....Ruxton, Md.
NORRIS, ALEXANDER MURDOCH (1929).....1530 Bolton St.
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....3021 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Building

OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Building, Annex
O'FERRALL, ALFRED J. (1925).....Gunther Bldg.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLD, FRANCIS E., JR. (1931).....755 Cator Ave.
OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....Standard Oil Building
OLSON, MRS. ALBERT F. (1925).....3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park
*O'NEILL, J. W. (1919)..... Havre de Grace, Md.
OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN (1924).....626 Equitable Building
OREM. JOHN, H. JR. (1925).....5 Englewood Rd., Roland Park
ORNDORFF, JAMES RIDGELY (1929).....5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington
OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1914).....Court House
OWENS, EDWARD B., JR. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road
OWINGS, DR. EDWARD R. (1926).....1733 Linden Ave.

PACA, JOHN P., JR. (1931).....Title Bldg.
PAGE, CHARLES GREENLEAF (1931).....Calvert Court Apts.
PAGE, HENRY LITTLETON (1931).....Calvert Court Apts.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank
PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARKER, CECIL J. (1930).....5804 Clear Spring Road
PARKER, MRS. GEO. E., JR. (1927).....224 Northway
PARKER, SUMNER A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.
PARKHURST, HARRY E. (1924).....Gunther Building
PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922).....11 W. Saratoga St.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
PARRAN, DALRYMPLE (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
PASSAPAE, WM. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.
PAUL, JOHN GILMAN D'ARCY (1927)....Blythewood Road, Roland Park

*Pearre, Aubrey, Jr. (1906).....Calvert Building
Pearre, Sifford (1928).....Equitable Trust Co.
Pennington, Dr. Clapham (1917).....Plaza Apts.
Pennington, Mrs. Josias (1916).....3813 Juniper Road, Guilford
Pennington, Pleasants (1929).....330 N. Charles St.
Pentz, Mrs. Bettie F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.
Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.
Perine, Washington (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
*Perkins, Elisha H. (1887).....Winona Apartments
Peter, Robert B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
Pitts, Miss Mary B. (1927).....822 West 40th Street
Pitts, Tilghman G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.
Pleasants, J. Hall, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
Poe, Edgar Allan (1929).....U. S. F. & G. Building
Pollitt, L. Irving (1916).....1715 Park Place
Porter, Miss Bessie (1926).....The Homewood Apts.
Porter, Frank Gibson, D. D. (1926).....3609 Grantley Rd.
Post, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
Powell, Henry Fletcher (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
Powell, Mrs. William M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall
Power, J. Leonard (1928).....Roland Park Apts.
Preston, Alexander (1922).....Munsey Building
Preston, Mrs. Geo. H. (1931).....4420 Roland Ave.
Preston, James H. (1898).....916 Munsey Building
Preston, James Oscar (1926).....Homewood Apts.
Price, Mrs. Juliet Hammond (1924).....16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
Purdum, Bradley K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
Purdum, Mrs. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
Purdum, Frank C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.
Radcliffe, George L., Ph. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building
Radcliffe, J. Sewell (1926).....Lloyd's P. O., Md.
Ramey, Mrs. Mary E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
Randall, Blanchard (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Randall, Mrs. Blanchard (1919).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place
Randall, Daniel R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
Ray, Enos (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
Reeder, Charles M. (1927).....30 E. Preston St.
Reeder, Mrs. J. Dawson (1927).....30 East Preston St.
Reese, Henry F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.
Reese, John S. (1930).....125 W. Lanvale St.
Remington, Stanley G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.
Requardt, John M. (1926).....
Requardt, Mrs. John M. (1926).....101 Wendover Rd.
Revell, Edward J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
Rhode, W. Allen (1931).....Catonsville, Md.
Rianhard, Thomas McM. (1929).....1008 Winding Way, Poplar Hill, Roland Park

RICH, EDWARD N. (1916) ..... Union Trust Building
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1926) ..... Catonsville, Md.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901) ..... 2127 N. Charles St.
RICKER, MRS. ROGER R. (1927) ..... 3011 Wayne Ave.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893) ..... 825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916) ..... Towson, Md.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) ... 10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898) ..... 10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
RIGGER, WILLIAM L. (1925) ..... 920 University Pkwy.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907) ..... 606 Cathedral St.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922) ..... Route No. 1, Hyattsville, Md.
RIGGS, LAURIE H. (1924) ..... Fidelity Building
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894) ..... 632 Equitable Building
RILEY, MRS. MELVILLE FULLER (1929) (CAROLYN HEMPSTEAD) ..... } Hagerstown, Md.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904) ..... Annapolis, Md.
ROBERTSON, DR. DAVID ..... } Goucher College
MRS. DAVID A. (ANNE K.) 1930 .... }
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921) ..... Park Bank Building
ROBERTSON, MRS. WM. HANSON (1924) .... "Chenar Farm," Easton, Md.
ROBINSON, J. BEN, D. D. S. (1928) ..... Medical Arts Bldg.
ROBINSON, MRS. HARRY LYON, JR. (1928) .. Medora Rd., Linthicum Hghts.. Md.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894) ..... Maryland Trust Bldg.
*ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914) ..... Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROGERS, MRS. WM. F. (1927) ..... 5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910) ..... 2814 Ailsa Ave.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911) ..... 746 W. Fayette St.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898) ..... 10 South St.
ROUSE, JOHN G. (1928) ..... } Maryland Casualty Company Cedar Ave. and 40th St.
ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920) ..... Calvert Bldg.
ROWE, MISS GEORGIA M. (1925) ..... 2321 N. Calvert St.
ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923) ..... Calvert Bldg.
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919) ..... 812 Park Ave.
RYAN, WILLIAM P. (1915) ..... 1825 E. Baltimore St.
SADTLER, MISS FLORENCE P. (1925) ..... 2605 N. Charles St.
SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916) ..... 2729 N. Charles St.
SANNER, FRANK FURST (1931) ..... Ambassador Apts.
SAUERWEIN, E. ALLAN, JR. (1924) ..... 1303 Lexington Building
SAUNDERS, MISS MARY WALTON (1928) ... Charles Apts.
SCARBOROUGH, KATHERINE (1931) ..... Preston Apts.
SCHOENFIELD, MRS. FREDERICK (1928) (VIRGINIA BERKLEY BOWIE) ..... } Fort Eustice, Va.
SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922) ..... 23 E. Eager St.
SCOTT, MRS. WILLIAM DODDS (1929) (KATHERINE FAIRFAX KIMBERLY) ... } 3908 Hadley Square
SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920) ..... Baden, Maryland

SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place
SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.
SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919).....1402 Linden Ave.
SEMMES, MISS FRANCES C. (1929).....222 W. Lanvale St.
SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....225 N. Holliday St.
SHACKELFORD, WM. T. (1926).....1307 Park Ave.
SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point
SHAW, JOHN K., JR. (1927).....Eccleston Station, Md.
SHERWOOD, WATSON E. (1931).....2818 St. Paul St.
SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....The Cecil
SHIPLEY, ISSAC N. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
SHIPLEY, LARKIN A. (1927).....3113 Clifton Ave.
SHIPLEY, MRS. MARVIN R. (1927).....Harman's, Md.
SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
SHRINER, F. EARLE (1924).....1001 St. Paul St.
SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club.
SHRIVER, JAMES MCSHERRY (1926).....Westminster, Md.
SHRIVER, MRS. JOHN VAN BIBBER, (ESTHER JANE PARKS) (1929).... } Glen Arm, R. F. D., Maryland
SHURE, AUSTIN F. (1932).....2107 Elsinor Ave.
SILL, MRS. HOWARD (1928).....1109 N. Calvert St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNIE LEAKIN (1891)....1000 N. Charles St.
SKEEN, JOHN H. (1927).....First National Bank Bldg.
SKILLING, WM. QUAIL, M. D. (1928).....Lonaconing, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....2738 Reisterstown Rd.
SKUTCH, ROBERT FRANK (1929).....813 N. Calvert St.
SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.
SLOCUM, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON (1925)..1208 N. Calvert St.
SMITH, CARRIE W., M. D. (1931)..... { Montrose School for Girls, Reistertown, Md.
SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.
SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923).....1500 Park Ave.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1931).....4313 St. Paul St.
SMITH, MRS. JAMES S. (1928).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919).....1329 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919).....Baltimore Club
SMYTH, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
SNOW, MRS. HENRY (MAUD BIRNIE CARY) (1925)..... } 4824 Roland Avenue
SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925).....Court House, City.
SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....102 W. 39th St.
SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923).....Rockville, Md.
SPEER, J. RAMSEY (1931).....Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
STAMP, MISS ADELE HAGNER (1929).....Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.

STARR, EDWARD JAMES (1928).....2403 Chelsea Terrace
STAUB, JOHN T. (1924).....Care United R. W. & Elec. Co., Court Square Bldg.
STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....604 Somerset Rd., Roland Park
*STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922).....Garrison, Md.
STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917).....c/o Miss Eleanor Rowland, Aberdeen, Md.
STEELE, MISS ROSA (1925).....11 East Chase St.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
STEINMULLER, THEODORE A. (1924).....221 E. Baltimore St.
STETTINIUS, MRS. WM. C. (1929).....500 Somerset Rd.
STEUART, MISS ABIGAIL KERR (1930).....4301 Roland Ave.
STEUART, JAMES E. (1919).....Title Building
STEUART, LAMAR HOLLYDAY (1928).....1311 John Street
STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Preston Apartments
STEUART, MISS SUSAN ELLICOTT (1929).....Roland Ave., Roland Park
STEWART, DAVID (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.
STEWART, MRS. WM. A., JR. (1925).....205 W. Lanvale St.
STICK, MRS. GORDON M. F. (ANNA HOWARD FITCHETT) (1930).....Glen Arm, Maryland
STICK, GORDON M. F. (1930).....Glen Arm, Maryland
STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. (1922).....Sacred Heart Church, Mt. Washington
STILES, MRS. WM. LEE (1928).....137 W. Lafayette Ave.
STIRLING, MISS HELEN (1929).....Washington Apts.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917).....Ten Hills, Md.
STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921).....Cecil Apts.
STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.
STOLL, MRS. CONRAD F. (1926).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
STORK, WM. B., LT. U. S. NAVY, RET. (1928).....620 W. University Pkwy.
STORM, WILLIAM M. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
STRAN, MRS. THOMAS P. (1929) (CAROLINE S. BANSEMER).....Ambassador Apts.
STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921).....3414 Powhatan Ave.
STRAYER, MISS MINNIE (1926).....Hopkins Apts.
STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
SULLIVAN, FELIX R., JR. (1922).....1605 Park Ave.
SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916).....1 Bedford Place, Guilford
SUPPLEE, J. FRANK, JR. (1929).....Equitable Bldg.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1929).....515 Park Ave.
SWANN, SHERLOCK (1928).....608 W. Belvedere Ave.
SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F.....2813 St. Paul St.
SYKES, GUY (1929).....Ellicott City, Md.
SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924).....1407 Philpot St.

TABLER, DR. H. E. (1926).....Box 2, Hancock, Md.

TALBOT, MRS. HENRY PAUL (1929).....Homewood Apts.
TALBOT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913)....Rockville, Md.
TAYLOR, MRS. CLARENCE M. (1930).....Linthicum Heights
*TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921).....328 University Parkway.
THIELKELD, REV. L. A. (1918).....3709 W. Hayward Ave.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building
THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919).....105 Wendover Rd., Guilford
THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. CATHERINE BOWIE CLAGETT (1925)..... } 2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS (1925).....2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914).....2110 Mt. Royal Terrace
THOMAS, EDWARD M. (1928).....1123 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919)....1102 McCulloh St.
THOMAS, MRS. GEORGE C. (1931).....4307 N. Charles St.
THOMAS, JOHN B., JR. (1929).....Baltimore and Light Sts.
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915).....211 N. Calvert St.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921).....109 Market Place
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....Title Building
THOMPSON, R. LEA (1927).....Earl Court Apartments
THOMSEN, JOHN J. (1923).....Severn Apartments
TIFFANY, HERBERT T. (1919).....132 W. Lafayette Ave.
TILGHMAN, MRS. CHARLES H. (1931).....Gross Coate, Easton, Md.
TILGHMAN, J. DONNELL (1928).....Easton, Md.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924).....1706 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
TOME, PETER E. (1919).....Lutherville, Md.
TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road
TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road
TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922).....4201 St. Paul St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW NOEL (1924).....347 N. Charles St.
TRIPPE, JAMES McC. (1918).....1602 Bolton St.
TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917).....First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914)....2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921).....Hopkins Apartments
TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922).....Sudbrook Park
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919)..1623 Park Ave.
TURNER, HOWARD (1916).....Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
TURNER, MRS. J. FRANKLIN (1926).....Cecil Apartments
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924)....251 W. Preston St.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.....College Park, Md.
URIE, JOHN D. (1924).....Chestertown, Md.

VALENTINE, MISS KATHERINE (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.
VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)....129 W. North Ave.

VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925) ..... Cedarcroft & Hillen Rd., Cedarcroft
VEST, DR. CECIL W. (1923) ..... 1014 St. Paul St.
VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923) ..... Hopkins Apts.
VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925) ..... Earl Court Apts.
VEITCH, DR. FLETCHER P. (1926) ..... College Park, Md.
VEITCH, MRS. LAURA B. (1926) ..... College Park, Md.
VON DER HORST, MISS LOUISE (1928) ..... 747 W. North Ave.

WALKER, OWEN (1926) ..... Arlington Ave., Relay, Md.
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915) ..... 804 Union Trust Building
*WALTERS, HENRY (1880) ..... Abell Building
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914) ..... "Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
WARFIELD, HARRY RIDGLEY (1927) ..... 3 Somerset Road, Roland Park
WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923) ..... 613 St. Paul St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909) ..... 905 Union Trust Building
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902) ..... 601 Calvert Building
WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916) ..... Homewood Apts.
WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921) ..... Ellicott City, Md.
WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922) ..... Odenton, Md.
WEBB, ARMSTEAD M. (1931) ..... 215 St. Paul St.
WEBB, MISS CELESTE (1930) ..... 9 Wendover Rd.
WEBB, MRS. OSCAR E. (1923) ..... Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Md.
WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND (1922) ..... 3927 Canterbury Rd.
WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920) ..... B. and O. Building
WEEDON, MISS L. A. (1927) ..... 1306 W. Lexington St.
WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916) ..... Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
WEST, HARRY (1916) ..... Hanover and Fayette Sts.
WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924) ..... 317 W. Preston St.
WHEDBEE, JAMES S. (1927) ..... Jenkins, Whedbee & Poe.
WHEELER, JOSEPH L. (1927) ..... Enoch Pratt Free Library
WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923) ..... Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. (1920) ..... 917 St. Paul St.
WHITE, KENNETH SCOTT (1928) ..... 4008½ Roland Ave.
WHITE, THEOPHILUS (1925) ..... 5502 Roland Ave.
WHITELY, MRS. JAMES G. (1931) ..... 223 W. Lanvale St.
WHITHAM, LLOYD B., M. D. (1923) ..... Medical Arts Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890) ..... 10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919) ..... Keyser Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886) ..... 604 Cathedral St.
* WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911) ..... 604 Cathedral St.
WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923) ..... c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building
WICKES, MRS. WALTER (1928) ..... Brooklandville Post Office, Green Spring Valley, Md.
WICKES, WALTER (1928) ..... Brooklandville Post Office, Green Spring Valley, Md.
WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923) ..... 222 Roland Ave.
WIGHT, OLIVER B. (1923) ..... Munsey Building
*WILCOX, HENRY BUCKLEY (1922) ..... Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.

WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building
WILLARD, MISS JESSIE C. (1931).....3907 Greenway
WILLIAMS, MRS. BESSIE GRAY (1931)....2632 Maryland Ave.
WILLIAMS, C. T. (1921).....Fidelity Building
WILLIAMS, E. A. (1920).....P. O. Box 1023, Baltimore
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW (1916).108 W. 39th St.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELSIE M. (1925).....Waterbury, Md.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....Blythewood Road, Roland Park
WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Stevenson, Md.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....Poplar Hill Road, Roland Park
WILLIAMS, ROGER B. (1928).....3209 N. Charles Street
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
WILLIAMSON, R. E. LEE (1918).....616 W. University Pkwy.
WILLIS, WM. NICHOLAS (1923).....Delmar, Del.
WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917) (MARY R. CAMP) } Rock Hall, Md.
WILSON, MRS. EDWARD C. (1920).....Bellona Ave., Govans
WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919).....1013 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917)...1316 Eutaw Pl.
WILSON, MISS VIRGINIA A. (1926).....1013 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....21 W. Chase St.
WINDER, EDWARD LLOYD (1927).....110 E. Lombard St.
WINEBRENNER, DAVID C., 3RD (1926).....Frederick, Md.
WINN, MISS ELIZABETH J. (1929).....864 Park Ave.
WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921).....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
WOOD, FREDERICK WM. (1926).....
WOOD, MRS. FREDERICK WM. (1926)... } 2429 Keyworth Ave.
WOODRUFF, MRS. CHARLES S. (1927).....Walbert Apts.
WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D.....Linthicum Heights, Md.
WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920).....842 Park Ave.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....Citizens National Bank Building
*WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....3502 Denison Rd.
WORTHINGTON, EDWARD L. (1924).....3504 Clifton Ave.
WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917).....1531 Bolton St.
WRIGHT, PHILEMON K. (1929).....Easton, Md.
WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921).....800 Cathedral St.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921).....Hagerstown, Md.

YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922).....209 Witherspoon Rd.
YOUNG, ANDREW J., JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building
YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917)...214 Chancery Rd., Guilford

ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924).....1800 N. Charles St.
ZELL, RANDOLPH CLEMENT (1925).....Walbert Apts.
ZIMMERMANN, CHARLES W. (1929).....1922 W. Baltimore St.

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MARYLAND AND THE STAMP ACT CONTROVERSY.

By PAUL H. GIDDENS.

The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the half century of conflict between England and France for supremacy in North America. With the conclusion of peace England was confronted with colonial problems of many different kinds and character. In America, old difficulties still existed and new ones had developed. The duty of governing the conquered inhabitants in Canada, Spanish Florida, and a part of French Louisiana was a most delicate task. Differences in race, religion, and law increased its complexity. More important and interesting was the management of the vast western domain lying between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes. In this region the rights to be considered were multifarious and jarring; Indians, fur traders, pioneer settlers, and land speculators made a solution extremely difficult. Especially pressing was the Indian problem, brought to an issue by the conspiracy of Pontiac.

Numerous causes were responsible for this famous insurrection.[1] Western savages hated the new masters because they had fought and killed their kinsmen. Furthermore, presents were either withheld altogther or niggardly doled out by the English, which

[1] Francis Parkman, *History Of The Conspiracy Of Pontiac And The War Of The North American Tribes Against The English Colonies After The Conquest Of Canada,* Boston, 1855, pp. 151-168.

was in sharp contrast to the French policy, and the sudden withholding of guns, ammunition, clothing, and other supplies was keenly resented by the Indians. Want, suffering, and death were the consequences. Then, too, English traders of the coarsest kind vied with one another in rapacity, violence, and profligacy; they cursed, cheated, plundered, and outraged Indian families. Moreover, the warriors were no longer welcome at the forts once held by the French; English officers and men received them with cold looks, harsh words, oaths, and threats. Finally, the intrusion of white settlers into the red man's ancient domain was another real source of Indian hostility. To encourage the spirit of discontent, French traders went among the Indians, held council meetings, liberally distributed arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, and urged them to take up arms against the English. In Pontiac, the influential Ottawa chieftain, the Indians found an able leader by whose efforts a mighty conspiracy was organized. Under his direction the allied tribes rose up as one man in May, 1763, besieged English forts in the West, massacred the garrisons, and started a reign of terror along the thinly settled frontier regions.

Ever since the reduction of Fort Duquesne, Maryland frontiersmen had lived a quiet, peaceful life and by 1759, the westernmost part was as well settled as before the French and Indian War began.[2] But the Indian uprising of 1763 terrified many of the inhabitants and forced them to take refuge in the nearest forts. "Every Day, for some Time past," ran a news-item from Frederick in *The Maryland Gazette* for July 28, 1763, "has offered the melancholy Scene of poor distressed families driving downwards through this Town, with their Effects, who have deserted their Plantations, for Fear of falling into the Cruel Hands of our Savage Enemies, now daily seen in the Woods. And never was Panic more general or forcible than that of the Back Inhabitants, whose Terrors, at this Time exceed what

[2] Horatio Sharpe, *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe*, (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1888, Vol. II, pp. 326, 388, 361-362. Hereinafter referred to as *Sharpe Cor.*

followed on the Defeat of General Braddock, when the frontiers lay open to the Incursions of both French and Indians." The season had been remarkably fine and the harvest afforded the most promising appearance of plenty and goodness that had been known for many years, but it was now ruined by the enemy invaders.

Colonel Thomas Cresap of Old Town wrote Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland in July as follows: "I have enclosed a list of the desolate men and women and children who have fled to my house, which is enclosed by a small stockade for safety, by which you see what number of poor souls, destitute of every necessary of life, are here penned up, and likely to be butchered without immediate relief and assistance, and can expect none, unless from the province to which they belong." [3] Sharpe at once dispatched several parties of militiamen to the frontier for patrol duty.[4] Two barrels of powder and fifty stands of arms were sent to Fort Frederick where most of the people beyond that post had retired for shelter. But after July, no more hostile Indians were seen in the colony and peace reigned on the Maryland frontier. Although it came too late, the proprietor "of his own peculiar Gratuity" sent £200 sterling in gunpowder and ball to help repel the invaders.[5]

Pontiac's conspiracy was quickly crushed but it demonstrated the need of a more unified and effective control of Indian affairs. It also served to re-enforce the conviction already reached by the British government during the French and Indian War that the American colonies could not be trusted to provide adequately for their own defense. And it was necessary to protect the colonies as well as the newly acquired regions from the intrigues of the French, Spanish, and Indians. Both the safety of the colonies and the Empire demanded the permanent establishment of a strong force in America. British financial resources, however, had already been severely strained to save the colonies from

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 104.
[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 100, 105, 114.
[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 140, 168, 182.

foreign foes and Englishmen felt the colonies should help contribute towards that end.[6] The requisition system had proved absolutely unworkable during the late war and the only other recourse was parliamentary taxation; the latter method had been repeatedly advocated by Shirley, Sharpe, Dinwiddie, Braddock, and Loudoun.[7] The British government decided, therefore, in 1763 to keep a standing army of 10,000 men in America and tax the colonies for their support in part.

The Sugar Act of 1764 was passed by Parliament for the express purpose of raising revenue to defend, protect, and secure the British colonies in North America.[8] Instead of the old molasses duty of 6d. per gallon, which, if enforced, would have prohibited the trade and yielded no revenue, a lower duty of 3d. per gallon was levied. Duties were levied not only upon molasses and sugar from foreign ports but also upon coffee, wines, East India goods, and other foreign commodities. The revenue from the Sugar Act, however, covered only about one-seventh of the cost of maintaining the army in America and was considerably less than what was deemed the just proportion of the colonies. Other American sources of revenue were sought and in 1765, Grenville introduced the famous Stamp Act which became a law on March 22, with scarcely any opposition.

Upon the passage of the Stamp Act the brewing storm of discontent broke in America and violent methods were used to resist this innovation in British colonial policy. On April 18, 1765, there appeared in *The Maryland Gazette* the following death-like announcement: "This Gazette, No. 1041, Begins the Twenty-first Year of Its Publication: But alas! must soon Droop and Expire, at least for some time, if the melancholy and alarming Accounts, we have just heard from the Northward, prove True, That an Act of Parliament is shortly to take Place

[6] George Louis Beer, *British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765*, New York, 1907, pp. 265-273.

[7] Winfred Trexeler Root, *The Relations of Pennsylvania With the* British Government, *1696-1765*, New York, 1912, p. 329.

[8] Beer, *op. cit.*, pp. 274-284.

[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 285-286.

laying a heavy and insupportable Stamp Duty on all American Gazettes." Unless a sufficient number of subscriptions could be secured at an "unavoidable advanced price," the editor informed his readers that he must cease publication. When further reports confirmed the passage of the Stamp Act the people of Maryland were "much disgusted," especially since a "Notion had been entertained by many that Maryland was by its Charter particularly exempted from all Impositions except what should be laid by the Assembly . . ."[10] "We are a good deal allarm'd at the stamp-Act," Benedict Calvert reported. "& I can't imagine where the different provinces will find the money to pay the Duty; I am Certain we have not enough in Maryland to pay one year's Tax."[11] Lawyers without exception were "most violent" in their denunciations of the Act. Governor Sharpe felt, however, "their Warmth" would soon abate and that there would be no opposition to the execution of the Stamp Act.[12] But heated debates and discussions continued throughout the summer.

In August, it was learned that Zachariah Hood, an Annapolis merchant, had been named stamp distributor for Maryland.[13] Hood had gone to England to secure supplies for his store and while there, he received the appointment. It was a complete surprise to Marylanders, who could not understand through whose influence he had secured the office.[14] Hood told Sharpe, however, that Secretary Calvert had assisted him in obtaining the position.[15] An anonymous London writer said it was due to Hood's many eminent services to the king and country during the last war. Commenting upon the appointment, the London gentleman wrote to an Annapolis friend as follows: "It gives too many here Pleasure to find, that, let them make what Laws they

[10] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 210.

[11] *The Calvert Papers* (Fund Publication, Vol. XXXIV, Maryland Historical Society), Baltimore, 1894, p. 261.

[12] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 210.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 220.

[14] *Ibid.*, p. 220.

[15] *Ibid.*, p. 220.

please, to cramp your Trade, and destroy your Freedom, there are not wanting Sycophants enough in your own Country to sue for Commissions to put those very Laws in Execution among their nearest Relations and Friends. *Oh! Degeneracy of ancient Britons! America! how thou art fallen! When even thy own Offspring who have been nurtured with all the Tenderness of maternal Affection, are base enough to sollicit thy Oppressors to make them the Instruments of thy Destruction.* From the Conduct of your Americans now in *England,* we doubt not but Mr. H—d will be highly applauded among you by all those Patriots who set out with the Old Man's Maxim, Get Place and Wealth, if possible, with Grace, If not, by any Means get Wealth and Place.[16]

When Hood returned to Maryland in August, 1765, people assembled in all parts of the province to express their indignation and contempt.[17] "Our stamp-master, Zachariah Hood," Charles Carroll of Carrollton wrote to Edmund Jennings in September, 1765, "is hated and despised by everyone; he has been whipped, pilloried and hanged in effigy, in this place, Baltimore town, at the landing; the people seem determined not to buy his goods."[18] Actuated by the same riotous spirit as those in Boston, New York, and other places, the Marylanders either burned or hanged Hood in effigy in a dozen different places.[19] At Annapolis they prepared a figure representing Hood, placed him in a horse-cart, and while a bell tolled a solemn knell, the figure was paraded through the streets till noon. He was then killed, placed in a pillory, and finally hung to a gibbet erected for that purpose. A barrel of tar was lighted underneath the effigy and it was burned down. Exhibitions of this sort were

[16] *The Maryland Gazette,* August 22, 1765.

[17] *Sharpe Cor.,* Vol. III, p. 225; George T. Hollyday, "Biographical Memoir of James Hollyday," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,* Vol. VII, p. 428.

[18] Kate Mason Rowland, *The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,* New York, 1898, Vol. I, p. 73.

[19] *The Maryland Gazette,* August 29, 1765, September 5, 1765; *Sharpe Cor.,* Vol. III, p. 223.

very common. A week later a mob of three or four hundred assembled at night in Annapolis and wrecked the store Hood was repairing for the reception of his imported merchandise.[20] So bitter was the sentiment against Hood that no one dared oppose the mob or even signify his disapproval and no one would accuse another individual of being a party to the destruction. If any person had been committed to jail for participating in the riot, he would probably have been rescued immediately by the mob. Governor Sharpe believed that if Hood had been "a Person of any Note in the Province or connected with people of any Consequence," he might not have been treated with such great indignity.[21]

Terrified and fearful for his life, Hood sent a letter the next day after his store was destroyed to Sharpe asking protection and seeking advice as to whether or not he should resign. Although the governor was reluctant to advise his resignation, he offered Hood the protection of his home.[22] Popular feeling ran so high, however, that friends and relatives urged Hood to leave for New York, which he did. If Hood had attempted to perform his duties, Sharpe was certain that he could not have been successful. "I assure your Ldp," the Maryland governor wrote Lord Baltimore, "that when the People are so unanimous in opposing the execution of a Law as they are on this Occasion nothing but a Military Force can procure obedience to it."[23] Even though driven out of the colony, his fortune gone, and his business ruined, Hood assured the Commissioner of Stamps that he would discharge his duty whenever it was within his power. But the Sons of Liberty of New York, feeling that their province should not harbor a stamp distributor from a neighboring colony, threatened him with violence unless he resigned.[24] Hood

[20] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 225.

[21] Sharpe to William Sharpe, October, 1765. An original letter in the Library of Congress.

[22] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 221, 222-223, 225-226.

[23] *Ibid.*, pp. 257, 262, 266.

[24] *The Maryland Gazette*, January 30, 1766; "Resistance to the Stamp Act," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. IV, p. 135.

yielded on November 28, 1765, but did not return to Maryland until some months later.

Those who had any possible connection with Hood in Maryland were quick to disclaim it. Alexander Laing of Vienna inserted the following notice in *The Maryland Gazette* for September 19, 1765: "These are to certify to the Public in general, That whoever says that I am appointed Deputy Stamp Master for Dorchester Somerset and Worcester Counties, is a Lyar; and I declare that I will not accept an Office so Detestable and Injurious to the Country."[25] On September 26, 1765, Thomas Hyde informed the public that "Whereas it hath been Reported, That the Subscriber is in Partnership with Mr. Zachariah Hood, and that my Son was sent for from Philadelphia to keep his Store, and assist him in his Office: This is to inform the Public That this Report is without Foundation, and that I never had any such Thought, nor have I any connexion in Business with Mr. Hood of any Kind, and that the whole Reason of my Son's coming to Maryland was to see me, there being a Vacation in the College, where he lives, to give the Youth an Opportunity to visit their Friends."[26]

With Hood out of the way, all the practicing lawyers of the provincial court and many other gentlemen petitioned Governor Sharpe to summon the assembly immediately despite the smallpox epidemic.[27] The Massachusetts Circular Letter had arrived in Maryland and it seemed to be the universal desire of the people that representatives should be sent to the New York meeting. Since there was great reason to believe that the Maryland assembly would meet anyway, the council advised the governor to summon the members. It is interesting to note the instructions prepared by the freemen of Anne Arundel county for their delegation. The delegates were to assert clearly the right of the colonists under the Magna Carta and the Maryland charter and to assist in sending a delegation to New York. On the question

[25] *The Maryland Gazette*, September 19, 1765.
[26] *Ibid.*, September 26, 1765.
[27] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III' pp. 212, 230-231.

of assenting to the Stamp Act, the freemen inquired, "How then in Point of NATURAL or CIVIL LAW, are we rightly chargeable, or liable to be burdened, by the Stamp Act, attempted to be imposed upon us by the Mother-country? Have we assented to it personally or representatively? If we have not, which is notorious to the World, the MINISTER'S virtual Representation, adduced argumentatively, in support of the Tax on us, is fantastical and frivolous." [28]

When the Maryland assembly met on September 23, there was almost a full attendance. After remonstrating with the Governor for not having summoned them sooner, the delegates began a discussion of the Massachusetts Circular Letter. Three members, Edward Tilghman, William Murdock, and Thomas Ringgold, were appointed to represent the colony at the Stamp Act Congress and the assembly appropriated £500 for their expenses.[29] A committee composed of James Hollyday, Thomas Johnson, Edmund Key, John Goldsborough, John Hammond, Daniel Wolstenholme, and John Hanson, Jr., drafted instructions for the representatives, which empowered them to join with the other colonies in a "General, and United, Dutiful, Loyal, and Humble Representation" to his Majesty and Parliament concerning the circumstances of the colonies and pray for relief from the restraints on trade, the Stamp Act, and the restoration of trial by jury. "That they take Care that such Representation shall," ran the instructions, "humbly and decently, but expressly contain, an Assertion of the Rights of the Colonists, to be exempt from all and every Taxation and Impositions upon their Persons and Properties, to which they do not Consent in a Legislative Way, either by themselves, or their Representatives, by them freely chosen and appointed." [30] Resolutions declarative of the "Constitutional Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of the Province," formed by William

[28] *The Maryland Gazette*, October 24, 1765.

[29] *Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province Maryland*, September, 1765, pp. 4-17. Hereinafter referred to as *Votes and Pro. L. H.*

[30] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

Murdock, Edward Tilghman, Thomas Ringgold, Samuel Chase, Samuel Wilson, Daniel Wolstenholme, John Goldsborough, John Hammond, Henry Hollyday, Charles Grahame, Edmund Key, B. T. B. Worthington, Thomas Johnson, and James Hollyday, were then adopted. These resolutions ran as follows: [31]

"I. Resolved Unanimously, That the first Adventurers and Settlers of this Province of Maryland, brought with them, and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other of his Majesty's Subjects, since inhabiting in this Province, all the Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities, that at any Time have been held, enjoyed, and possessed, by the People of *Great Britain.*

II. Resolved Unanimously, That it was granted by *Magna Carta,* and other good Laws and Statutes of *England,* and confirmed by the Petition and Bill of Rights, that the Subject should not be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge, not set by common Consent of Parliament.

III. Resolved Unanimously, That by a Royal Charter, granted by his Majesty King Charles the First, in the Eighth Year of his Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-two, to *Caecilius,* then Lord Baltimore, it was for the Encouragement of People to transport themselves and Families into this Province, amongst other Things, covenanted and granted, by his said Majesty, for Himself, and his Heirs, and Successors, as followeth:

We will also, and of our more abundant grace, for us, our heirs, and successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain, and command, that the said province be of our allegiance; and that all and singular the subjects and liege-men of us, our heirs and successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the province aforesaid, and the children of them, and of others their descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and liege-men of us, our heirs and successors, of our kingdom of England and Ireland; and in all things shall be held, treated, reputed, and esteemed as the faithful liege-men of us, and our heirs and successors, born within our kingdom of England; also lands,

[31] *Ibid.,* pp. 9-10.

tenements, revenues, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of England, and other of our dominions, to inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and possess, and the same to use, and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alienate and bequeath; and likewise all privileges, franchises and liberties of this our kingdom of England, freely, quietly, and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same manner as our liege-men born, or to be born within our said kingdom of England, without impediment, molestation, vexation, impeachment, or grievance of us, or any of our heirs or successors; any statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

And further We will, and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now baron of Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, that We, our heirs and successors, at no time hereafter, will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any impositions, customs, or other taxations, quotas or contributions whatsoever, in or upon the residents or inhabitants of the province aforesaid for their goods, lands, or tenements within the same province, or upon any tenements, lands, goods or chattels within the province aforesaid, or in or upon any goods or merchandises within the province aforesaid, or within the ports or harbors of the said province, to be laden or unladen: And We will and do, for us, our heirs and successors, enjoin and command that this our declaration shall, from time to time, be received and allowed in all our courts and pretorian judicatories, and before all the judges whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, for a sufficient and lawful discharge, payment, and acquaintance thereof, charging all and singular the officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy displeasure, that they do not at any time presume to attempt any thing to be contrary of the premises, or that may in any wise contravene the same, but that they, at all times, as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid inhabitants and merchants of the province of Maryland aforesaid, and their servants and ministers, factors and assigns, in the fullest use and enjoyment of this our charter.

IV. Resolved, That it is the Unanimous Opinion of this House, That the said Charter is Declaratory of the Constitutional Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of this Province.

V. Resolved Unanimously, That Trials By Juries, is the grand Bulwark of Liberty, the undoubted Birthright of every Englishman, and consequently of every British Subject in America; And that the Erecting other Jurisdictions for the Trial of Matters of Fact, is Unconstitutional, and renders the Subject insecure in his Liberty and Property.

VI. Resolved, That it is the Unanimous Opinion of this House, that it cannot, with any Truth, or Propriety, be said, That the Freemen of this Province of Maryland are Represented in the British Parliament.

VII. Resolved Unanimously, That his Majesty's liege People of this ancient Province, have always enjoyed the Right of being Governed by Laws, to which they themselves have consented, in the Articles of Taxes, and internal Polity; and that the same hath never been forfeited, or in any other way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and People of *Great Britain.*

VIII. Resolved Unanimously, That it is the Unanimous Opinion of this House, That the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, in their Legislative Capacity, together with the other Part of the Legislature, have the sole Right to lay Taxes and Impositions on the Inhabitants of this Province, or their Property and Effects; And that the Laying, Imposing, Levying, or Collecting, any Tax on, or from the Inhabitants of Maryland under Colour of any other Authority, is Unconstitutional, and a direct Violation of the Rights of the Freemen of this Province."

Before the assembly took a recess, Sharpe inquired what he should do in case the stamped paper arrived. Hood had left the colony, there was no one to receive it, and if landed, the chief executive was afraid the paper would be burned.[32] But the lower house refused to suggest any solution.

Two days after the mob destroyed Hood's store and while the people were still in an angry mood, a tender belonging to his Majesty's sloop, the *Hornet,* came to Annapolis.[33] Scarcely had the boat dropped anchor before a number of townsmen

[32] *Ibid.*, pp. 2, 11, 12.
[33] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 226.

went aboard to find out whether or not it carried any stamped paper. Officer Mewbray would neither answer the query nor make known his business. In the evening Mewbray and two of his passengers went to the city tavern for supper. Shortly, one of the townsmen who had gone aboard the tender came into the tavern and fastened to his hat was a paper on which appeared the words "No Stamp Act." Mewbray, considering it an affront, put the man out of the room and called four of his crew to prevent his return. This led to a dispute between one of Mewbray's passengers, "who was in liquor," and John Hammond, one of the leading liberals in the Maryland assembly. To determine the controversy, the disputants agreed to a boxing match in which Hammond was worsted. During the fight, some ill-designing persons went about the city crying that the officer was murdering Hammond. A mob gathered, fell upon the officer, and wounded him, while one passenger was forced to swim aboard the tender in order to save his life. This affair, the treatment of Hood, and the refusal of the lower house to give its consent to landing the stamped paper led the Maryland council to recommend that, in case the stamped paper arrived, it should be kept on board one of his Majesty's warships.

After the Maryland assembly had adjourned and while the Stamp Act Congress was in session, there came from the printing office in Annapolis on October 14, 1765, an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Considerations On The Propriety Of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies." [34] Avoiding generalities, the author narrowed his argument to the exact power of the act—the power to impose internal taxes on the colonies without their consent for the single purpose of revenue. He argued the question like a statesman discussing the principles of the Brit-

[34] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, Baltimore, 1879, Vol. I, p. 546; John H. B. Latrobe, "Biographical Sketch of Daniel Dulany," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III, p. 4; *The Maryland Gazette*, October 31, 1765; Daniel Dulany, "Daniel Dulany's Considerations," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. VI, pp. 374-375, 376-406, also Vol. VII, pp. 26-59; Richard Henry Spencer, "Hon. Daniel Dulany, 1722-1797," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XIII, p. 146.

ish Constitution. In a clear, simple, and forcible manner he contended that the colonists were not represented in Parliament and could not effectually be represented; that taxation without representation was a violation of the common law of England; and that in no previous exercise of parliamentary power over the colonies was revenue the sole purpose. On the other hand, he admitted that the colonies were subordinate to Parliament, and that Parliament had an unquestioned right to regulate colonial trade and if the regulations produced an incidental revenue, it was nevertheless legal. The literary power, the legal learning, the moderation of tone, the appeal to reason rather than feeling, and the fearless argument attracted immediate attention. Men in the colony capable of handling the problem in such a forceful way were few and before long, it was everywhere known as the work of Daniel Dulany. Of the pamphlet, Charles Carroll of Carrollton said, "It is wrote with that strength and solidity of arguments as must convince the understanding of the unprejudiced; and with that elegance and beauty of style as cannot fail pleasing good judges and men of taste." [35] It became at once one of the best defenses of colonial rights and had a direct influence on the form in which Pitt, speaking for the repeal of the Stamp Act, expressed his views.

As the day approached when the Stamp Act should go into effect, it was anticipated that no business would be transacted in Maryland. Charles Carroll of Carrollton said the people were "so enraged that they will, 'tis thought, proceed to the greatest lengths, even to ye burning of the stamps; should the stamps be burnt all law proceedings and indeed every other business will be at a stand . . ." [36] On the front page of *The Maryland Gazette* for October 10, there appeared in large letters across the top the word "EXPIRING". The paper might have been published three weeks longer, but this issue completed the subscription year and it ceased publication at this time.

[35] Thomas Meagher Field, editor, *Unpublished Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of His Father, Charles Carroll of Doughoregan*, New York, 1902, p. 95.

[36] *Ibid.*, p. 95.

Another indication that business would stop and the stamp tax not paid is found in the following notice of Benjamin Welsh, which appeared in *The Maryland Gazette* for September 5, 1765. "I am informed," ran the notice, "that the Stamp Law takes place the first Day of November next; I therefore hereby give Notice to all officers whatever, that may be appointed by Virtue of that most grievious and unconstitutional Act (to prevent them Trouble) That I will Pay no tax whatever but what is laid upon me by my Representatives." Significant is the fact that even before November 1, 1765, a large number of people, out of resentment to the mother country, were actually preparing and some had already begun to manufacture their own clothes.[37] "A great many gentlemen," declared Charles Carroll of Carrollton in September, 1765, "have already appeared in homespun, and I hope soon to make one of the number." [38] Within a short time it became very fashionable for gentlemen of quality and fortune to appear clad in home-made clothes.[39] Governor Sharpe believed that the people would go on manufacturing and boycotting British goods even though the Stamp Act might be immediately repealed.

All the public offices, custom houses, and nearly all the courts closed on November 1, 1765.[40] Business was at a standstill for the lack of stamps. In Frederick county, however, the court never closed. The magistrates, considering the bad consequences which might result from closing, resolved in a very full session that all business should be transacted in the usual manner without stamps.[41] On account of his refusal to comply with the order, the clerk was committed to prison for contempt, but soon repented, agreed to follow court directions, and was released. To celebrate the court's independence, the Sons of Liberty

[37] Sharpe to William Sharpe, October, 1765. An original letter in the Library of Congress.

[38] Rowland, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 75.

[39] *The Maryland Gazette*, March 27, 1766.

[40] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 240, 260.

[41] *The Maryland Gazette*, December 10, 1765; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 253-254.

assembled at the home of Samuel Swearingen and formed an elaborate parade.[42] Accompanied by drums and banners, a coffin, bearing the inscription on the lid "The Stamp Act, Expired of A Mortal Stab Received from the Genius of Liberty In Frederick County Court, 23d November 1765 Aged 22 Days" and with the words "tyranny," "villenage," "Fines," "Imprisonment," and "military executions" written on the sides, was carried through the principal streets of Frederick. Behind the casket, riding in an open chariot, was an effigy of Zachariah Hood with a pale and dejected countenance. With bells ringing, the procession moved to the gallows on the courthouse green where the funeral oration was delivered. Then with loud huzzas and a roll of drums both the corpse of the Stamp Act and the effigy of Hood was placed in a grave and buried. The crowd thereupon returned to Swearingen's home to participate in an elegant supper and ball. Of the action of the Frederick county court, Charles Carroll of Carrollton wrote, "This conduct, in my apprehension, is but rational and a necessary consequence, if the people would act consequentially, of what they have already done: since a suspense from business implies a tacit acquaintance of the Law, is at least ye right or of ye power of imposing such Laws upon us: the right we deny upon ye soundest of reasoning, and the power we should oppose by All lawful means." [43]

By February, 1766, an association known as the Sons of Liberty had been formed in Baltimore. A short time later, another association was formed in Annapolis under the leadership of Samuel Chase and William Paca. The Baltimore group immediately resolved that public officials should open their offices and transact business without using stamps.[44] This resolution was conveyed to Annapolis and read before a public assemblage on the hill. Speaking of this meeting, Charles Carroll of Carrollton said, "The subscribers were

[42] *The Maryland Gazette*, December 10, 1765.
[43] Field, *op. cit.*, p. 104.
[44] *Ibid.*, p. 112; *The Maryland Gazette*, March 6, 1766.

men of little note; some expressions were very unguarded, to say no more. The scheme of opening ye offices seemed to ye most thinking men of ye town, improper at that juncture. We had felt ye inconvenience from a suspension of public business, and knew them, however grievious, not insupportable. It was but waiting a few weeks longer, when we had reason to expect very favourable accounts from England; it was time to act desperately, when our affairs were desperate; should force be used to carry ye act into execution, there was little prospect of its being opposed with any success: these reasons urged by ye principal gentlemen of ye town had the desired effect. Nothing was concluded. . . ." [45] Two days later the Sons of Liberty came to Annapolis and, after some discussion, asked the public officials to open their offices on or before March 31. The Sons of Liberty then adjourned to meet again on March 31. On that day, they renewed their application to the provincial court. The judges at first refused to heed the request but finally weakened and agreed to transact business without using the stamps. Similar applications to other public officers brought the desired results.[46] By April 3, the courts in Anne Arundel, Cecil, Queen Anne, Somerset, and Worcester counties were transacting business in violation of the law. It was confidently expected that other county courts would soon follow their example.

For his part in the movement to force the stamp distributor to resign and to open the public offices, the opponents of Samuel Chase called him "a busy body, a restless incendiary, a ringleader of mobs, a foul mouthed and inflaming son of discord and faction, a promoter of the lawless excesses of the multitude." [47] Chase replied to them in the following manner:

[45] Field, *op. cit.*, p. 112.

[46] *The Maryland Gazette*, March 6, 1766; J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and Baltimore County*, Philadelphia, 1881, pp. 66-67; *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1911, Vol. XXXII, pp. 121-123; *The Maryland Gazette*, April 3, 1766; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, pp. 303-304.

[47] Walter B. Norris, *Annapolis, Its Colonial and Naval Story*, New York, 1925, p. 120.

"Was it a mob who destroyed, in effigy, our stamp distributor? Was it a mob who assembled here from the different counties, and indignantly opened the public offices? Whatever vanity may whisper in your ears, or that pride and arrogance may suggest, which are natural to despicable tools of power, emerged from obscurity and basking in proprietary sunshine you must confess them to be your superiors, men of reputation and merit, who are mentioned with respect, while you are named with contempt, pointed out and hissed at, as *fruges consumere nati.*

"I admit that I was one of those who committed to the flames in effigy the stamp distributor of this province, and who openly disputed the parliamentary right to tax the colonies, while you skulked in your houses, some of you asserting the parliamentary right and esteeming the Stamp Act as a beneficial law. Others of you meanly grumbled in your corners, not daring to speak of your sentiments." [48]

Ten days after the Sons of Liberty forced the provincial court to transact business, news of the repeal of the Stamp Act arrived in Maryland. It was a joyous occasion and caused public celebrations in almost every town.[49] In Annapolis the day was spent in "mirth" and in drinking loyal and patriotic toasts. At Joppa the news was proclaimed by the ringing of bells, the illumination of every house in town, and every other "decent signal of joy." A subscription was opened in Chester Town for erecting a monument at Annapolis in honor of Pitt. Emblems of Discord were buried at Queens Town and a pillar was erected to Concord. When the Maryland assembly adjourned in May, the members met in the council house where they drank "patriotic" toasts while the guns at the dock boomed a salute. "Tranquillity & good Order is now perfectly restored here & the late Distractions will I hope soon be forgotten," declared the Governor in June, 1766.[50] Hood had even ventured back

[48] John Martin Hammond, *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware*, Philadelphia, 1914, p. 22; Rowland, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 73.

[49] Scharf, *Hist. of Md.*, Vol. I, p. 552; *The Maryland Gazette*, April 10, 1765, May 29, 1766, June 12, 1766; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 313.

[50] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 315.

to Annapolis and was once more engaged in business. In December, 1766, Sharpe wrote to Lord Shelburne as follows: "I must also in Justice to the Inhabitants of this Province in general assure your Ldp that since the Repeal of the Stamp Act was notified to them they have not shewn the least Signs of Discontent nor have Murmurings been heard among them, but as far as I can judge their Behavior has manifested the Highest Satisfaction at the late Measures of the British Legislature & while their Declarations have been expressive of unfeigned Loyalty & Gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign & of the greatest Attachment to the Mother Country." [51]

Animated by a spirit of gratitude, the Maryland lower house voted in November, 1766, to purchase an elegant marble statue of Pitt to be set up in Annapolis and to have the picture of Lord Camden painted and hung in the provincial court room.[52] The project was blocked, however, by the refusal of the upper house to pass the bill, for the lower house expressly excluded them from any share in appropriating the money. Nevertheless, as Charles Carroll of Carrollton said of Pitt, "His memory will ever be revered by ye North Americans, at least, who owe to his eloquence and protection ye enjoyment of whatever is most sacred and dear to them." [53] The lower house also took into consideration the patriotic conduct of other Englishmen, who had denied Parliament's right to tax the colonies, and expressed their appreciation to Charles Garth, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Shelburne, Secretary Conway, General Howard, Colonel Barre, Sir George Saville, and Alderman Beckford. Both houses sent separate messages to the king expressing grateful thanks for his assent to the repeal of the Stamp Act. Finally, the Maryland assembly appropriated £100 to Hood, a full equivalent for the damage done to the house which Hood had fixed up for a store only to be pulled down by the mob.[54]

[51] Ibid., p. 359.

[52] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, November, 1766, p. 136; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 355; *The Maryland Gazette*, May 21, 1767.

[53] Field, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

[54] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. III, p. 358.

Although Hood had returned to Annapolis and had resumed his mercantile business, he found the inhabitants so resentful toward him that the place was most unpleasant. He soon left Maryland for the West Indies and, except for a memorial to Parliament for relief, no more is heard of the unfortunate stamp distributor.[55]

The repeal of the Stamp Act seemed to restore harmonious relations between England and her American colonies, but it did not settle the issue of taxation without representation. On the question of the stamp tax, however, the colonies had won a real victory. The imperial government had been successfully defied, the Stamp Act nullified, and the whole controversy brought the authority of Parliament into dispute. In general, the colonists claimed that it was a fundamental principle of the British constitution that a subject could not be taxed except by his own consent or through his representatives. As the colonies were not and could not be represented in Parliament, no taxes could be levied upon them except by their own colonial legislatures. According to the British point of view, the colonies were virtually represented in Parliament, and it "had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever." The inability to reconcile these two divergent views continued to embarrass peaceful relations and ultimately led to the American Revolution.

[55] Memorial to the Right Honorable Lords of the Treasury from Hood, 1771. *Stamp Act Papers*, No. 11, pp. 42-44. Maryland Historical Society Library.

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS. IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 28.)

IV

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 853. 15th March 1638.

15 March 1638/9. Personal answer of Cleborne to Cloberry's libel.

Miscell. Books 853. 15th March 1638.

Responsa personalia Willielmi Cleborne facta positionibus et articulis cujusdam libelli alias contra eum ex parte Willielmi Cloberrye Davidis Murhead et Georgius Evelyn dati sequantus.

Ad primum articulum libelli in hac parte dati et admissi respondet et credit That in anno domini 1630 this respondent haveinge some conference with the articulate William Cloberry concerninge Virginia and of some voyages wherein the said Clobery had formerly adventured thither and to some of the places articulate, the said Cloberye tould this respondent that hee knewe of the trade of beaver and furres which were to bee had in those partes and more particulerly that hee had received good intelligence from some Frenchmen which had lived in Captayne Kirkes plantacion and had traded uppon the back side of Virginia, and desired this respondent to declare his knowledge of those partes, haveinge lived there, which this respondent did accordinglye. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo Ad secundum respondet et credit That in severall meetinges and discourses had betweene the said Cloberye and the articulate Maurice Thompson and this respondent, they did agree uppon a voyadge to bee made to the partes aforesaide to trade with the Indians for beaver and furres and for sendinge corne to Newe England and Nova Scotia; and for the better prosecution thereof, if needs were, to settle a plantacion uppon an Island in Virginia and there to

raise a stocke of hogges, which voyage was to bee in accompte of sixths as is articulate; in which voyage this respondent went chiefe commander, and had authoritye for the managinge and prosecution thereof. And this respondent (as hee believeth) did promise to give unto his saide parteners a juste and true accompte, soe farr as concerned the trade with the Indians, the transportation of corne and of all the profitts and benefitts anye wayes made by the said joynte stocke and not otherwise. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 3^{m} articulum respondet et credit That hee this respondent for his better proceedinge and authoritye in the saide trade with the Indians did desire a commission should bee procured from his Majestie under the broade Seale of England, which the said Cloberye undertooke to procure, but could not performe. Et aliter onn credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad quartum respondet et credit That the said William Cloberrye did procure a commission to the effecte of the 1st schedule articulate under His Majesties signett of Scotland. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 5^{m} respondet quod acceptat contenta in hoc articulo quatenus faciant pro parte sua et ulterius respondet et credit That uppon the agreement mencioned in the second article of this lible the articulate shippe the Affrica was hired victualled & manned on the behalfe of the parteners in the joynte stocke aforesaide, and by them sett forth to sea uppon the voyage aforesaide, and beleeveth that the whole charge of the said voyadge togeather with the cargazoone of goodes and all other disbursementes did amounte unto the summe articulate and noe more; but believeth that the cargazoone of goodes sent out in the said shippe the said voyadge, did not amount unto above five or sixe hundred poundes or thereaboutes, and that the other 700^{li} or thereaboutes was for victualling and other charges expressed in the accomptes articulate; and believeth that the goodes sent out in the said shippe were committed to the charge and disposition of this respondent, and that the said goodes were by this respondent landed out of the said shippe at the said Island, and there remained in the power and possession of this respondent.

Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 6^{m} respondet et credit that this respondent and parteners aforesaid did putt aboard the said shippe seaventeene servauntes and noe more; one whereof dyed at sea outwardes bound, and the other 16 and noe more were landed at the plantacion aforesaide and were there imployed wholye for the benefitt of the said voyage and plantacion in improveinge of the saide joynte stocke; and beleeveth that the said servauntes were imployed in buildinge of houses boates and in plantinge of corne tobaccoe and other usefull and necessarye workes uppon the said plantacion, whereby the same was improved; but howe to estimate the same hee knoweth not. Et aliter non credit articulum hujus modi esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 7^{m} respondet et credit That hee this respondent did trucke and barter awaye parte of the goodes articulate for beaver and other furres, which, togeather with the remainder of the goodes brought to the said plantacion in the saide shippe, the Affrica, were all burnt and consumed by a suddyne fire which happened on or about the 18th daye of October 1631 excepte some iron ware beades and other goodes, parte of the said cargazoone, which coste in England the summe of 150^{li} and noe more, as hee beleeveth; which iron ware and other goodes were imployed for the use of the said servauntes and the benefit of the joynte stocke. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 8^{m} respondet et credit That this respondent did receive for the freighte and transportacion of goodes and passingers sent out in the said Shippe the Affrica the voyadge articulate soe much as is expressed in the accomptes made upp and perfected before the goeinge forthe of the saide shippe mencioned in the 5th article of this lible and noe more, saveinge hee saith that hee received in Virginia from the freighte of goodes and passingers broughte thither in the same shippe the somme of 30^{li} and noe more as hee beleeveth. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 9^{m} respondet et credit That the saide Cloberrye and companye did paye parte of the freighte of the said Shippe and

mens wages, & that parte thereof was paid before her goeinge forth on the saide voyage, and was parte of the summe of 1318li 19s 8d mencioned in the 5th article of this lible; but howe much they paid hee knoweth not, neither doth hee knowe what to beleeve in that behalfe because hee hath not seene anye accompte thereof, nether doth hee knowe howe manye monethes the said shippe was in paye; and hee believeth that the saide Cloberry and companye have received for the homewardes freighte of goodes and passingers brought in the saide shippe for other men the summe of 500li or thereaboutes. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo, saveinge he believeth that hee this respondent did charge a bill of exchange for 16li and noe more payeable as is articulate; and that the saide Cloberye and companye have satisfied the same; and saveinge hee beleeveth that hee this respondent is to receive of the said Cloberrye & companye a sixte parte of the freighte of goodes and passingers and other profitts made by the saide shippes imployment in the said voyage, and is to paye and allowe unto the said Cloberrye and companye a sixthe parte of all disbursements if any thinge bee due.

Ad 10—articulum et 2m schedulum in eodem mencionatam respondet et credit That in the yeares and monethes articulate because the saide Cloberrye and companye did not send goodes to supplye the saide trade and plantacion [he] did take upp and charge by bills of exchange all the severall sommes expressed in the saide schedule uppon the said Cloberrye and companyne; and hee beleeveth that they have paide & satisfied all the same summes excepte the summe of 50li in the saide schedule last mencioned, which as Christopher Wormeley (to whome the said 50li was to bee paide) pretended that the same is not satisfied. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 11m respondet et credit That all the goodes articulate were sent unto the respondent as is articulate uppon accompte of sixthes, and that hee received the same, and that the saide goodes by the accomptes of the saide Cloberrye and company

did amounte unto the severall sommes articulate. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 12^{m} respondet et credit That after the receipte of the foresaide goodes wares and merchandizes mencioned in the nexte precedinge article this respondent did sell barter & trucke awaye moste parte of the saide goodes for beaver skinnes corne and for other necessarye uses for the benefit of the said plantacion; and beleeveth that parte of the saide goodes were remayneing uppon the saide plantacion undisposed of when this respondent came from thence; but hee is not able to calculate or estimate what beaver or other commodities were bought in trucke for those goodes particularlye, for that manye tymes when hee traded with the Indians hee putt some of the goodes last mencioned and some which were parte of another cargazoone and bartered and trucked awaye the same togeather for one and the same beaver skynne or skins with other commodityes, but saieth that relacion being had to this respondentes accomptes expressed in a large volume remayninge in his this respondents custodye, which hee is readye to produce at all tymes, it will there appeare what goodes were sent him by the said Cloberrye and companye in the yeares libellate, and howe hee disposed of them and for what commodities.

Ad 14^{m} et 15^{m} articulos respondet et credit That within the yeares and monethes articulate this respondent did receive from the said Cloberrye and company a cargazoone of goodes by the articulate shippes the James and the Revenge which were all sett down in an Invoyce sent by the said Cloberry; by which Invoyce the summe totall of the charges of the said goodes sent in both the said shippes did amount unto the summe of twelve hundred poundes nineteene shillings and eight pence and noe more; but this respondent doth beleeve that there are many juste excepcions to bee taken against the said accomptes which hee wilbe readye to declare and specifie when the said accomptes are produced by the said Cloberry and companye, and hee beleeveth that hee this respondent did receave into his power and possession twentye three or twentye foure servantes

and noe more, all which excepte 19 dyed within few dayes or weekes after they were landed at the said plantacion and those 19 which survived this respondent imployed in tradeinge with the Indians and otherwise for the benefitt of the saide plantacion Et aliter referendo se ad responsa sua precedentia ad 12^{m} articulum non credit hujus modi articulos aut eorum aliquem esse veras seu verum in aliquo.

Ad 16^{m} respondet quod refert se ad dictas litteras per eum dicto Cloberrye et sociis distinctas, quas credit esse veras. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum.

Ad 17^{m} articulum respondet et credit that the saide Cloberry & companyne did send over the articulate Captaine George Evelyn, and made him a letter of attorney to take possession of whatsoever was in the handes of this respondent belonginge to the said joynte stocke or of anye other by his direction privitye or consent, as is articulate; and they likewise sent over the articulate John Heriott, accomptant; but beleeveth that the said Captayne Evelyn was sent over thither without the directions or consent of this respondent which they ought not to have donne. And hee also beleeveth that there were sent over by the said Cloberry and companye in the articulate shippes the John and the Barbara and the Sarah & Elizabeth a supplye of goodes wares and merchandizes and eighteene men servantes and noe more, to his remembrance; which goodes & merchandizes with wages & transportacion of servantes and other charges thereunto belonginge did by the Invoyce of the said Cloberry and companye amounte unto the summe of five hundred & Eightye foure poundes twelve shillings & five pence and noe more; but this respondent doth not beleeve the said Invoyce to bee true in divers particulers. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 18^{m} respondet et credit that after the saide Evelyn arrived at the said plantacion hee this respondent uppon the receipte of the letters of the said Cloberry & companye did resolve to come for England and to yield upp the saide plantacion and all thinges belonginge to the said joynte stocke to the said Evelyn by ventarye But understandinge that the said Eve-

lyn did intend to make awaye the said goodes servantes and plantacion, when hee had them in his possession, and to dispose of them contrarye to the instructions which he had received from the said Cloberry and companye; and because the said Evelyn refused to give bond for the true conservinge and disposinge of them, and saide that hee would recover them by lawe, therefore this respondent refused to give his consent that the said Evelyn should have the possession or dispose thereof. And hee alsoe beleeveth that parte of the cargazoone of goodes articulate, amountinge by the Invoyce of the said Cloberry & companyne to sixtye poundes or thereabouts were landed at Kickotan in Virginia, which this respondent never sawe nor ever disposed of. And there were likewise landed at the plantacion aforesaid other parts of the said cargazoone amountinge by the said Invoyce to the summe of two hundred forty eight poundes two shillings five pence and noe more, as hee beleeveth; which goodes beinge much damnified at sea were put into the store houses uppon the said plantacion at the desire of the said Captaine Evelyn; and the said Evelyn himselfe did dispose of parte of the said cargazoone of goodes, and desired this respondent, beinge better experienced in the trade with the Indians, to dispose of soe much as hee could of the remaynder of the saide cargazoone in trade with the Indians for beaver corne and other commodities for the benefitt of the said joynt stocke and plantacion, which this respondant accordinglye did, as maye appeare by the respondentes booke of accomptes written and kept at the said plantacion, which hee is readye to shewe when the same shalbe required; but what quantitye of beaver corne furrs and other commodities were gott in trucke for the particuler goodes hee cannott possible declare, because there were other trade goodes of another cargazoone truckte awaye with the cargozoone of goodes articulate for the same beaver and other goodes, and therefore referreth himselfe to his saide accomptes. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 19^{m} respondet quod non credit hujus modi positionem esse veram in aliquo saveinge hee beleeveth that all the damage which hath happened to the said plantacion and joynte stocke

hath happned by the said Evelynes ill carryadge and disposall of busines at the said plantacion and of the said Cloberry here in England.

Ad 20^{m} respondet credit thaht there was noe aucthoritye given to that respondent by the commission articulate to take possession of any of the Islandes articulate, neither did hee take possession of any of them by vertue thereof; but hee beleeveth that in or aboute the moneth of August 1631 this respondent, as a planter of Virginia did take possession of one of the Islandes articulate called the Island of Kent; and hee likewise beleeveth that this respondent did condicion with and permitt other freemen which inhabited uppon the said Island of Kent to plant uppon another of the Islandes articulate called Popples Islande in anno domini 1634, which people were putt from thence (as he beleeveth) within twoe or three monethes then next followinge; and hee also beleeveth that in anno domini 1636 this respondent accordinge to the letters of the saide Cloberrye and companye advised the saide Captaine Evelyn that there might bee some menn sent to plant uppon the articulate Island called Palmers Island, but the said Evelyn refused to consent that any of the servants belonginge to the said joynte stocke should bee soe imployed. Et aliter salvis responsis suis precedentibus non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 21^{m} respondet et credit That the said Cloberry and companye have always had more moneyes of this respondent remayninge in his or theire handes by beavers which hee sent them, and by this respondents disbursements for the use of the said plantacion, of which they were to paye five sixth partes then the sixte parte articulate which this respondent was or is to paye doth amounte unto. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 22^{m} respondet et credit That the said William Cloberry David Murrhead and George Evelyn have de facto boughte the partes of the articulate Maurice Thompson Symon Turgis and John Delabarr, and are de facto proprietors of the five sixth partes articulate; but the same was not lawfullye done (as hee

beleeveth) because done without the consent of this respondent. Et aliter non credit hujus modi ariculum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 23^{m} respondet quod refert se ad responsa sua precedentia quel credit esse vera et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 24 et 25^{m} respondet et credit That severall times since his arrivall in England from the saide plantacion this respondent hath shewed the accomptes to the said Cloberrye & Murhead or one of them of all the goodes wares and merchandizes and servantes sent by them to this respondent dureinge all the tyme of his residence uppon the said plantacion, and of the profitts and benefitts made thereof; which accomptes the said Cloberry refused to accepte of; sayeinge that they, were not merchantlike. Et aliter referendo se ad responsa sua precedentia non credit hujus modi articulos aut eorum aliquem esse veros seu verum in aliquo.

Ad 26^{m} respondet et credit That in the yeares and monethes articulate this respondent did buy of the articulate Thomas Yonge at Virginia duffills and other goodes to the value of 115^{li} or thereabouts, as is articulate, and hath sent parte of the proceede thereof in beaver to the said Cloberryes companye and imployed the rest for the benefitt of the said plantacion, as appeareth by this respondents said accomptes, to which hee referreth himselfe. Et aliter referendo se ad responsa sua precedentia non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 27^{m} respondet quod credit se non teneri de jure respondere ad hanc articulum cognod non concernit partes in hac causa agentes.

Ad 28^{m} respondet et credit That it is untrue that this respondent caused the goodes & apparell of the articulate John Herriott to be appraised at a lesser value then they were worth, as is articulate; but beleeveth that after they were apprised they were by the consent of the foresaid Captaine Evelyn delivered to one Anthony Linney att the rate as they were appraised at, and afterwards the said Linney delivered parte of the said goodes to this respondent in parte of satisfaction of a debt which the said Linney owed him, and this respondent disposed of some

of the same to others; for which goodes & apparell, the said Linney undertooke to give satisfaction to the said Cloberry and companye out of his wages. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo savinge he beleeveth that all the said apparell and goodes of the said Herriott were worthe, as they were praised, the summe of 8^{li} 7^{s} 10^{d} and noe more, as hee believeth.

Ad 29^{m} et 30^{m} respondet That as farr forth as these articles doe concerne any servants and goodes belonginge to the joint stocke aforesaid hee referreth himselfe to his former answeres, which he beleeveth to bee true; and as farr as they concerne servants & goodes belonginge to this respondents owne private accompte, hee beleeveth that hee is not to bee accomptable for the same to the said Cloberry and companye, or for the profitts thereof.

Ad 31^{m} respondet et credit That this respondent did cause to be broughte uppon the plantacion aforesaide certayne neate cattle of several kindes, which were his owne particular cattle and noe parte of the said joynte stocke; which have increased uppon the said plantacion; but for the increase or disposall of them he beleeveth hee is noe wayes bound to give the said Cloberry and companye any accompte; but for all such hogges as were brought uppon the said plantacion, and for the increase and proceede of them this respondent, accordinge to the agreement made between him and his parteners, hath disposed of for the sustenance and benefit of the said plantacion. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 32^{m} respondet et credit That hee this respondent for the profitt and benefitt of the said plantacion and joynt stocke hath imployed the servants boates and pinnaces belonginge to the said joynte stocke in transportinge of passingers corne and other commodities to and from the partes and places articulate, but made noe benefitt thereby to his owne private accompte. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo saveinge that hee beleeveth that sometimes some of this respondents perticuler goodes and servantes were transported in the

articulate pinnaces and boates, which were for the moste parte for the use of the said joynte stocke.

Ad 33^{m} et 34^{m} respondet et credit That hee hath not sent any beavers furres otter skinnes tobaccoes or any other goodes or bills of exchange which belonged to the joynte stocke articulate unto any of the parties articulate or any other; but beleeveth that hee hath sent the like kindes of goodes unto some of the said parties, which were his owne goodes, and for which as hee beleeveth hee is not to bee accomptable to the said Cloberry and companye; but beleeiveth that parte of the goodes sent to the parties articulate were boughte with parte of the goodes belonginge to the said joynt stocke; but hee hath allowed the vallue thereof uppon the accomptes aforesaid, which hee is readye to produce at all tymes, wherein it will plainelye appeare what goodes belonginge to the said joynte stocke were sent to the parties aforesaide, and to which of them, and how hee hath allowed or made good the vallue thereof unto the said joynte stocke. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulos aut eorum alterum esse veros seu verum in aliquo.

Ad 35^{m} respondet et credit That this respondent did lade aboarde the shippe called the Thomas of sandwich, William Gany master, belonginge to the said joynt stocke fowre hundred and sixteene beavars which conteyned 56^{lb} and noe more worth the summe of two hundred and fortye one poundes and foure shillinges and noe more, as he beleeveth, all charges being deducted, and noe more or other goodes belonginge to the said joynte stocke excepte fewe otter skins and rakoone skynnes, which hee this respondent made nothinge of and which were not worth above the summe of XX^{li} at the most, which goodes he disposed of in Ireland, and hath given or is readye to give an accompte of all the said beaver unto the said Cloberry & companye, but believeth that hee did lade aboard the said shippe about thirteene thousand weight of tobaccoe for his owne private accompte which he likewise disposed of in Ireland, of which as hee beleeveth hee is not to give accompte unto the said Cloberry and companye. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articu-

lum esse verum in aliquo saveinge that hee saieth there was 139li ½ of beaver which was bought by the joynt stocke but all or most parte thereof due to Phillipp Taylor for wages boate hire etc. as by this respondents said accompte maye appeare.

Ad 36m respondet quod refert se ad responsa sua precedentia que credit esse vera et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo saveinge that hee beleeiveth that since his arrivell in England Cloberry and companye have demanded their share of the proceede of the beaver and other skinnes sould and disposed of by him in Ireland as aforesaid and threatened to sue him for the same, whereuppon this respondent told him the said Cloberrye that there was much more due to him from the said Cloberrye and companye for disbursements made by him for the said plantation, as hee could make justly to appeare by his accomptes, and that hee had spent and layd out the proceeds of the said beaver in other skinns uppon other occasions, but neverthelesse to avoide suite of lawe and uppon condition that the said Cloberrye and companye would referre the differences between them to bee arbitrated and determined by indifferent men to be mutually chosen by them hee this respondent was contented and promised either to deposite soe much money as the shares of the saide Cloberry and companye came to for the beavers and other goodes sould by him in Ireland as aforesaid, or in default thereof to make over unto the said Cloberry & companye any bondes specialtie or cattle which hee this respondent had belonginge to him either heere in England or in Virginia.

Ad 37m respondet et credit That uppon the desire of the said Cloberrye to see the accomptes concerninge the plantacion and joynt stocke this respondent severall tymes carryed the said booke of accomptes unto the said Cloberryes house in Coleman Streete and Buttolph Lane London and lefte them there with him, and afterwardes haveinge occasion to make use of his said books came to the said Cloberryes house and seeinge them lyinge in his chamber tooke them awaye with him and still keepeth and lawfully possesseth the same, as hee beleeiveth. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 38^{m} respondet et credit That the servantes and artificers which were sent over to this respondent by the said Cloberrye and companye were sent to bee imployed uppon the said plantation, and for the benefitt thereof, and to trade with the Indians, and not lett out to hire, and were imployed by this respondent accordinglye, saveing he saieth that some of the said servantes and artificers were some tymes lett out to hire to others, and for the benefit and profitts received by him for there imployments hee hath made allowance and specified the same uppon his accomptes aforesaid. Et aliter quam in dictis computis continetur non credit hunc articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 39^{m} respondet quod non credit hunc articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 40^{m} respondet That hee this respondent did not take possession or plant uppon the Islands articulate by vertue of the commission articulate, but beleeiveth that the losse and damage which hath happened to the said joynt stocke and plantacion by reason of the articulate Lord Baltamores clayme thereunto hath beene occasioned and come by the said Cloberry and Murrheads withstandinge and opposinge the said Lord Baltamore and causing this respondent soe to doe; and further answereth that uppon peticion made to his Majestie on the behalfe of this respondent and companye in February last was twelve monethes his Majestie was graciously pleased to referr the same to the Lords commissioners for forrayne plantacions; who by there Lordshipps order of the 4th daye of Aprill last past adjudged the said commission of noe such vertue or power as is articulate, and declared that the letter articulate (which this respondent acknowledges to have received when hee was uppon the said plantacion) to be gotten by misinformacion, and that the said Island of Kent was absolutelye belonginge to the said Lord Baltamore, and that noe plantacion or trade ought to bee had or made thither without his licence, and in regard of the premisses hee this respondent hath refused to joyn with the said Cloberry and companye in complayninge against or opposing the said Lord Baltamore's graunte or patent articulate. Et aliter non credit hunc articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 41^{m} respondet et credit that the said Cloberrye and company stand bound and engaged in the summe of 200^{li} or more as is articulate, and that hee this respondent hath paide and satisfied unto the artificers articulate the summe of two hundred twentye six pounds by meanes whereof the said Cloberry and companye are disingaged and freed from soe much. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 42^{m} respondet quod credit requisitionem articulatam quodque ex justis causis ut credit recusavit et in presenti recusat satisfacere in eodem contenta. Et aliter non credit hujus modi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 43^{m} refert se ad acta et recorda hujus curie que credit esse vera. Et aliter non credit hunc articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 44^{m} respondet quod sunt et est de facto esse parte dicti Cloberrye et sociorum ad hanc curiam querelata, minus tamen legitime, ut credit.

Ad 45^{m} respondet quod credit se fuisse et esse subditum hujus regni Anglie et subjectum jurisdictionem hujus curie, sed non racione hujus litis, ut credit.

Ad ultimum respondet quod credit credita et negat negata.

W. Claiborne.

V

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 854. 21st June 1639.

21 June 1639. Extracts from the personal answer of Evelyn to Cleborne's libel.

To the 3rd & 4th positions he believes that Cloberrie did promise a commission under his Majesties signett of Scotland.

To the 9th he says that

" the plantation articulate is distant about sixe score miles and not above ut credit to the other English plantations."

To the 11th he says that

" the articulate Cloberrie hath received from the articulate Cleborne in beavers and other good commodities for goodes pro-

ceeding of the joint stocke of the articulate Cloberrie and companie the vallue of £1500 and not above ut credit."

To the 14th he says that

"the articulate Cleborne hath lyen upon the ground, and by some misdemeanors by him there committed hath been questioned for his life."

To the 15th he says that

"the said Cleborne haveinge committed some misdemeanors in the foresaid plantation, complainte thereof beinge here made in England the said Cleborne haveinge notice thereof did signifie to the said Cloberrie that he had a desire to come for England to cleere himself of such accusations as were laide against him. Whereuppon this respondent beleeveth the articulate William Cloberrie & David Morehead did give unto this respondent a letter of attorney to the effecte aforesaid with a letter directed to the said Cleborne, and sent this respondent over unto the said Cleborne to take the possession of the said plantatione goodes wares houses & servauntes there remayninge and sent over likewise with this respondent supplies in two severall shippes consigned to this respondent; And he further beleeveth that so soon as he arrived at the plantation articulate, he this respondent delivered the articulate Cloberries letter to the said Cleborne, who seemed well contented therewith, & promised to surrender upp all into the handes and possession of this respondent, and did afterwards surrender upp parte thereof to this respondent; but after the said surrender he or his assigns did doe their endeavour to gett the possession of the same againe, and hee the said Cleborne did likewise take into his custodie and possession all or the greatest parte of the goodes wares & merchandizes consigned in the said two other shippes to this respondent, and disposed thereof at his pleasure."

To the 16th he says that

"the said Cleborne within the time articulate did take upp in Virginia goodes & commodities to the vallue of CXVli and odd monie, and noe more, ut credit, from the articulate Younge; And this respondent further beleeveth that the said Cleborne

did charge a bill of exchange uppon the said Cloberrie payeable to the articulate Henlie in payment of the said 115li and odd monie; which said bill of exchange this respondent beleeveth the said Cloberrie did not accepte thereof, in regard the said Cleborne was much indebted to him. And this respondent further believeth that he this respondent did give notice to the said Cloberrie that he the said Cleborne had bought the foresaid goodes of the articulate Younge."

To the 17th he says that

"the articulate Cleborne haveinge in his handes divers summes of monie and other goodes wares & merchandizes to a great vallue belonginge to the articulate Cloberrie and companie, did bringe into the said plantation of cowes and other neat cattle to the number of tenn & noe more, ut credit; all which cattle, ut credit, were brought in thither uppon the jointe stocke, ut credit; and that the milk of everie cowe was the time articulate worth the quantitie of one hundred poundes weight of tobacco per annum, and that every pound weighte thereof was worth the time articulate the summe of 6d per pounde, and noe more."

To the 21st he says that

"since the time articulate the said Cloberrie hath received from the articulate Cleborne the sume of 50li to be laid out in commodities for the plantation aforesaid."

To the 24th he says that

"this respondent hath bin requested to the effecte articulate. but hath refused the same for just causes, ut credit."

GEORGE EVELYN.

(To be Continued.)

BALTIMORE DURING THE TIME OF THE OLD PEALE MUSEUM.

By Raphael Semmes.

John H. B. Latrobe, whose life almost spanned the nineteenth century, writing of Baltimore during the first quarter of that century, said that at that time the Peale Museum was "a popular place of evening resort, where crowds collected around the skeleton of the Mammoth or lounged in the picture gallery until summoned by the gong to see an exhibition with a magic lantern or to listen to lectures on chemistry from Mr. Rembrandt Peale."

Mrs. Frances Trollope, mother of Anthony, noted English novelist, came to Baltimore in 1830. After visiting the Peale Museum she remarked on the "handsome structure superintended by one of the Peale family well known for their devotion to natural sciences, and to works of art." Six years before this, General Lafayette with his secretary, Levasseur, had returned to America for his triumphal tour of the States. While in Baltimore they, too, visited "le musee d'histoire naturelle et la galerie de peinture de Monsieur Peale," which Levasseur described as containing a "belle collection." What especially impressed Levasseur during his stay in Baltimore was the charming hospitality of the Baltimoreans, which he described as being a mixture of "la franchise americaine et de l'aisance francaise."

It is about the way these Baltimoreans lived during the early nineteenth century, that is, about the time of the old Peale Museum, that this account is written. The size and extent of the town then can best be described by saying that during that early period old Baltimore stopped at Mulberry street. Except for the Washington Monument and the Unitarian Church, there were then no buildings or houses beyond Mulberry Street. The recently erected monument to Washington stood in lonely

grandeur in open country. William Wirt, a distinguished lawyer of the time, wrote that the white marble shaft was "rendered indescribably striking and interesting from the touching solitude of the scene from which it lifts its head." The social center of Baltimore was the Battle Monument, just as now there are many fine houses near the Washington Monument.

It is interesting to note the pleasant impression that Baltimore made upon visitors from other countries, especially upon travelers from England. Frances D'Arusmont, an Englishwoman, who visited Baltimore in 1820, described the town as "spread over three gentle hills, the streets without sharing the fatiguing regularity and unvarying similarity of those of Philadelphia are equally clean, cheerful and pleasantly ornamented with trees." As she approached the town from the west, Mrs. Trollope, to whose visit to Baltimore in 1830 reference has already been made, wrote in her diary that she thought Baltimore "one of the handsomest cities in the Union." She admired particularly the distant views of the Washington Monument and of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. At the time of Mrs. Trollope's visit there were many white marble fountains in the city to which Baltimoreans would resort for drinking water. Mrs. Trollope was impressed with the beauty of these fountains, especially with the one known as the City Spring, the site of which is now occupied by the Mercy Hospital on Calvert Street. She described the City Spring as being "sheltered from the sun by a roof supported by light columns; it looks like a temple dedicated to the genius of the spring. The water flows into a marble cistern to which you descend by a flight of steps of delicate whiteness and return by another. These steps are never without groups of negro girls, some carrying water on their heads . . . many of them singing in the soft rich voice peculiar to their race."

Baltimoreans who date from the gay nineties or before will recall the stepping stones over which one perilously made one's way across Centre Street after a heavy rain. During the first

part of that same century stepping stones played an even more important part in the city. Robert Gilmor, a prominent and gifted merchant of this early period, has left us a diary which very vividly describes many phases of life in old Baltimore. The condition of our streets at that time is graphically set forth in one incident. It seems that a severe summer thunder storm had broken over the town. Mr. Gilmor was on Baltimore Street, hoping to cross Liberty Street, then a raging torrent with even the stepping stones submerged. He was about to give up in despair when a heavy-set colored man made his appearance. For a small fee the darky offered to act as ferryman and so Mr. Gilmor was borne in triumph on the back of the obliging colored man across the floods in Liberty Street.

The houses in Baltimore were not then built on as pretentious a scale as those which we now see on Mount Vernon Place or in Guilford and Homeland. Most of the residences were red brick affairs with quaint windows after tthe pattern of a multiplication table, such as one will find in the restored windowns of the Peale Museum. Baltimore Street then was being gradually given over to trade and the houses there offered a pleasing variey of color, some painted white, some yellow, some blue. On Aliceanna Street in present-day Baltimore one can still find the type of house which was at one time characteristic of Baltimore Street.

It is easy to explain why houses were on a much simpler scale during the early part of the nineteenth century. To begin with, there was very little wealth in Baltimore during the first part of that century. John H. B. Latrobe, a family name which is interwoven with the history of Baltimore, has left us some interesting information on the amount of wealth in Baltimore during the early nineteenth century. "In 1824," wrote John H. B. Latrobe, "a salary of $3,000 per annum gave its possessor the reputation of being a rich man. . . . When Mr. Louis McLane," continues Latrobe, "was invited to take the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company he was offered $4,000, which was then regarded as a very great

salary sufficiently large to tempt him to leave New York." Another interesting contrast between old Baltimore and the Baltimore of today is offered in the matter of transportation. Today the number of automobiles privately owned in Baltimore amount to many thousands, yet in Baltimore of 1824 it was necessary, according to Mr. Latrobe, "to have the reputation for wealth . . . to justify keeping a carriage . . . indeed in 1824 there were not a dozen private carriages in Baltimore."

What Baltimore lacked in wealth in these early days is more than made up in the art of living. Distinctions were never made because of the scale on which one entertained. Society was simpler, easier and more natural than now. John P. Kennedy, a Baltimore novelist, in a delightful sketch called "Baltimore Long Ago," characterizes the men who were prominent in Baltimore during the early nineteenth century as being "men of the Venetian stamp." By this Kennedy explained that he did not refer to their wealth, of which they had comparatively little, but to the generous way in which they gave so much of their time to public and civic affairs. There was indeed an illustrious list of men who lived in this old Baltimore of whom we may well be proud. At the head of the list stood Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Born in 1737 only shortly after the founding of Baltimore, Carroll lived to die in 1832 at the age of ninety-five years. In the span of his life he had seen Baltimore grow from a hamlet consisting of only a few houses to a town of 80,000 people. During his life Charles Carroll had known personally and intimately Washington, Jay, Adams, Jefferson and Hamilton, men who were makers of America. To nearly the end of his long life Carroll kept his mind and body alert and active. Even when ninety years of age he would ride five miles on horseback every morning. English visitors and Maryland writers alike speak of his charming manners and his delightful fund of anecdotes. John Bernard, an Englishman, wrote of the "refinement of his manners . . . and dignity, which bespoke the perfection of good taste."

Other men of the "Venetian stamp" who lived in Balti-

more were Robert Oliver and William Patterson. Robert Oliver was one of the leading merchants of old Baltimore. According to a contemporary account, he was "a powerfully built man, erect as an Indian, with handsome features . . . and the very image of health and strength at three score and ten. His hair was white and thin, his eyes keen, and with a dash of merriment in them. A splendid horseman and the leader always in the hunt. There was something in the tone of his voice that inspired you with confidence in this giant of a man," concludes the account. William Patterson, another merchant of old Baltimore of this early period, is perhaps best remembered as the father of Betsy Patterson, whose romance with the brother of Napoleon stirred the wrath both of Betsy's father and the great French general.

When it came to the legal profession Baltimore has probably never boasted so much in the way of legal talent as it did during the early part of the nineteenth century. Reverdy Johnson, General Robert Goodloe Harper, William Wirt, Roger Brooke Taney and Luther Martin are names to conjure with—all brilliant and public spirited men. Regarding Reverdy Johnson, few men have been more pre-eminently before the public in the Senate and at the Bar, and yet, writes one who knew him, "with all his distinction, he was natural and unaffected as a child." Roger B. Taney, whose statue is in Mount Vernon Place, is described as a "gaunt, ungainly man . . . and yet when he began to speak," an account continues, "you never thought of his personal appearance, so clear, so simple, so admirably arranged were his low voiced words . . . There was an air of so much sincerity in all he said that it was next to impossible to believe he could be wrong." Then there was also Luther Martin, whose eloquence was so much admired that near the end of his life when his fortune had been dissipated all lawyers in Baltimore were taxed $5.00 a year for his support.

Another interesting comparison can be made between old Baltimore and the Baltimore of today. The Lyric and Peabody are now, as everyone knows, the centers for music loving Balti-

moreans. In old Baltimore there was an organization known as the Anacreontic Society, whose members in their devotion to music arranged concerts from time to time. Many of the concerts were held in the large hall in old Barnum's Hotel which so long stood on the site now occupied by the Equitable Building. Another favorite place to give concerts or lectures was at the Athenaeum, which stood on the corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets.

When it came to dances and formal parties these were generally given at the Baltimore Assembly Rooms on the corner of Holliday and Fayette Streets. This was the resort of fashion. A large ballroom and supper room occupied the second floor. On the first floor there was also a supper room where, according to one account, " the men may at their ease indulge in the gothic practice of cramming themselves with comestibles without fair eyes to gaze at them." In these early days parents accompanied their daughters to dances and unlike today the mothers danced while the daughters looked on. The cotillon ruled the day. An occasional whirl in what was called the " Spanish Dance " was regarded in doubtful propriety. The waltz was just beginning to become popular. One of the most brilliant social affairs that took place in these old Baltimore Assembly Rooms was that given to Lafayette upon the occasion of his return to America in 1824. As Lafayette entered the ballroom the orchestra, which was concealed behind palms, struck up the March Lafayette. Baltimore's most beautiful women forming a circle about the General, showered him with bouquets of flowers. Lafayette was so overcome by the display that even as a Frenchman he found difficulty in expressing his appreciation.

While in the vicinity of Holliday Street the old Holliday Street Theatre should not be forgotten. According to John P. Kennedy " the theatre had something of the splendor of a great barn, weatherboarded, milk white, with many windows, and looked with a hospitable, patronizing, tragicomic greeting down upon the street." There was but one company of actors and

that company served both Baltimore and Philadelphia. The season was not long. A few months or even weeks and then they played only three times a week. Box seats were a dollar, chairs in the orchestra, then called the pit, were seventy-five cents. According to most critics the acting was good, though of course, there were then as now those who objected to the moral laxity of the stage. "Imagine it," writes one lady about a play she had just seen, "they had nothing on but flesh colored inexpressibles, and a gauze petticoat reaching to the knee." This sounds like a lot for these days.

The most important hotels at this time were Barnum's, where the Equitable Building now stands, and the old Fountain Inn, the site of which is now occupied by the Southern Hotel. Canvas back ducks, terrapin, and the best and rarest of wines and liquers made these hostelries famous along the Atlantic Seaboard. Barnum's satisfied even as critical a traveller as Charles Dickens. There were, of course, a number of taverns and inns in Baltimore in these early days. In the vicinity of Pennsylvania Avenue, then known as the Hookstown Road, were the Wheatfield Inn, the Golden Horse and the Black Bear Taverns whose picturesque, virile names besoke much more than lemonade.

If there is one subject that all visitors to Baltimore during the time of the old Peale Museum were unanimous about that was the beauty and charm of Baltimore women. Captain Thomas Hamilton, an Englishman, writing of a trip to Baltimore in 1830, said that he had never seen so much beauty as at the parties in Baltimore. Henry Tudor, another Englishman, remarked on the way Baltimore women dressed. Said he, "It is more agreeable to my taste than that of the ladies of New York, being of less flaunting and less ultra-fashionable description." Mrs. Trollope attended Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral one morning in the year 1830. Afterwards she wrote that "excepting on a very brilliant Sunday morning at the Tuileries in Paris" she had never seen "such a display of morning costumes . . . and so many beautiful women at one glance."

As to the charm of the social life of old Baltimore, the diary of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts bears eloquent testimony. Adams wrote, "any social meetings more hearty, easy and friendly and in all respects more agreeable than those which characterize the Baltimore society of 1826 it has never been my fortune to attend. My stay," he continued, "seemed like a long English Christmas, such as one reads about in books." John Bernard, the Englishman who visited Baltimore during the time of the old Peale Museum, wrote that hospitality seemed to be the chief avocation of Baltimoreans. So delighted was he with his reception in Baltimore that he said "here in Baltimore the most inveterate wanderer was tempted to stay his step. The doors seemed a useless device, they were made to stay open." It was truly a delightful place to live in, this old Baltimore, and one of which we may well be proud.

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BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1671.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Land papers of 1671 reflect regular development of settlement in the pioneer country along the rivers of the Upper Bay. Nearly all the landholders are tobacco planters. As yet there are few hints of artisan trades in connection with realty. An Eastern Shore deed gives the earliest reference in these land papers to a resident clergyman in the county. Trade with the Delaware settlements is indicated by the move of Peter Alrichs to collect from his Maryland debtors.

The summaries immediately following represent the contents of pages 93-113 of court house liber I R No. P P, which is a very modern transcript of the older record in liber H W No. A B, now missing. Personal names in this record liber are sometimes distorted by the former copyist. Eusebius Beade probably should be Beale, and Joseph Heves probably Hewes.

Deed, January 3, 1670-71, Oliver Mathiason conveying to James Frisbie, for 3,530 pounds of tobacco, 100 acres at Sassafras River bought August 4, 1667, from Peter Mounson, and adjoining the tract "Freeman" owned by Hendrick Matson. Witnesses, Henry Ward, T. Salmon.* Notation of acknowledgment on same date.

Deed, August 4, 1668, Augustine Herrman conveying to Robert Morgan, cooper, a tract in Bohemia Manor, within the mouth and on south side of Bohemia Back Creek alias Back River, and extending from Cooper's Cove to Goose Point, it being opposite to St. Thomas Creek and Mr. Brocas's plantation, to be held in tenancy from the manor by rent of six shillings yearly. Witnesses, T. Salmon, Daniel Silvaine.

Deed, January 3, 1670-71, Robert Morgan, cooper, and wife Bennett conveying to Richard Chapman the tract purchased from Augustine Herrman, lying within the mouth and on the south side of Back Creek alias Back River and opposite St. Thomas Creek and Mr. Booker's plantation. Witnesses, William Dunkerton, T. Salmon.

Deed, January 28, 1670-71, John Collett, planter, conveying to Mathew

* When Thomas Salmon is witness his initials are mere convolutions, probably originating in freehand copies of his signature. In an instance on liber page 103 his initials are copied with some apparent fidelity.

Knevington 100 acres on Musketto Creek, being part of the tract "Beaver Neck". Witnesses, John Mascord, Barnard Utie, Henry Haslewood.

Minute of acknowledgment, March 7, 1670-71, by Thomas Salmon as attorney, that Richard and Sophia Wells have executed a deed of gift.

Deed of gift, February 28, 1670-71, Richard Wells and Sophia Wells of Ann Arundell County conveying to their brother George Wells of Baltimore County the tract "Planters Delight" of 300 acres, bought May 20, 1661, from Mr. George Gouldsmith, and adjoining land of Maj. Samuell Goldsmith, the grantors giving possession by affixing a silver sixpence to the seals of the deed. Witnesses, I. Desjardins, Edward Jones.

Letter of attorney, February 28, 1670-71, Richard Wells and wife Sophia appointing Mr. Thomas Salmon and Mr. John Collett their attorneys to acknowledge in court their deed of gift to their brother George Wells. Witnesses, I. Desjardins, Edward Jones.

Letter of attorney, May 12, 1670, Adam Claxton, mariner, of Plymouth, Eng., appointing William Salsbury, planter, his attorney to collect from Mr. Godfrey Baylye on a bill of debt for 2,120 pounds of tobacco. Witnesses, Henry Ward, Thomas Long.

Deed, January 30, 1670-71, Elizabeth Booker, widow, and Richard Booker, gentleman, in exchange for 200 acres in New Kent County, Va., conveying to Rowland Williams, planter, 500 acres at St. Thomas Branch on the north side of Bohemia Back Creek, on the east side of Elk River, as surveyed in 1664 by Mr. George Gouldsmith, the grantors appointing Augustine Herrman, gentleman, their attorney to acknowledge sale in court. Witnesses, John Perkins, Sam. Holowaye.

Letter of attorney, January 4, 1670-71, Peter Alrick, merchant, of New Castle, on Delaware River, appointing Capt. Thomas Howell his attorney to collect all sums due to him in Maryland. Witnesses, John Carr, T. Salmon.

Letter of attorney, February 22, 1670-71, Mary Winley, wife of Richard Winley, appointing John Waterton her attorney to acknowledge sale by her husband with her consent, of the 100-acre tract "Fall Hills" to Robert Gates. Witnesses, John Owen, Robert Gates.

Deed, February 20, 1670-71, Richard Winley, planter, and wife Mary, spinster, of Gunpowder River, for 1,100 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Robert Gates, planter, the tract "Fall Hill" of 100 acres, near the great falls of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, John Watterton, John Scott.

Letter of attorney, December 17, 1670, Samuell Tracey, gentleman, and Hugh Williams, tailor, of Peanketank, Gloucester County, Va., appointing John Watterton of Gunpowder River their attorney to take acknowledgment of sale of land to them by Richard Winley and wife Mary. Witnesses, John Scott, Walter Cary.

Letter of attorney, November 17, 1670, Mary Winley, wife of Richard, appointing John Waterton her attorney to acknowledge her consent to the sale of the tract "Taylors Mount" to Mr. Samuell Tracey and Hugh Williams. Witnesses, John Collier, John Taylor.

Deed, December 16, 1670, Richard Winley, planter, and wife Mary,

spinster, for 6,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Samuell Tracey, gentleman, and Hugh Williams, tailor of Peanketank, Va., the tract "Taylors Mount" of 250 acres, at the head of Gunpowder River, between the great falls and Back River, excepting a point of land sold to John Owen and abutting on land taken up by John Dixon, deceased. Witnesses, John Taylor, John Waterton.

Letter of attorney, May 3, 1670, Sarah Tillard appointing James Ives her attorney to acknowledge sale to John Mascord of the tract "Beaver Neck" of 100 acres at Muskeeto Creek. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Eusebius Beade.

Deed, November 11, 1670, John Tilliard, planter, conveying to John Mascord, planter, 100 acres, it being the northern half of the 200-acre tract "Beaver Neck" at the head of Muskeeto Creek. Witnesses, John Masters, John Lee.

Deed, March 3, 1670-71, John Lee, planter, conveying to Richard Collins one-half of the tract "Chilberry Hall" of 250 acres, near the head of the west branch on the north side of Bush River, Collins to choose the part he likes best. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Barnard Utie.

Deed, January 13, 1670-71, John Owen, planter, of Gunpowder River, for 1,700 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Chapman, planter, of same place, land on the west side and at the head of Gunpowder River, being the eastern part of the tract "Taylors Mount", formerly bought of Richard Winley, and adjoining land of Samuell Tracey and Hugh Williams. Witnesses, John Scott, John Waterton.

Deed, March 7, 1670-71, Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, conveying to Richard Whitton two adjoining tracts, one being the tract "Withers" of 200 acres near the head of a bay near the mouth of North East River, and adjoining land of John Wheeler, the other being the tract "Bayley" of 300 acres. Witnesses, John Vanheek, George Wells.

Deed, March 7, 1670-71, Henry Eldesley, planter, and wife Parnell conveying to James Wrath 100 acres at Sassafras River, adjoining land taken up by William Fisher. Witnesses, T. Salmon, William Dunkerton.

Deed, June 7, 1671, William Palmer, gentleman, conveying to Richard Boyer and Francis Robinson, planters, part of the tract "Plumb Park" on south side of Sassafras River. Witnesses, John Collier, Henry Ward. Notation "June Court Anno 1671".

Deed, June 7, 1671, William Palmer, gentleman, conveying to John Ryley and John Webster, planters, land on west side of Swan Creek on south side of Sassafras River, with 60 perches river frontage. Witnesses, John Collier, Henry Ward.

Deed, June 2, 1671, John Collett conveying to William Yorke a tract called "Cabbins Neck" of 100 acres, on the west side of Bush River and north of William Orchard's tract "Wansworth". No witnesses on record.

Deed, June 2, 1671, William Yorke, planter, conveying to Mr. John Collett, gentleman, the tract "Small Hopes" of 50 acres near the mouth of Deep Creek, on eastern side of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, T. Salmon, Henry Haslewood.

Deed, April 7, 1671, Joseph Heves, planter, of Bush River, for 2,400 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Heath, planter, the tract "Red Budd Point" of 100 acres, on the southwest side of Bush River. Witnesses, Peter Evans, William Robison. Notation "August Court 1671."

Deed, February 1, 1669-70, Charles Gorsuch, planter, for 3,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Roper, planter, of South River in Ann Arundell County, two adjoining tracts on the north side of the middle branch of Patapsco River, one being the tract "Could Comfort" of 50 acres, patented February 24, 1661-62, to Lovelass Gorsuch, planter, and since conveyed to Charles Gorsuch, the other being the tract "Rich Levell" of 100 acres, patented June 20, 1668, to Charles Gorsuch. Deed signed by Charles and Lovelass Gorsuch. Witnesses, John Mark, Roger Bedwell. Appendant certificate of delivery of seisin October 13, 1670, by Charles Gorsuch in presence of John Gray, Thomas Rilly.

Deed, August 1, 1671, Jane Dixon conveying to Joseph Hawkins, planter, 450 acres called Dixon's Neck, at Middle Creek in Back River, on the north side and within the mouth of Gunpowder River, which were patented to her. Witnesses, Abraham Wilde, Gideon Gundry.

Deed, December 28, 1669, John Walkin of Kent County, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Todd, merchant, of Baltimore County, 80 acres called Walkin's Neck, at Back River, which were patented to Walkin. Witnesses, Robert Skinner, David Jones.

Deed, August 1, 1671, John Hall, planter, conveying to Richard Morgan, planter, the tract "Crab Hill" of 50 acres, on the north side of Bush River, being one-half of a purchase by Hall and Morgan from Godfrey Harman. Witnesses, Henry Howard, John Waterton.

Deed, June (*sic*) 15, 1670-71, Abraham Coffen, planter, and wife Joyce conveying to John Gilbert the tract "Marksfeild" of 100 acres, at Veale Quarter Creek in Sassafras River, adjoining land laid out for Clement Michaellson, and also 50 acres adjoining being part of the 200-acre tract "Peterfeild". Witnesses, Will Tone, Dan Block.

Deed, November 7, 1671, John Cock, Ann Cock, and Andrew Peterson conveying to William Ward the tract "The Leney" of 300 acres, near the head of Back Creek on north side of Sassafras River. Witnesses, John Richardson, Henry White.

Deed, March 28, 1671, Rowland Williams, planter, conveying to James Ives the the tract "Tronolwyn" of 100 acres on south side of Harman's Branch in Bohemia River, and adjoining land of Thomas Bostock. Witnesses, Richard Collins, John Tarkinton, John Tillard.

Letter of attorney, March 2, 1670-71, Rowland Williams appointing John Tillard his attorney to acknowledge sale of 100 acres called "Trevolwyn" to James Ives. Witnesses, Edward Reeves, Alexander Cony.

Deed, November 8, 1671, John James, gentleman, conveying to Charles Nicholetts, "minister of God's word", the tract "Lynn" of 150 acres at Jacobus Creek on the north side of Steelpone Creek, patented February 10, 1663-64 to James, and adjoining to land formerly taken up by George

Gouldsmith. Witnesses, John Vanheek, James Frisbie, Gideon Gundry, Ebenezer Blackston, Ben. Gundry.

Deed, April 26, 1671, Evan Gwin of Maryland and John Gwin of Virginia, planters, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Charles Gorsuch 100 acres called Spring Point on the north side of the southward branch of Patapsco River, as formerly granted to Paul Kinsey, giving warranty for themselves and for Thomas Williams of Virginia. Witnesses, John Bening, Hugh Montgomery. Appendant certificate by Evan Gwin that seisin was given September 9, 1671. Witnesses, John Parsons, John Gray.

Letter of attorney, April 27, 1671, John Gwin of Virginia appointing his brother Evan Gwine of Ann Arundell County his attorney to acknowledge sale of 100 acres to Charles Gorsuch. Witnesses, John Parsons, Robert Burgen.

Assignment, April 27, 1671, Evan Gwin of Maryland and John Gwin of Virginia assigning to Charles Gorsuch their interest in land patented to Paul Kensey and assigned by him to William Gwin, deceased. Witnesses, John Parsons, Robert Burgen.

On pages 38-41 of the present record liber I S No. I K are the following items, placed on record apparently in 1671 in a former liber I C No. A, which afterward was transcribed to the book now existing.

Letter of attorney, November 8, 1670, Lovelass Gorsuch of Talbot County appointing his brother Charles Gorsuch of Baltimore County his attorney to sell land at Patapsco River. Witnesses, John Blower, Roger Seedwell.

Assignment, February 1, 1669-70, Charles Gorsuch conveying to Thomas Roper land as conveyed in a certain deed. Witnesses, Henry Howard, Anthony Hendrick.

Will, September 30, 1671, John Wheeler, planter, bequeathing to his sons Samuel and John Wheeler his 250 acres called Wheeler's Point and all his goods and livestock, with remainder to the survivor, the legatees to be joint executors. Witnesses, John Cock, Ann Cock, Samuel Bowen.

Will, August 26, 1671, William Bouldin of Bohemia River bequeathing all his Maryland and Virginia property to Mary Thwaite and to her sons William and Thomas Thwaite who were born in Bouldin's house in Abington parish, Gloucester County, Va., she to be their guardian and to control their tuition and the bequeathed estate. Witnesses, John Gardiner, George Brocas, Roger Frettwell, William Brocas.

COLONEL ISAAC SHELBY AND OTHER MARYLAND HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN, OCTOBER 7TH, 1780.

By Henry J. Berkley, M. D.

In recent years very little attention has been paid to the deeds of the Maryland warriors who served in the Southland during the Revolutionary War. The Battle of King's Mountain, the turning point of the conflict with Britain, contributed largely to the final victory at Yorktown. Scharf is the latest historian who gives justice to these Maryland men, and his accounts are necessarily scanty in detail. It was therefore a surprise to the writer of this sketch to learn at the Sesqui-centennial of the battle that it was almost entirely owing to the strenuous efforts of a Maryland soldier, who not only collected, organized, and directed the body of mountain men participating, but commanded them in the battle to its victorious end. The opening letter was written the evening after the fighting was over, and is now reproduced from Sims' History of South Carolina, dated 1840, who copied it from the Telescope, newspaper of Columbia. Col. William Campbell, whose name foots the report, was made commander the day before the battle, by right of senority.

King's Mountain Top,
Evening of October 7th, 1780.
By the Camp Fire.

Honoured Sir:[1]

On receiving intelligence that Major Ferguson had advanced as high as Gilbert Town in Rutherford County, and threatened to cross the mountains to the Western Waters,—

Colonel Campbell with 400 men from Washington County, Va.; Col. Isaac Shelby with 240 men from Sullivan County,

[1] General Gates.

N. Ca.; Lieut.-Col. John Servier, with 240 men from Washington County, North Carolina, assembled at Wattauga on the 25th day of September (1780), where they were joined by Col. Charles McDonald with 160 men from the Counties of Burk and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy to the Western Waters.

We began our march on the 26th and on the 30th were joined by Colonel Cleveland, on the Cataba River with 350 men from the Counties of Wilks and Surry.

No one officer having a right to the Command in Chief, on October 1st we despatched a messenger to General Gates informing him of our situation and requesting him to send a General Officer to command the whole.

We marched to the Cowpens on Broad River, S. Ca., where we were joined by Colonel James Williams with 400 men on October 6th, who informed us that the enemy lay encamped somewhere near Cherokee Ford on Broad River thirty miles from us. By a council of the principal officers it was then thought advisable to pursue the enemy that night with 900 of the best horsemen, and leave the weak horse and foot to follow as fast as possible.

We began our march with 900 of the best men about eight o'clock P. M. on the 6th (toward the enemy) who lay encamped on the top of King's Mountain, North of the Cherokee Ford, in the confidence that they could not be forced from so advantageous a post.

Previous to the attack (while) on our march the following dispositions were made;—Col. Shelby's ridgment formed a column in the centre of the left; Col. Campbell's ridgment another on the right; part of Col. Cleveland's ridgment, headed in front by Major Winston, and Col. Servier's ridgment, formed a large column on the right Wing; the other part of Col. Cleveland's ridgment headed by Col. Cleveland himself, and Col. Williams ridgment composed the left wing;—in this order we advanced and got within a quarter mile before we were discovered.

Col. Shelby's and Col. Campbell's ridgments began the attack and kept up a fire on the enemy while the right and left wings were advancing forward to surround them, which was done in about five minutes, and the fire became general all around;—the engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greatest part of which time a heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides. Our men in some parts, where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way for some distance, two or three times, but rallied and returned with additional ardour to the attack.

The troops on the right having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleveland commanded and were there stopped by his brave men:—A flag was immediately raised by Captain Depoisture, then commanding officer (Major Ferguson having been killed a little before), for a surrender; our fire immediately ceased and the enemy laid down their arms, the greater part of them charged, and surrendered themselves at discretion.

The British forces comprised 1125 men. Of these there were killed, one Major, one Captain, two Sergeants, fifteen privates, thirty-five privates wounded. There were taken prisoner, two Captains, four Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Surgeon and forty-nine privates. Of the Tories there were two Colonels, three Captains, two-hundred and one privates killed and one-hundred and twenty-seven privates wounded. One Colonel, twelve Captains, Eleven Lieutenants, two Ensigns, one quarter-master, one Adjutant, two Commissaries, eighteen Sergeants and six hundred privates taken prisoner. Enemy loss, 1105 men at King's Mountain.

Given under our hands at Camp,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
ISAAC SHELBY,
BENJ. CLEVELAND.

Shelby was a product of American soil and in the third generation from the immigrant. Reared in the fastnesses of the

wilderness of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, he became a prominent figure in many Indian campaigns.

His grandfather, Evan, with his wife Catherine, left Wales about 1735, and settled first, with their children, in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. This was in July, 1735.

For reasons unknown, in 1739, the family moved from this location across the Maryland line into the then Prince George County, now Washington County, and patented an 1000-acre tract, called "Maiden's Choice," upon North Mountain, ten miles West of the present site of Hagerstown. There he died in 1750, leaving behind six stalwart sons.

The oldest, Evan Shelby, 2nd, was born in Wales in 1719, and came to America as a child with his parents. In the French and Indian Wars of 1754 he served as Captain in a company of rangers, and was with Braddock in the Fort du Quesne campaign. In 1745 he married Letitia, a daughter of David Cox of Licking Creek on the Potomac River near Old Fort Frederick. His known children are Evan 3rd, Isaac (born December 11th, 1750), James, Moses and Catherine.

In 1772 Capt. Evan Shelby removed, with his entire family to the Holston River region of southwestern Virginia, where he became Colonel of the Washington County militia. (This is now Sullivan County, Tenn.) Now in his sixtieth year he retired, temporarily, from active service, but in 1787 was again called forth and appointed Brigadier General of the Washington District, N. Ca., in connection with the excitement caused by the attempted foundation of the Frankland Commonwealth. During his period of activity Colonel Shelby, the elder, saw many campaigns against the Indian tribes.

In 1774 he commanded a company of rangers against the Shawnee tribe on the Scioto River, the famous chieftain, Cornstalk, leading the enemy forces. Our Isaac was with him in the great battle of the Kanawha, and served as lieutenant in his father's command. At the finish of this day's struggle—sunrise to sunset—his father and himself were the only officers left. Cornstalk withdrew during the hours of darkness, leaving the

field to the white men. A brother, James Shelby, was with Clarke at about this time in the Vincennes foray, and was left by him in the Illinois Country as Commandant.

After the battle of the Kanawha, Isaac became a surveyor, but was not allowed to remain in that peaceful occupation for long. In 1778 he was made by Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia, Commissary of the Department of the West. This same year he became a member of the Virginia Legislature from Washington County. In 1779 Governor Jefferson appointed him a Major in the frontier guards. In the same year he was commissioned by Governor Caswell of North Carolina, a Colonel of the forces of Sullivan County. In the intervals of military duty he continued his business as surveyor, being occupied in straightening out party lines in the new lands.

The fall of Charleston to the British made a deep impression on the people of the back-water country,—the transmontanians. Isaac Shelby straightway enlisted for the war and for freedom. Before he could go to the front he received an urgent message from Governor McDowel of North Carolina calling upon him as his agent in the mountains, to furnish all possible aid, men, munitions and clothing, everything in his power, to check the rapid movement of the British advancing through South into North Carolina and occupying the country West of Charlotte Town.

Shelby immediately placed himself in communication with Colonels Servier and Campbell, as well as other over-mountain commanders; then setting himself at the head of 300 mountain men crossed the Alleghenies and reported to General McDowell at Cherokee Ford, fifty miles north of the present site of Spartanburg, S. Ca. He was assigned with Colonels Clark and Servier to the duty of surprising foraging parties of British and Tories. Their forces being joined to those of Col. James Williams of the Ninety-sixth District of S. Carolina, the battle of Musgrove Mills followed. For the first time since the advance of the British their forces were defeated in an hardly contested action, Shelby says the fiercest of his life.

Shortly after this conflict Major Ferguson issued his famous

proclamation to the hill men that he would go through their country with fire and sword, hang their leaders and destroy their homes if they continued to give aid to the patriots. The message brought terror with it; on the one side they were menaced by the Cherokee Indians under British suasion, and on the other hand by a new enemy. Few of the inhabitants of the far-off valleys knew much of the war between the English and the Seaboard Colonies, and now they were to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones. Their liberties were to be lost, they saw destruction of their homes and slaughter to themselves. The tales that came from the lowlands were that the British were giving no quarter, applying the torch to the homes, and driving the women and children into the forests and waste places to starve and die of exposure. Unrest and alarm spread throughout the mountain settlements.

The battle of Cedar Springs followed shortly, and Shelby and his forces were driven to retreat, but not entirely defeated. This was on August 1st, 1780. Then followed a wilder alarm to the people of the over-Alleghenies. The enemy was coming, Charlotte Town was occupied, raiding parties under Ferguson and Tarleton were appearing most unexpectedly everywhere, penetrating even to Gilbert Town near the mountains. Native Whigs and Tories were shooting and hanging each other, to the extent that the country within a few months would be entirely depopulated. McDowell's army was dispersed and retiring on the mountains, leaving the population to the vengeance of their bloodthirsty enemies, British, and far worse, the Tories who accompanied them.

The final stage of terror is found in an insolent message of Ferguson's to the mountain men, despatched through a prisoner, Samuel Philips, a cousin of Isaac Shelby's, which read that if the back-water men "did not desist from their opposition to the King's arms, he would march his men over the mountains, hang their leaders and lay the country waste with fire and sword." This was about the tenth of August.

Philips carried the message directly to Shelby. He imme-

diately formed a plan of action, conferred with Colonel Servier, who approved, and together sent messengers in every direction to rouse the fighting men of the back-waters; those flowing westward, not eastward. Cols. Arthur McDowell and Andrew Hampton were camped at the Wautaga Settlement, having been driven before Ferguson's advance, and joined in Shelby's plans. The officials of Burke County offered aid and money for equipment. Col. William Campbell of Virginia was implored to aid in the emergency, at first would not respond, but later acquiesced. Mounted men rode to the far-away settlements for assistance. The Cherokees were threatening on that side, and the men held back, fearing to find their households slaughtered on their return, but eventually agreed. An envoy was sent to Col. Ben. Cleveland of Wilke's County asking him to join with the mountaineers at Sycamore Flats, in what is now Tennessee. His answer was, " I and my men will come."

On the 25th of September the trans-mountain men began to gather at the appointed place West of the mountains, and with their coming Campbell of Virginia, Shelby and Servier, Arthur McDowell with his refugees, Cleveland with his Wilkes and Surry men gradually joined forces. Shelby became provo-marshall to keep jarring interests from trespassing on other's rights and keeping all in good humour—a difficult task.

On the following day, after divine service and prayers for the success of the expedition by the Rev. Samuel Doak, Presbyterian minister of the Wautaga Settlements, they set out on the long march, over a hundred and fifty miles, to where the enemy was to be found—and destroyed—or they would die in the attempt rather than subject themselves to British oppression. They presumed to find the enemy at Gilbert Town on a branch of the Broad River.

While on the march over the high mountains, here reaching their heads over five thousand feet, they received word that Williams, Lacey, Chronicle, of the South Carolina militia, would join them in their attempt to exterminate the foe. Thereupon they advanced to Quaker Meadows, the home of the Mc-

Dowells. On October 2nd the embodied corps were within twenty miles of Gilbert Town. Here Colonel Campbell was made commander of the whole force, messengers to General Gates for a superior officer of the Continental Line having failed to arrive. On October 4th Gilbert Town was reached, only to learn that Ferguson had fled before their advance, and had marched northward by the Cherokee Ford Road, and was heading toward Charlotte Town to join the main body of the British. Later advices gave that he had entrenched himself on the top of King's Mountain, a small eminence standing out into the plain country. They set out to follow. On October 5th the little army passed the Cowpens, afterwards noted for another decisive battle, this time under a Delaware commander, and there were joined by the South Carolina patriots under Williams, Hill and Hambricht. Heavy rains discouraged the weary men, who in order to keep their powder dry were obliged to sacrifice their persons to the downfall from the skies, but they marched onward. On October 6th the downpour ceased, and from spies and captures they learnt that Ferguson was only eight miles in front of them, awaiting attack in a position from which, so he said, "God Almighty only could disturb him."

The morning of October 7th dawned brightly. March forward was resumed, nine hundred men in the ranks, the order of battle arranged by Shelby. Each man was to consider himself as an unit, fight in Indian style, and seek protection as best he could. If driven back the companies were to reform in the woods, "every man to go into battle firmly resolved to fight until he dies." At three o'clock, afternoon, the final orders were issued.

Before Shelby's men had reached their assigned position they were fired upon by the enemy, but their commander urged them forward, and commanded them not to waste their powder in their excitement. Campbell's regiment coming up the hill from the other side was met by a bayonet charge from the British Regulars, and were repulsed, but Shelby's attack from another quarter obliged them to retire to the hill's crest, and allow

Campbell's force to reassemble. Thrice the British made bayonet charges, before which the Americans yielded, and thrice they were obliged to retire to the crest of the hill before the onslaught of the mountaineers from another side. It was to them, a veritable hornet's nest, one insect slain, twenty took its place. Ferguson fell before the rifle of a backwoodsman, and his second in command De Peyster, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, raised the flag of surrender. Never was a victory more complete, the dead and prisoners accounting for the entire British force, only fifteen being missing.

In the battle of the Mountain, the Shelby family were not only represented by Colonel Isaac, but serving under him were Major Evan 3rd, Captain Moses, and a nephew, David Shelby. Just how many other Marylanders participated in this conflict we do not know accurately. It is certain that Captain John Gist, a brother of Gen. Mordecai Gist, was among the slain. Doubtless there were others, for there had not long before been a large migration from the Potomac Mountain region into the Appalachian hinterland.

The mountain men were inured to bush fighting among the Indians, and were naturally fearless in conflict. For the most part they were armed with a superior weapon to the British, made in Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa., by an artisan named Dechard [2] (more commonly Decker). This rifle was noted for its deadly accuracy in the hands of the backwoodsmen.

No time was to be lost in leaving the scene of victory. Cornwallis with his main army lay at Charlotte Town, not thirty miles away, and it was known that Ferguson had sent him appeals for aid. Under orders from General Gates, now at Hillsborough, the victors and their prisoners were to withdraw northwards, the latter to be sent to Fincastle Courthouse, Virginia. By the time the Catawba River was reached on the return march the over-mountain men, ever fearful of their homes being raided

[2] Dechard's Factory operated in Philadelphia from 1720 to 1756, and was then transferred to Lancaster, Pa. How long afterward it continued the manufacture of rifles is unknown.

by the savage Cherokees, were departing in groups. In less than a week after the battle, the prisoners far outnumbered their captors. Campbell now turned over the general command to Cleveland, and with Shelby traveled to Gates' headquarters, gave him the official report of the battle and those prisoners who had not escaped.

Colonel Shelby was not to rest in quiet after the action and retreat. Scarff relates that in the following January he and his militia were at the battle of the Cowpens under Morgan, where the British were again routed. Thereafter he was assigned to Marion's partizans in South Carolina. For his varied services he was voted a sword by the North Carolina legislature, and in 1782 became a member of that body. The same year he married Susanna Hart of Boonsboro, Kentucky, and was shortly thereafter selected a member of the Kentucky Convention. In 1792 he was elected Governor of the new State. Then followed a long interval of repose at his plantation, but in 1812, when the second war with Britain broke out, he was again called to the Governorship, and again elected.

In 1812, now 63 years of age, he led a body of 4000 Kentucky volunteers in the army of General Harrison into Canada, participating in the brilliant victory of the Thames. For his excellent service in this campaign he was voted a sword by Congress. In 1817 President Monroe selected him to be head of the Department of War, but he declined the honor. The following year Shelby was appointed, by his State, a Commissioner to treat with the Chickasaw Indians. This was his last public service, for in 1820 he was paralyzed, but the old warhorse survived the attack for six years, finally dying of another apoplexy in 1826.

Nine Counties in nine different States are named for Shelby, and in Continental Hall he is honored by a marble bust.

Not only in time of war, but equally in time of peace, was Shelby a notable figure. He was remarkable for his forceful purpose, for his accurate judgment and unerring common sense. After the tumults of the Revolution had ceased, he and his wife

settled, not far from Lexington, on a plantation named "Travellers Rest," where farming, the care of the slaves, and his growing family, gave interests apart from the cares of his official life.

I conclude this paper with a letter from Shelby to his daughter, written in half-humourous style, that portrays his character in a quiet moment.

May 4th, 1808.

Dear Susan:

I have been prevented from sending for you, near a week past, by the excessive rains that have fallen for some time. I hope by now that you are satisfied by your long sojourn abroad—indeed I fear that you have been too long troublesome to the good family you are with. Tomorrow, or next day, I shall expect you to shape your course homeward, and we will try to regale the rest of the season in winding yarn and wheying cheese. This I suppose will be a great cross to you. But remember that life is a continuous source of pleasure and pain, and to act our part well, we must bear adversity with becoming resignation.

My herd of deer look very well, and I flattter myself I shall have a few good ones at any time in the Summer that Mrs. Hart may find it convenient to pay us a visit. No event will afford me more pleasure than to have an opportunity of treating her with several of the best venisons in my park.

Your affectionate parent,

Isaac Shelby.

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THE SWEETSER FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

By Lester Durand Gardner.

Many descendants of New England families migrated in the Eighteenth Century to Maryland where a more temperate climate and better trade conditions were to be found. Seth Sweetser, whose Puritan ancestry embraced such well known families as the Spragues, Breeds, Wigglesworths and Rhodes came from Malden, Mass., and settled at Annapolis, later moving near to Baltimore where he built the Sweetser Bridge across the Patapsco River. His home and toll house are still standing at Linthicum, the home and land development of several members of the Linthicum family, his descendants. This study traces the ancestry of Seth Sweetser in New England and gives, as far as could be learned, the record of his descendants who are to be found among many well known Maryland families.

The earliest known Sweetser of this family was James Sweetser of Tring, Hertfordshire, England. He was apparently married three times, his third wife being Jane Stowell. Their issue were John, Elizabeth, James, Benjamin and *Seth* who was born May 18, 1605. Seth, the youngest son emigrated to Charlestown, Mass., and was listed as an inhabitant in 1637 and at that time he was one of the proprietors. He was listed as a freemen, March 14, 1638-9; constable, Jan. 3, 1652; sealer of

leather, Jan. 2, 1653 and surveyor of highways, Jan. 2, 1659. He owned a ten acre lot on the Mystic River. On Jan. 31, 1630, he was married to Bethia Cooke and later, in April, 1661, to Elizabeth Oakes. His children with Bethia Cooke were *Benjamin,* Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth and Anna.

Benjamin (James, Seth) Sweetser was baptised Dec. 7, 1633 at Tring. He died on July 22, 1718 and was buried in the Phipps Street Burying Ground, Charlestown, Mass. He married Abigail Wigglesworth (see note at end of article). Benjamin Sweetser served in King Phillips War (*N. E. Hist. Reg.,* Vol. 43, pp. 271, 354). He served under Lieut. John Floyd and received an allowance for his family while he was away. He was admonished and fined £10 by the General Court of Mass. in 1671 for circulating a petition to have three Baptists released from prison. His deed to property and Will are given in Wyman, "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass.," p. 921. Issue: Abigail, Bethia, Benjamin, Seth, Joseph, *Samuel,* Wigglesworth.

Samuel (James, Seth, Benjamin) Sweetser, b. Nov. 1, 1673 at Charlestown, Mass., d. July 18, 1757 at Malden, Mass. He married Elizabeth Sprague (see note). Issue: Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, John, Jacob, Michael, Joseph, Lydia, Stephen, *Phinehas,* Mary. It is the descent of Phinehas from Samuel that has given much trouble as his name is omitted from the list of children of Samuel given by Wyman on p. 921 referred to above.

Phinehas (James, Seth, Benjamin, Samuel) Sweetser, b. Sept. 10, 1718 at Malden, Mass. and d. Sept. 24, 1764 at Stoneham, Mass. His Bible giving the dates of his birth and death and the births and deaths of his Children has been presented by Dr. G. Milton Linthicum of Baltimore to the Maryland Historical Society for its collection of Maryland genealogies. Phinehas married Mary Rhodes (see note). Issue: Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Phinehas, Mary, Elizabeth, *Seth,* Johanna.

A comprehensive history of the Sweetser Family is being

prepared by Mr. Philip Sweetser of Waban, Mass., and when it is completed it will give all that is known of the entire family. He writes about the descent of Phinehas from Samuel Sweetser as follows: "Phinehas was buried in the Old Burying Ground at Stoneham, Mass. According to the gravestone inscription he died in his 46th year and married, Sept. 10, 1747 Mary Rhodes of Lynn, Mass., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Burrage) Rhodes. Search of the town or church records has failed to disclose any record of his birth. His name is not mentioned in his father's will, dated Sept. 28th, 1752, nor can any deed be found with him as grantee or grantor. There is nothing in the official records to establish his parentage. Eaton in "History of Reading, Mass.," p. 341 states that Phinehas 'lived on the Pierce Farm now so-called in Stoneham and was the brother of Michael Sweetser who lived where Asa N. Sweetser now lives'. Private records have also been located in two separate branches of Phinehas' descendants."

"The covers of Phinehas Sweetser's own Bible which come down from Elizabeth Sweetser contain a complete record of Phinehas' family. The fact that this record states that Phinehas was born in 'Maltin' (Malden) is excellent corroboration that he was the son of Samuel. The record of his birth is not shown as the page is torn but his descendants give it as Sept. 10, 1718."

"The other family record of Phinehas was located in the possession of Prof. Ephraim Emerton of Cambridge, Mass., (retired Harvard Professor) whose grandmother was Hannah Sweetser, daughter of Samuel of Salem and granddaughter of Phinehas. This record states: 'A copy of the Family Record of Samuel Sweetser of Salem. Samuel Sweetser was born in Lynn and was the oldest son of Phinehas Sweetser who died in Stoneham in 1764 in the 46th year of his age. Said Phinehas was the youngest son of my grandfather Samuel Sweetser of Malden which the name of Sweetser sprang from.' Although evidence from official sources is lacking, the evidence from these sources definitely establishes the parentage of Phinehas beyond all doubt."

Seth Sweetser, son of Phinehas, moved to Annapolis as stated at the beginning of this article. He was born at Stoneham, Mass., June 5, 1762 and died July 19, 1828. He married, Nov. 9, 1790, Ann Valliant, b., Royal Oak, Talbot Co., Md. Dec. 11, 1765; d. Sept. 10, 1823. She was the daughter of John Valliant and Ann Robinson of Royal Oak and granddaughter of John Valliant of Tred Avon formerly called Third Haven Creek in the Great Choptank River, Talbot Co. Will dated Jan. 13, 1721, Talbot Co. This John Valliant was the grandson of the immigrant whose history is given in *Biographical Encyclopedia of Maryland,* 1874, p. 382.

ISSUE: Seth Sweetser and Ann Valiant.

(1) Samuel Sweetser, b. Annapolis, Jan. 28, 1792; d. Jan. 8, 1881; m. May 7, 1816, Mary Ann Oldham; b. Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1793; d. Fairhaven, N. J., July 29, 1876.

(2) Mary Sweetser, b. April 7, 1793 at Annapolis; d. Dec. 29, 1873 at Baltimore; m. April 22, 1818, William Rogers, b. Aug. 14, 1794; d. Oct. 3, 1862.

(3) Seth Sweetser, b. Jan. 24, 1796; d. Sept. 13, 1848. He was in the Battle of North Point in 1814. Later in life he moved to Guayaquil, Equador, S. A., and became an exporter and partner in the firm Icaza, Sweetser & Co. He was American Consul at Guayaquil from May 5, 1834 until his death. He married Carmencita Rica and had children but a letter from the present Consul (1932) states that there are no living descendants so far as he could learn, the last son dying fifteen years ago.

(4) Ann Sweetser, b. Feb. 10, 1798, d. 1882; m. James Hance b. 1786, d. 1865, an Old Defender of Baltimore.

(5) Elizabeth Sweetser, b. Aug. 23, 1800; d. Dec. 22, 1875; m. William Linthicum. For issue, see *Maryland Historical Magazine,* Sept. 1930, p. 281.

(6) Thomas Washington Sweetser, b. Sept. 5, 1802; d. Aug. 5, 1803.

(7) Maria, b. June 11, 1804; m. Samuel Thomas.

(8) Susan Bunn Sweetser, b. Nov. 13, 1807; d. 1900; m. David Edward Thomas.

(9) Thomas Washington Sweetser, b. Jan. 25, 1810; d. Aug. 21, 1811.

The issue of (1) Samuel, (2) Mary, (4) Ann, (7) Maria, and (8) Susan Bunn Sweetser follow:

(1) Samuel Sweetser, son of Seth and Ann, was an "Old Defender" of Baltimore of the War of 1812. An affidavit made

by David Thomas Carter of Baltimore states that his grandmother Susan Bunn Sweetser told him the following about Samuel's service at the Battle of North Point: "Just before the battle, my brother (3) Seth who was eighteen, was drafted to aid in the defense of Baltimore. As Seth was young, my older brother (1) Sammy bought a uniform and said that he would also go along to take care of Seth. After the battle was over Seth came home but Sammy did not put in an appearance. My father, thereupon, hitched up his gig and drove to the battlefield to search for Sammy. They eventually found Sammy in a ravine with a shot wound across his mouth. Before leaving the field they picked up another wounded man, who, on account of the crowded condition of the gig, rode on the shafts. This man's name was Jesse Hunt and he afterwards became Mayor of Baltimore." Descendants of Samuel remember that he carried the bullet in his cheek until his death. The record of the services of Samuel and Seth Sweetser often appear under the names Switzer and Swetzer, variable spellings of the name. The Adjutant General of the Army in a letter to the writer dated April 3, 1931 gave the full records of the services of both in Capt. A. R. Levering's 5th Company, Maryland Militia from Sept. 7th, 1814 to Nov. 18, 1814. (See "Citizen Soldiers at North Point and Ft. McHenry", p. 33). Samuel received a pension on May 8th, 1871. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn N. Y.

ISSUE: Samuel Sweetser and Mary Ann Oldham Sweetser.

(1) John O., m. Frances Tanner; issue: Samuel Charles, Carroll.
(2) Edw. Francis.
(3) Samuel.
(4) Laura, b. Baltimore, 1825; d. Royal, France, July 31, 1905; m. John E. Forbes, d. Oct. 5, 1864, age 52; issue: 1. Lelia S., b. Dec. 20, 1847, d. May 28, 1930; m. John McKesson, Jr. and had Irving, Donald, Berkley, Grover, John, Clifford; 2. Cora S., m. Arnold C. Saportas; 3. Laura S., m. Geo. Temple Mayo; 4. John E., m. Bertha E. Tompkins; 5. Louise E., m. Julius F. Buchler; 6. Samuel S.
(5) Eleanor, d. circ. 1852, m. John Bishop; issue: 1. Eleanor S., b. 1852, d. March 7, 1909, m. Thomas E. O. Marvin.
(6) Eliza, b. 1838, d. June 18, 1888, m. Wm. J. Osborne (1837-1897); issue: 1. Louis Huber; 2. Wm. J.; 3. Lillian, m. Joseph P. Topping.

(7) Henry Clay.
(8) Ada, d. Aug. 3, 1902, age 70.
(9) Victoria, b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1838, d. Nov. 16, 1921, m. Orville Oddie (b. Aug. 1833); issue: 1. Fred; 2. Orville; 3. Albert; 4. Victoria Adelaide, b. March 24, 1868, d. June 21, 1911, m. Ivan T. Mead.

(2) Mary Sweetser married William Rogers a merchant of Baltimore and lived there all her life. She and her husband and children are buried in the Rogers Vault at Green Mount Cemetry, Baltimore.

ISSUE: Mary Sweetser Rogers and William Rogers.

(1) Eliza Ann, b. April 5, 1819, d. Dec. 6, 1885; m. May 28, 1839, Borius Fahnestock Gardner, b. York Springs, Pa., April 19, 1808, d. Jan. 28, 1885; issue: 1. William R., b. Sept. 28, 1840, d. Feb. 2, 1900, m. July 2, 1883, Ella McNeal; 2. Helen, b. Aug. 8, 1842, d. Dec. 12, 1854; 3. Theodore, b. July 20, 1844, d. Dec. 12, 1880, m. Agnes Stoddard; 4. Amelia, b. April 17, 1846, d. Dec. 31, 1852; 5. Mary Joseba, b. Nov. 10, 1848, d. Jan. 3, 1853; 6. Harry, b. Feb. 12, 1851, d. May 3, 1922, m. (1) Nov. 2, 1874 Frances Scott of Ironton, O. and had Lester Durand Gardner (see Who's Who in America); m. (2) Minnehaha Hawthorne and had Lawrence; 7. Elizabeth, b. May 17, 1853, m. Dr. David M. A. Culbreth; 8. Charles, b. Sept. 18, 1855. d. Feb. 24, 1914, m. (1) Sarah Frank; m. (2) Marion Miller; 9. Mary R. b. Sept. 9, 1858, d. April 30, 1862; 10. Anna Roberts, b. Dec. 2, 1861, d. May 5, 1924, m. Dec. 2, 1884, Albert Marburg; 11. John Buckler, b. May 18, 1864, d. Aug. 1864.
(2) Amelia, b. July 15, 1821, d. March 8, 1846; m. Robert Wesley Dryden; issue: 1. Meredith; 2. Mary, m. Thomas Kensett; 3. Annie, m. John R. Kensett and had 1. John, 2, Mary who m. W. H. Dempsey.
(3) James, b. 1828, d. 1883.
(4) Charles, b. Nov. 8, 1832, d. April 24, 1863.
(5) Philip, b. Aug. 14, 1835, d. Jan. 7, 1889.
(6) Henry, b. June 8, 1840, d. Feb. 21, 1875.
(7) Sarah, d. July 28, 1877, m. Phillip Hiss.
(8) Jacob, d. Oct. 4, 1862.
(9) Seth.
(10) William.

(4) Ann Sweetser married James Hance,

ISSUE:

(1) Seth m. Eliza Kirk, issue, Frank.
(2) Ann S. d. s. p.
(3) James, Jr., d. s. p.
(4) Maria S., m. (1) Thomas Anderson Dorsey of Baltimore; issue: 1. Rev. James Owen Dorsey, b. Oct. 31. 1848. d. Feb. 4. 1895. an

ethonologist and authority on the American Indian language, m. April 18, 1876, Clara Virginia Wynkoop and had Virginia, b. 1880, m. Jas. Herndon Lightfoot; 2. Thomas Anderson, Jr., m. Bettie Claybaugh and had George B. and Lawrence A.; m. (2) Leven Stanforth of Calvert Co., Md.

(5) Sarah S., d. s. p.

(6) Christina Virginia, m. Henry Allnut.

(7) Maria Sweetser married Samuel Thomas, a widower with three children.

ISSUE:

(1) Mary Rogers, m. Nikolas Brice Medairy (Madeira), issue: 1. Cora m. Percy Guard; 2. Samuel Thomas; 3. Edwin; 4. Anna Louise, m. Robert Lucas Chamberlaine.

(2) Anna Maria, m. Rev. Charles W. Baldwin.

(3) Amelia S.

(8) Susan Bunn Sweetser married David Edward Thomas,

ISSUE:

(1) Florence, m. John M. Carter; issue: 1. John M. Jr.; 2. Mable; 3. David E. T.; 4. Mary Christine m. Herbert Bagg and had Herbert B. Jr.

(2) Mary Rogers, m. Charles Green Summers; issue: 1. Charles G. Jr. m. Anna Strand McAuley; 2. Walter Penrose m. Grace Hubbard; 3. Grace, m. David Hays Stevenson.

(3) Grace, d. young.

The General Society of the War of 1812 have accepted the service of Seth and Samuel Sweetser of Baltimore, sons of Seth of Annapolis and all descendants are eligible to membership. The following ancestors of Seth Sweetser of Annapolis have been accepted by the Society of Colonial Wars for their colonial war service and all his descendants are eligible to Colonial patriotic societies under their service: Ralph Sprague, John Sprague, (1624-1682), John Sprague, (1651-1703), Benjamin Sweetser, Thomas Burrage, Henry Rhodes.

As the foregoing was prepared almost entirely from family records, the compiler will be glad to receive corrections and additions to be placed with the original papers in the New York Geneological and Biographical Society.

References and Notes.

Sweetser Family.

For those who wish to refer to the original sources on the Sweetser Family the following references are given: "Pioneers of Mass.," Pope, p. 443; "Old Charlestown", Sawyer, p. 368. The Will of Seth Sweetser, I, has been photostated and is to be found in the Sweetser Family collection in the library of the N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 122 East 58th St., New York. This collection contains a large number of letters and photostats from which much of the material in this article has been taken. The library is open to the public. "Stoneham Vital Records," p. 65; Bodge, "Soldiers of King Philips War", pp. 232-4; "Genealogy of the Wells Family" by G. W. W. Cushing, gives sketch of the Sweetser Family; "History of Charlestown, Mass.," p. 87; *New England Hist. Reg.,* Vol. 18, p. 29; Vol. 54, p. 356, Vol. 43, p. 276.

Wigglesworth Family.

For Abigail Wigglesworth, dau. of Edward Wigglesworth of New Haven, see "Genealogy of the Wells Family" by Cushing, p. 169; *New England Hist. Reg.,* Vol. 17, 1863, p. 130; "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," Wyman, p. 1029; "History of New Haven", Atwater, p. 531; *New England Hist. Reg.,* Vol. 18, p. 29, Vol. 2, 1857, pp. 110-11, "Certain Comeovers" by W. H. Crapo, Vol. 2, p. 689.

Rhodes Family.

For the genealogy of Mary Rhodes, b. March 4, 1727, d. March 27, 1813 who m. Phinehas Sweetser see *Lynn Vital Statistics,* Vol. I; "History of Lynn," A. Lewis, pp. 190, 281-2, 293; "Colonial Families of America", Rhoades, p. 394-5; "Society of Colonial Wars" 1922, p. 396. She was descended from Henry Rhodes who was Representative of the General Court of Mass. and served in King Philips War. Mary Rhodes' mother was Elizabeth Burrage who was descended from the

Burrage and Breed Families. For Burrage Family, see "The Burrage Memorial", by Alvah Burrage, 1877, p. 160. For Breed Family, see *Essex Antiquarian,* Vol. XI, No. 4, p. 1 and the publications of the Breed Family Association, of Lynn, Mass.

Sprague Family.

Samuel Sweetser m. Elizabeth Sprague, b. 1676, d. March 12, 1572. For a complete history of her ancestry see "The Sprague Family of Malden, Mass.," by Chamberlain. Two of her ancestors served in King Philips War.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

January 11th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A letter was read from Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson in which she states that she is returning to this Society, as the Official Custodians of the State Archives, "A group of papers which form a link in a series of Naval Officers' Reports of several Ports of Entry in Maryland." The letter explains how they came into Mrs. Richardson's possession, and states that these particular papers have been published in the Maryland Original Research Society Bulletin, No. 3, 1913.

The attention of the Society was brought to a piece of music in its possession which, after long research, has been proven to be the first copy of the Star Spangled Banner printed with the words and music combined. It was printed in 1814 at Carr's Music Store, 36 Baltimore Street, by Joseph Carr and his son Thomas. This information was obtained through Mr. Knowles of Mammaroneck, New York, a grandson of Thomas Carr.

Vice-President De Courcy W. Thom was recognized by the Chair. He presented the following Minutes which were unanimously adopted:

From the very forefront of our ranks, O fellow-workers in the field of History, remorseless Death has snatched untimely a shining one who was our comrade since 1913:—John Holladay Latané, born April 1st, 1869, in Staunton, Virginia, died January 1st, 1932, from a culminating heart attack in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he had arrived the previous day to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, after just having completed a course of lectures at the University of Southern California in the City of Los Angeles.

He was a Christian gentleman, an incessant student, and an incisive thinker whose chosen life work was American History. But we who knew John Latané personally will remember him chiefly as a fearless soul who sought always basic facts and reasoned on them well and then clearly emphasized his conclusions. Mastering his sources, deducing principles from them, he went on to apply their import logically and humanistically to developments in the United States of America and internationally. No cloistered student he! With tongue and pen he fought for his convictions, believing with Roosevelt that "aggressive fighting for the Right is the noblest sport life affords", and with Woodrow Wilson, his fellow-townsman and friend and fellow Presbyterian, that Truth must be upheld undauntedly; and with Robert E. Lee that "Duty is the noblest word in the English language". We had John Latané in Baltimore for about forty-five years. His parents, Bishop James Allen Latané and Mary Minor (Holladay) Latané, representatives of the best Virginian blood, brought him to Baltimore in 1880. He attended there Public School No. 15, graduated at the Baltimore City College in 1889, won at the Johns Hopkins University in 1892 a B. A., in 1895 a Ph. D.: taught as Acting Professor of History in the Baltimore City College from 1895 to 1896; taught History and English at San Rafael (California) Military Academy from 1896 to 1897; lectured at Johns Hopkins University from 1897 to 1898 as the first Albert Shaw lecturer in diplomatic History; was Professor

of History and Economics at Randolph-Macon (Virginia) Woman's College from 1898 to 1902; was Professor of History at Washington and Lee University 1902-13; was Professor of American History and head of Department of History at Johns Hopkins University from 1913-30, and was a member there of the Page School of International Relationships 1930-31.

And honors and duties clustered thick upon him. He was Dean of Johns Hopkins College faculty 1919-24; Member of the Commission to draft a new Charter for the City of Baltimore in 1917 in order to secure Home Rule; Chairman of the Educational Commission Maryland Council of Defense 1917-19; Member of the Board of Trustees, St. John's College, Annapolis; President of the Board of Trustees, Roland Park Country School, Baltimore City, and an Elder in the famous Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

He held membership in the American Historical Association; American Political Science Association; American Society of International Law; American Antiquarian Society; Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland; Phi Beta Kappa; Royal Historical Society, and was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (France).

He was a Democrat and always remembered the rightful claims of the individual.

Many were his lectures, addresses, articles, books. They dealt chiefly with international law and diplomacy. Here are some of the contributions from him:

Joint author with Edith Latané, *American History for Young Americans*, 1927, revised 1931.

Author of "The Diplomacy of the United States in Regard to Cuba," in *American Historical Association, Annual Report* for the year 1897. Washington, 1898, pp. 217-277.

"The Early Relations Between Maryland and Virginia," *Johns Hopkins Studies*, 1895, 13 ser., III, pp. 7-66.

Isolation to Leadership, 1918 (revised) 1919, 1922, 1925.

History of American Foreign Policy (revised) 1929.

The History of the American People, 1930.

A History of the United States, 1918 (revised) 1921, 1924, 1926.

"How Senator Borah Handles Facts; Our Revolutionary Debt to France, 1925." Address delivered before the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland.

"The Neutralization Features of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." *In American Historical Association, Annual Report,* for the year 1902.

"The Panama Canal Act and the British Protest." In *American Journal of International Law.* New York, 1913. Vol. 7, pp. 17-26.

"The Treaty Relations of the United States and Columbia." In the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* Philadelphia, 1903; No. 1, XXII, 113-126.

"Statements, Interpretations and Applications of the Monroe Doctrine and of more or less Allied Doctrines from 1870 to the Present Day." Address delivered at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law at Washington, 1914. Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Society.

Why the American Historical Association needs Thorough Reorganization." Washington, D. C., National Capital Press, 1915. Joint author with Frederic Bancroft and Dunbar Rowland. American Historical Association, Dr. Latane, 1869-1931.

Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America, 1900.

America as a World Power, 1907.

The United States and Latin America, 1920.

History of American Foreign Policy, 1927.

Contributor, chiefly on International law and diplomacy.

For such achievements the University of Alabama and Washington and Lee University respectively conferred upon him in 1895 the Degree of LL. D.

John Latané is mourned by a host of friends in the Maryland Historical Society; in his chosen Club—the University Club of Baltimore City; in the Johns Hopkins University, and throughout the college world and in many parts of Maryland and in this and other countries, for he was indeed an able historian and a kind, good, interesting, splendidly informed and gracious fellow who won you despite his shyness. He found Life warm and gratifying. The chief joy of it came to him on October 17th, 1905, when he married Mrs. Elinor J. (Junkins) Cox of Lexington, Virginia. One child, Elinor, now the wife of William T. Bissell of New York City, was born to them. They have one child, John Latané Bissell.

Is it best to rust out or to work out? Latané probably never paused to debate that question. He simply worked at the highest speed possible to him until the very end of his course. Would that he had always worked short of exhaustion; if so we would doubtless still have him with us. But

The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on: nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

Funeral rites were conducted for him on January 4th, 1932, by Reverend Harris E. Kirk, at Franklin Street Presbyterian Church which was crowded with many sorrowing dignitaries and humble friends. Interment was in the Lexington, Virginia, Cemetery, near Washington and Lee University after simple services conducted at the grave by the Reverend Vincent C. Franks, Rector of Lee Memorial Episcopal Church.

So has John Holladay Latané found rest from his labors.

But it is fitting that some statement of the deep appreciation of the Maryland Historical Society for our friend and fellow worker, John Holladay Latané, be adopted and transmitted to each of the institutions[1] with which he was identified as a student or as a teacher, and to his devoted family:—therefore in the name of all here present I have the honor to make that motion.

The following resolution, prepared by Mr. Thomas C. Corner, was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas by the Will of the late Henry Walters, the City of Baltimore is bequeathed his Art Gallery and his residence, with their contents, and a liberal fund for their maintenance, for the benefit of the public:

Be It Resolved, That the Maryland Historical Society, of which he was the oldest member at the time of his death, place on its Minutes a record of its appreciation of this great gift to the City.

The generous civic spirit which prompted Mr. Walters to this act is worthy of all honor. Owing to its high merit and varied character this art collection will exert a definite influence

[1] Public School No. 15, Baltimore City, Maryland; Baltimore City College, Baltimore City, Maryland; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; San Rafael Military Academy, Los Angeles, California; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia; Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

on the cultural life of Baltimore and will be a source of enobling pleasure to her citizens.

Be It Further Resolved, that this inadequate expression of the Society's sense of gratitude for this great benefaction and its respect for the memory of Henry Walters, be sent to his widow.

The regular business was interrupted to introduce Dr. Harris Kirk, the speaker of the evening.

Dr. Kirk gave a most delightful talk on "William Blake: Poet and Artist". At the close of his talk the Society gave a rising vote of thanks for the most interesting and enlightening evening.

The following deaths were reported from among our Members:

Mrs. Edmond Pitts Harrison, during the summer of 1930.
W. J. Chapman, Esquire, during the fall of 1931.
Mr. Ralph Corbin Taylor, August 8th, 1931.
Mrs. John J. Donaldson, October 14th, 1931.
Dr. John H. Latané, January 1st, 1932.

It was stated that by Article III, Sections 8 & 9, of the Constitution it was provided that nominations be made for the various Offices and Standing Committees, to be voted upon at the Annual Meeting to be held February 8th. Upon motion duly seconded and carried the present incumbents were re-nominated, but it was stated that other nominations can be made within ten days by sending names to the Recording Secretary, over the signature of five members entitled to vote.

The ballot was cast as follows (see page —), and it was noted that the Committee on Addresses was nominated short of one member, due to the death of Dr. John H. Latané.

February 8th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Through the courtesy of Purnell Art Galleries a crayon and charcoal drawing of Edgar Allen Poe was exhibited. The drawing is said to have been made in 1846 by Rembrandt Peale and presented to Poe, in consideration of services rendered Mrs. Peale by Mr. Poe. The drawing is signed on the back, but its authenticity is doubtful.

It was reported that through the courtesy of the National Society of the Daughters of the Founder and Patriots of America, it was possible to have the Gilmor Papers repaired and bound, and that the work is now completed and would be on exhibition. The sincere thanks of the Society for this much appreciated contribution will be sent to the named Society.

It was reported that the Society would present the Worcester County Parish of St. Martin's a photostat copy of the Parish Register which the Society was allowed to copy through the courtesy of the Vestry of the Church.

The following named persons having been previously nominated were elected to membership:

Active:

Mrs. Duncan McCullough
Mrs. William E. Lamble (Anna Rittenhouse)
Mrs. Hugh Birckhead
Mrs. Lee Roberts Pennington
Mr. Harold Hardinge

Associate:

Mrs. Winchester Britton

Upon motion duly seconded the regular monthly meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING

February 8th, 1932.—Immediately upon the adjournment of the regular monthly meeting, the Annual Meeting was called to order by the President.

The reading of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting was

dispensed with, as they were printed in the March, 1931, issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine.*

It was reported that no additional nominations had been made within the specified time after the January meeting of the Society, therefore there would be no competition for any office, or any Standing Committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot in full, as printed, a copy having been mailed to each member of the Society.

The following results were announced:

President, W. Hall Harris

Vice-Presidents, DeCourcy W. Thom, Clinton L. Riggs, Richard M. Duvall

Treasurer, Heyward E. Boyce

Recording Secretary, George L. Radcliffe

Corresponding Secretary, James E. Hancock

Trustees of the Athenaeum:

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman*
William G. Baker, Jr.
Randolph Barton, Jr.
Jesse N. Bowen
William H. Greenway
William C. Page

Library Committee:

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman*
Henry J. Berkley
Walter I. Dawkins
George Harrison
Edward B. Mathews
Raphael Semmes
A. Morris Tyson

Finance Committee:

William Ingle, *Chairman*
Howard Bruce
Peter E. Tome

Genealogy and Heraldry Committee:

William B. Marye, *Chairman*
Walter W. Beers
Jane James Cook
Ferdinand B. Focke
Harriet P. Marine
Percy G. Skirven

Gallery Committee:

Laurence Hall Fowler, *Chairman*
Thomas C. Corner
John M. Dennis
R. Macgill Mackall
Lawrason Riggs

Membership Committee:

James D. Iglehart, *Chairman*
Alice R. Brent
George Arnold Frick
T. Murray Maynadier
Daniel R. Randall
Charles M. Reeder
Francis E. Waters

Publication Committee:

Samuel K. Dennis, *Chairman*
J. Hall Pleasants
John M. Vincent

Addresses and Literary Entertainment:

John L. Sanford, *Chairman*
George Cator

It was reported that the Committee on Addresses was elected short of one member, but that the vacancy would be filled by the Council, as the Committee failed to nominate anyone to fill said vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John H. Latané.

The President acknowledged receipt of the Annual Reports of the Trustees and the various Standing Committees.

It was moved by Judge Dawkins, seconded and carried that the Reports be accepted, without being read, as the reports will be published in the June, 1932, issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine.*

The President was requested to read the Report of the Council. Said report was read as follows:

Report of the Council

The Report of Council submitted at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, closed with a reference to reductions of its revenues and consequent curtailment of budget allowances. It is now constrained to report further reduction and consequent curtailment for the coming year, its investments being—it is hoped but temporarily—less productive of income and its membership falling off in consequence, mainly, of the strenuous times through which we are passing.

Every practicable economy has been introduced, except reduction of compensation of employees, which the Council has very earnestly striven to avoid in recognition of the loyal service which has been, and continues to be, rendered by the operating force.

While the efficiency of the Society has not been materially impaired, the scope of its operations is, unavoidably, contracted.

The reports of the Treasurer, of the Trustees of the Athenaeum and of the Standing Committees set out in detail the various activities of the Society and will appear in the report of this meeting to be published in the *Magazine.*

The reports of the Treasurer and Finance Committee show the funds of the Society to be conservatively invested and to be

productive of as considerable income as is consistent with such investments.

Recognizing the responsibility of the Society for the safety of its own property, and of that of which it becomes custodian, the Trustees of the Athenaeum have, at heavy expense, placed the buildings under the continuous protection of The American District Telegraph Company, a precaution not heretofore deemed necessary, but which, under changed conditions, now appears to have become eminently proper. They have also maintained the whole plant in working condition.

The Committee on the Gallery loaned the Peale portraits to the Municipal Museum for a short exhibition period and has arranged for the preparation and loan to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission of several valuable and appropriate portraits to be exhibited during the celebration in Washington.

The Library has been operated efficiently under serious handicaps and acknowledges many valuable gifts and acquisitions; the repair division has handled a heavy volume of matter, including the Kent County records and the Robert Gilmor papers, the reconditioning and binding of which was rendered possible through the generosity and initiative of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; the continuing labor of the catalogue division has been heavy and adds greatly to the value and accessibility of the Society's large collection of historical matter.

One volume of the State Archives has been published, and two more are in press.

The membership of the Society, in all classes, now aggregates 1,221, a net decrease during the past year of 56.

Acknowledgment is made to the Committee on Addresses, to which the Society is indebted for an unbroken series of papers read at the Society meetings, to the information as well as to the enjoyment of the members, and of historic value.

With sincere and profound sorrow the Council has recorded the death, on December 8, 1931, of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser. To

us, meeting in "The Keyser Memorial," comes with peculiar acuteness the realization of the loss of one of the longest in membership of the Society and the greatest of its benefactors—to whom not only this Society but the State and City as well, are gratefully indebted for the opportunity to preserve their history, afforded by her splendid generosity which constitutes a lasting and double memorial, both for herself and to her late husband; one which shall endure, not for today or tomorrow, but while successive generations, seeking the facts of history, and of scholars, endeavoring to embellish them, shall constantly pay their thankful tribute to her memory.

Respectfully, for the Council,

W. Hall Harris, *President.*

Upon motion duly seconded, and carried, the Annual Meeting adjourned.

Immediately upon adjournment Mr. William B. Marye was introduced, and he read a most delightful paper entitled "Indian Maryland: Its Towns and Trails," which was a continuation of a paper, under the same title, read by him at Monthly Meeting of the Society in April, 1931.

At the close of the paper the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Marye for his most interesting and instructive paper.

Report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum

I beg to submit herewith report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum for the calendar year 1931.

The budget allowance at the beginning of the year was $4,000; $500 less than the allowance for the previous year, when there was a balance at the end of the year of $371.46. We have expended during 1931 for maintenance of the building, salaries, fuel, insurance, taxes, etc., a total of $4,211.28, leaving a deficit for 1931 of $211.28.

In connection with the maintenance of the property, it was found necessary to make this year rather extensive repairs to the skylights, and to replace several tubes in the boilers. It may be necessary to replace other tubes this coming year.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditures:

Appropriation—1931		$4,000.00
Expenditures:		
Wages	$1,784.64	
Repairs	634.84	
Extra labor	7.50	
Supplies	69.24	
Light	267.45	
Fuel	734.78	
Insurance	268.01	
Taxes	279.07	
Water rent	56.50	
Removing ashes	60.00	
Miscellaneous	49.45	
		4,211.28
1931 deficit		$ 211.28

The cost of the installation of a burglary alarm system is not included in the above list of expenditures. The initial cost of this work was $427.20, with an annual charge of $427.20 in accordance with our contract with the American District Telegraph Company.

Respectfully submitted,

G. Corner Fenhagen,
Chairman.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of the Society has not been required during the past year to take any action with respect to the securities owned by the Society.

On February 3, 1932, the undersigned in company with the Treasurer, Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, checked and counted all of

the securities in the custody of the Treasurer, all as listed in the memorandum filed with the Council.

WILLIAM INGLE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1931			$ 945.07
RECEIPTS			
Dues from Members		$5,808.00	
General Account:			
Rent War Record Com	$1,083.33		
Photostat	110.40		
Telephone	25.60		
Books sold	43.50		
Refund insurance	25.50		
Miscellaneous	25.61		
		1,313.94	
Permanent Endowment Fund:			
Mrs. Joseph Y. Jeans	$ 25.00		
V. E. Mohler	10.00		
Life Members:			
Lenette F. Jeanes	100.00		
J. Alexis Shriver	100.00		
Edmund Key	100.00		
		* 335.00	
Income Peabody Fund		965.00	
Income other than Peabody Fund		2,900.48	
Income Athenaeum Fund		4,055.00	
Income Audubon Fund		40.00	
Investigation and searches		23.00	
Confederate relics		75.00	
Certificate of Membership		16.00	
Publication Committee		47.35	
Magazine account		437.28	
Interest on bank balance		35.53	
Audubon Fund (on a/c sale of Audubons)		† 1,000.00	
Securities (5 N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 5½s, called at 107½)		5,375.00	
			22,426.58
			$23,371.65

EXPENDITURES

General Account:			
Salaries	$8,815.92		
Trustee Account	2,429.09		
Office	508.61		
Treasurer	123.75		
Gilmore Papers	197.90		
Address Committee	106.50		
Membership Committee	5.00		
Miscellaneous	9.25		
		$12,196.02	
Magazine account		1,967.33	
Library Committee		2,437.16	
Publication Committee		298.62	
Gallery and paintings		17.25	
Securities purchased		5,277.72	
Interest accrued on securities purchased		23.68	
Part purchase price of $1,000 Balto. City 4%, due 1938, for account Athenaeum Fund		64.54	
			22,282.32
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1931			$ 1,089.33

To be invested: * $335.00 in Perm. End. Fund, † $1,000.00 Audubon Fund. Included in the above.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

STATE OF MARYLAND ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1931			$ 3,404.85
RECEIPTS			
From State of Maryland	$ 2,740.05		
Interest on bank balance	42.24		
Receipts in general	421.26		
			3,203.55
			$ 6,608.40
EXPENDITURES			
Archives repairs	$ 1,216.12		
General Archives	1,492.48		
			2,708.60
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1931			$ 3,899.80
State of Maryland appropriation 1931	$ 6,500.00		
Paid to Society			$ 2,740.05
Paid direct to Lord Balto. Press on acct			3,759.95
		$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00

ATHENAEUM FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Original Fund	$100,000.00	
Interest on bank balance	409.53	
		$100,409.53
Expenditures		
Securities purchased 1930	$ 75,014.25	
Interest accrued on securities purchased	458.82	
Interest on bank balance (Trans. to Income a/c)	131.51	
		75,604.58
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1931		$ 24,804.95
Credits		
Interest on bank balance		110.56
Taken from General Acct. as part payment for securities		64.54
		$ 24,980.05
Debits		
Securities purchased (as per attached sheet)	$ 24,961.27	
Interest accrued on securities purchased	18.78	
		24,980.05

SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1931	$ 1,452.03
Interest on bank balance	6.56
	$ 1,458.59
Expenditures	1,289.98
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1931	$ 168.61

Investment Account 1931

ATHENAEUM INVESTMENT FUND

Uninvested funds Jan. 1st, 1931		$24,804.95
Interest on bank balance		110.56
Taken from General Account, used as part payment for securities		64.54
		$24,980.05
Securities Purchased		
$1,000 Balto City 4s, 1938	$ 1,032.50	
$2,000 City of Cambridge 4½s, 1939	2,051.20	
$2,000 City of Cambridge 4½s, 1940	2,056.93	
$5,000 Calvert County Road Bonds, 4½%, 1938	5,120.64	
$5,000 Phila. Elec. Co. 1st 4s, 1971	4,675.00	
100 shrs. United Gas Imp. Pfd	10,025.00	
Accrued interest	18.78	
		$24,980.05

GENERAL FUND

$5,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. 5½s, called Jan., 1931, at 107½		$ 5,375.00
SECURITIES PURCHASED		
$1,000 City of Jacksonville, Fla., 5½s, due Jan. 15th, 1940	$ 1,050.24	
$4,000 City of Jacksonville, Fla., 5½s, due Jan. 15th, 1944	4,227.48	
Accrued interest	23.68	
		5,301.40
Balance		$ 73.60

Special Reserve Fund Investment Now Held

$4,000 U. S. Treasury Cert. 3⅜%, due 1940/43.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1931 one volume of the *Archives of Maryland* has been published. This volume, which is one of the subseries known as the "Journal and Correspondence of the State Council, 1781," contains the more important letters addressed to the Council in this critical year of the Revolution. Although it bears the title-page date of 1930, it did not actually appear until early in 1931. Two other volumes of the Archives are in press and should appear early in the year 1932. One of these, volume XLVIII, is the "Journal and Correspondence of the State Council 1781-1784," and the other, volume XLIX, is the "Proceedings of the Provincial Court 1663-1666." These will be followed by a volume containing the "Proceedings and Acts of Assembly 1762-1764," which is now being prepared for the press. As in the past the cost of the publication of the Archives is met by an annual appropriatoin of the State which is expended under the auspices of the Maryland Historical Society.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine* continues to be published under the able editorial supervision of Mr. Louis H. Dielman. During the past year four numbers appeared. Owing to the increased demand for copies more were issued than was

anticipated, resulting in a small deficit as is shown by the statement which follows:

The disbursements of the *Magazine* account for the year 1931 are as follows:

Volume 25, No. 4—Cost of printing		$ 403.38
Volume 26, No. 1—Cost of printing		672.27
Volume 26, No. 2—Cost of printing		421.63
Volume 26, No. 3—Cost of printing		470.05
		$1,967.33
Editor	$200.00	
Postage	92.20	
Miscellaneous	5.00	
		297.20
		$2,264.53

1931 Appropriation	$2,000.00
Expenditures	2,264.53

$ 264.53 deficit year ending Dec. 31, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel K. Dennis, *Chairman,*
John M. Dennis,
J. Hall Pleasants,
Publication Committee.

Report of the Committee on the Library

Your Committee on the Library reports that the past year, despite the handicaps of limited funds and serious illness among the staff, has been a fairly satisfactory one. Your Committee has held regular monthly meetings and in addition to assisting with the correspondence has exercised constant supervision over the work of the Library.

Our collections have been enriched through generous gifts of members and friends, which is highly important not only on account of the value of the gifts, but also as a concrete evidence

of the continuing interest of the donors and the public. No record is kept of the number of calls on the services of the employees, nor of the very large number of requests for information by letter and by telephone.

There have been added during the past year by gift 164 bound volumes, 76 pamphlets, 312 manuscripts including ten record books, 30 photostat copies of documents and genealogies, 15 maps, and 343 pieces of sheet music.

We have been fortunate in having been able to purchase a copy of the very rare London edition of the Rev. Thomas Craddock's version of the Psalms. It is worthy of mention here that we already owned a perfect copy of the original Annapolis edition of this work, of which only two perfect copies are on record.

An unusually large amount of work has been accomplished by the repair department. The four skilled workers have repaired and crepelined 10 manuscript volumes and 1,809 separate manuscripts, aggregating 5,207 pages. This includes the three volumes of Kent county records of which photostat copies were made for the Society, being three parts of Liber A, one of the oldest county records in existence. The collection of Gilmor papers was reconditioned and bound at the cost of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots and on their initiative. A fitting resolution of thanks was formally passed by the Society in general meeting.

The cataloguing has been carried forward by the Misses Davison, whose intelligent interest has been of the greatest value to the Society and to its patrons.

The employees of the Library have given faithful and intelligent service to our many searchers for information. The past six months has seen a great influx of claimants to the vast Wendell estate in New York. Miss Mary Peyton, the junior assistant, resigned to be married and her place has been taken by Mrs. Edgar Barnes, who for six months had served as a volunteer worker.

Louis H. Dielman,
Chairman, Library Committee.

Report of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that the programmes submitted by it during the year 1931 were as follows:

January: "Ancient and Modern Communication in Maryland." An illustrated lecture by Mr. Oliver Martin.

February: "The History and Development of Submarine Cables." An illustrated lecture by Mr. C. D. Hart.

March: "Some Notes on Higher Education in Maryland," by Dr. David Allan Robertson.

April: "Indian Maryland; Its Towns and Trails," by Mr. William B. Marye.

May: "The Remarkable Career of John Dandy," by Hon. A. S. J. Owens.

October: "Captain Lambert Wickes, C. N.—A Maryland Forerunner of Commodore John Paul Jones," by Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom.

November: "John Marshall, a Judicial Statesman," by Mr. Richard Constable Bernard.

December: "Modern Mass Transportation," by Mr. Henry B. Potter.

and in the present year (1932) the schedule for the first four months has been arranged as follows:

January: "William Blake; Poet and Artist," by Rev. Harris Kirk, D. D.

February: "Indian Maryland; Its Towns and Trails." A continuation of a former lecture on the same subject by Mr. William B. Marye.

March: "The Restoration of Independence Hall, Philadelphia." An illustrated lecture by Mr. Horace Wells Sellers."

April: "John Hanson and the Swedish Settlements in Maryland," by Dr. Amandus Johnson.

It should be noted that the lecture of Mr. Oliver Martin in January, 1931, was obtained through the courtesy of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, while that in February, 1931, by Mr. C. D. Hart, was through the courtesy of the Western Electric Company.

It is with sorrow we announce the loss by death of Dr. John H. Latané, who had been a member of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments for some years prior to his demise and whose scholarly attainments were well known to his fellow members of this Society.

We would like once more to urge the membership to attend

the regular meetings of the Society, as in this way it shows an appreciation of the courtesies of the various speakers and lecturers who appear before it.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SANFORD,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry held one meeting during the past year. At this meeting, which was held in February, William B. Marye, chairman of the Committee, was elected to represent the Committee on the Council.

Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke was elected secretary of our Committee to take the place of Mr. Percy Skirven, who resigned from that office.

Miss Jane J. Cook, a member of our Committee, has for some time been engaged in preparing a calendar of the Scharf papers.

Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke has published in this magazine genealogies of the Winchester, Owings and Linthicum families. He has deposited with this Society genealogies of these families and of the Owens family, as well as genealogies of the Carroll and Barnes families of Somerset County and of the Miller family of Kent County. Mr. Focke has also deposited copies of several Owens family Bible records.

The following genealogical material was received during the year 1932:

Hamilton Family of Charles County, Maryland, by Mrs. Maria Louise Hamilton Kelley and Mrs. Inez Baleman Cherault. Presented by Mrs. M. L. H. Kelley.

Typewritten copy of Leach's Old Philadelphia Families—Family of Etting. Presented by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen.

Genealogy of the Englar Family. Descendants of Philip Englar 1736-1817. Presented by Mr. F. Earl Shriner.

Family Records as shown in the Bleakley Bible. Presented by Mrs. William C. Pick.

Family records as shown in the Duvall Bible. Presented by Mr. J. Noble Stockett.

Donaldson Genealogy—connected with Baltimore and Elk Ridge, Md. Presented by John Willcox Donaldson.

Family records as shown in the Denny Bible. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

The Talbott Family Records (typewritten copy). Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Jelke and Frazier and Allied Families, by L. Effingham DeForest. Presented by Mr. Frazier Jelke.

Our Colonial and Continental Ancestors, by L. Effingham DeForest. Presented by Mr. Louis Wm. Dommerich.

National Society Daughters of American Revolution Lineage Books. Volumes 114-119 (1930).

Records of Cemetery near Yorkshire Corners, Cattaragus Co., New York.

Records of Cemetery on Main Road between Sandusky and Freedom, Cattaragus County, New York. Presented by Mrs. Gertrude A. Barber, through Mrs. Russel Hastings.

Notes on the Southerland, Latham & Allied Families. Register of the ancestors of Imogen Sutherland Voorhees (typewritten copy). Presented by E. K. Voorhees.

A Sons Recollections of His Father, by Wm. W. Mackall. Presented by the author.

Stow Family, by J. C. Stow (typewritten copy). Presented by the author.

Manuscript copies of the town records of Pomfret and Fairfax, Vermont. Presented by Mrs. Gertrude A. Barber.

Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vols. 43 and 44, and 45-48. Presented by the American Historical Society.

Henckle Family News Letter Nos. 1-3; Henckle Family Records Nos. 1-6. Presented by Dr. C. O. Miller, through Miss Kate Curry.

Family record from the Done Bible; Maslin Family chart; Family tree of Mrs. Doris Maslin (E. Herrman) Cohn; Printed noted on the Maslin family. Presented by Mrs. E. Herrman Cohn.

County Court Note Book, Vol. X, no. 1. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Rumsey Smithson's Family Record Book; unpublished record of Harford County, Md. Presented by Mrs. Iola M. E. Smithson.

Magazine of American Genealogy, nos. 15-19. Presented by Miss Elsie Gittings.

Family record from the Worthington Bible, and the Hood Bible. Presented by Miss Sarah Randolph Carter.

Data concerning the descendants of Rev. John Slemmons. Presented by John Slemmons.

Memoirs of Charles E. Hill, Esq., and Joseph Bancroft Hill. Presented by John Philip Hill.

Numerous grave stone inscriptions of Cemeteries of Sullivan, Erie,

Oneida, Wyoming and Ulster Counties, New York. Presented by Mrs. Gertrude A. Barber.

Boon Family Bulletin, Vol. II, no. 6. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

Miscellaneous manuscripts known as the James Carroll and the Maccubbin Papers. Presented by Miss Ludlow Carroll Willett.

Family records from the Crosby Bible. Presented by Roberto F. Bevan.

Cock—Cox Family (typewritten genealogy). Presented by Mrs. Fred W. Leef.

American Ancestry of Frederic Louis Huidekoper & Reginald Shippen Huidekoper. Presented by Col. Frederick L. Huidekoper.

Early History of the Hollyday Family 1297-1800. Presented by Col. Henry Hollyday.

Purnell Family Tree. Presented by Mrs. Clarendon Gould.

Hall, Collins, Elliott and Tingley Families (typewritten data). Presented by J. C. Stow.

Bratton Bible Records. Presented by Miss Anne Rush Bratton.

Year Book of the American Clan Gregor Society, 1930.

Hopkins Chart. Presented by S. G. Hopkins.

Davenport Chart. Presented by Henry B. Davenport.

The Coles Family of Virginia. Presented by Dr. Stricker Coles.

Epperson and Allied Families. Presented by Mrs. U. S. Epperson.

Daughter of American Colonists Year Book, Vol. 3, 1930.

Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy. Presented by Wm. Lincoln Palmer.

Wathen Family notes. Presented by Miss Alina A. Wathen.

Paul Hoye Society Genealogical Data. Presented by Charles E. Hoye.

Family record from the Winder (2 bibles) and Buchanan Bibles. Presented by Pleasants Pennington.

Marriage records of the Dew Family. Presented by Theodore M. Dew.

Lineage Books of the National Society Founders and Patriots of America. Vol. 19 and 20, 1931.

Genealogical data from the collection of the late Harold H. Simms.

Genealogical data on the Cameron, Cambron and Cambern Family. Presented by Leon J. Cambern.

WILLIAM B. MARYE,

Chairman, Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

The Committee reports that during the year a number of students from the Park School, The Maryland State Normal School, and several of the Public Grade Schools have visited the Society to view the various collections.

The following named portraits were loaned to the Municipal

Museum (formerly the Peale Museum which has been restored by the City of Baltimore) for a period of about two months as a special exhibit during the fall:

Mr. and Mrs. John McKim, Oliver H. Perry,
Maximilian Godefroy, George W. Towson,
Mrs. Ann Timothy, Stephen Decatur.

The original satin wood cardle of Angelica Peale has been deposited with the Society by Mrs. Florence Read Beaton.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Miss Maria Eaton and Mrs. Charles R. Weld, for the gift of a case containing many rare items, among them being miniatures and old pieces of silver, china and glass. From the same source came two very lovely portraits, one being Major John Middleton Lovell; the other Mary Gould of Boston, painted by Badger.

Among the large number of donations made to the Gallery during the last year we find the following:

Miniature of St. John Faris. Artist Hiram Faris. Presented by Mrs. Miles White.

"Fort McHenry"; two lithographs, one colored and one uncolored; "Fort McHenry," 1861—from a sketch by Corporal E. S. Lloyd; 3rd battalion Rifles, M. V. M. (lithograph); "Union Festival"—Young Men's Christian Association—Maryland Institute, May 24th, 1859. (Print.) Presented by H. Oliver Thompson.

Sword presented to John O'Neill for his valor at Havre de Grace, by Philadelphians in 1813. Also original letter which accompanied the presentation of the sword. Presented by John R. O'Neil.

Miscellaneous photographs of points of interest throughout the City of Baltimore. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Daran.

Wedding apron of Mrs. Philip Thomas (Ann Chew), 1724; work bag of Mrs. Commodore Murray of Philadelphia, 1782. Presented by Mrs. William Woodyear.

Two flags of the Civil War period, property of the late William Lyles Lowry, grandfather of the donor. Presented by Miss Ella Lowry Calwell

Portrait of George Heinrick Repold; portrait of Mrs. George Heinrick (Metta) Repold, painted by John Nagel, 1823; portrait of Frederick Waesche; water color landscape of the Repold Country Estate; miniature of George Repold; miniature of Thomas M. Maund. Bequeathed by the Estate of Miss Margaret E. Maund.

Snuff box of Gunning Bedford. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Grant McIlvain.

Mrs. Robert Gilmor; copy from the original mezzotint after Sir Robert Lawrence. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

Collection of sabres, Service swords, Dress swords, Army buttons, Coins, and miscellaneous souvenirs. Presented by Pleasants Pennington.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS C. CORNER,
Member of Committee,
in absence of the Chairman.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

January 1st, 1931. Total Membership			1,277
Life Members	15		
Associate Members	168		
Active Members	1,094		
		1,277	
1931 Deaths	41		
1931 Resignations	61		
1931 Dropped	23		
		125	
		1,152	
New Members in 1931:			
Life Members	3		
Associate Members	15		
Active Members	51		
		69	
December 31st, 1931. Total Membership			1,221

Membership decreased by 56 during year 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. IGLEHART,
Chairman, Committee on Membership.

March 14th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with President Harris in the chair.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman was recognized by the Chair and presented the following motions:

That, the thanks of the Society be extended to Miss Jane James Cook for having bound eight volumes of "Alumni Oxonienses"; and for having framed and glazed an original manuscript, relating to the Principio Company, entitled "Orders and Regulacons for the Better Manageing and carrying on the Company's Affairs, 1727."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

and,

That, the thanks of the Society be extended to Mrs. J. J. Funk of Hagerstown, Maryland, who presented in memory of her husband a gold watch, made in England about 1830-35; the front cover is engraved showing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; on the gilded dial is engraved the first Capitol at Washington, District of Columbia.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

It was stated that drawings of the different Eagles used by the Society of the Cincinnati at various times, and which drawings had been made by the late W. Carvel Hall, had been deposited with our Society by his son Captain W. Carvel Hall, United States Marine Corps.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active:

Mr. Joseph C. Dalton Mr. William Alfred Thomas

Associate:

Mr. Hal F. Lee Mr. Philip Hollyday Dew

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. George Cator, February 25th, 1932.

Mrs. Rebecca Kilpatrick, February 29th, 1932.

Mr. Henry Childs Kirk, February 28th, 1932.
Mrs. William H. Whitridge, February 25th, 1932.
Mr. Stevenson A. Williams, February 20th, 1932.

Mr. Horace Wells Sellers of Philadelphia, was introduced. He gave a most interesting account of the Restoration of Independence Hall, Philadelphia; and exhibited lantern slides showing plans of the original building, and the various stages of progress of the work of restoration.

QUERIES

Information desired as to parentage of Jesse Lewis, born in Harford Co., Md., July, 1770, and, his wife Rebecca Davidge, married at Annapolis, Md., January 7, 1793.

C. R. Staples,
646 Central Ave.,
Lexington, Ky.

Wish to communicate with descendants of Elizabeth Marshall, who married Samuel Austin, or with descendants of John Stone and Mary Marshall, sister of Elizabeth, daughters of Thomas Marshall, who can give information as to the Marshall or Stone families of Calvert Co., Md., 1763.

Wanted to know parents of Ann Owens, born 1756. Married 1st, Robert Houston, 1787, 2nd, Jessie Griffith, 1799.

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THE INFLUENCE OF LUTHER MARTIN IN THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Instructor of History, Coe College.

The close of the American Revolution left the former colonists in the throes of a severe economic depression. The protected markets of the British Empire were barred to them; and those of other nations were not opened, as the new states had expected. During the war agricultural production had been stimulated to supply the American, French, and British armies with food. With the disappearance of this demand for food products following the war, the country faced an acute economic maladjustment. The fall in prices inevitably brought in its wake the ills of political and social unrest. The cry of distress was soon heard, culminating at times in riots and rebellions—such as the Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts.

These disturbing economic problems were accentuated by the political situation, created by the weak and inefficient central government existing under the Articles of Confederation. During the colonial period, each state had developed a theory of local autonomy, later to be called "State's Rights," a principle far more powerful and general than the spirit of nationalism. Each state, as a self-centered and self-conscious political unit, in an endeavor to guard jealously its own welfare, estab-

lished its own tariffs, issued its own bills of credit, and refused to grant sufficient funds to the confederate government to enable it to fulfill its obligations. A number of the outstanding political leaders attributed all of the country's difficulties to the weak central government. Although it is true that the Articles of Confederation had many weaknesses, they were probably distorted because of the economic distress within the country. This idea was suggested by a delegate to the Federal Convention on June 27, 1787, when he declared that "The states have shown a good disposition to comply with the Acts, of Congs. weak, contemptibly weak as that body has been, and have failed through inability alone to comply; that the heaviness of the private debts, and the waste of property during the war were the chief causes of this inability," and that the existing system of government was not the sole reason for their difficulties.[1] And in the closing days of the period of the Confederation, Benjamin Franklin believed that he saw a revival of commerce and industry. If his observations were correct, and it if were to become possible to collect taxes, then it is very probable that a few revisions of the Articles of Confederation would have at least prevented the political anarchy which many men believed was threatening the country. At least the responsibility for the economic depression cannot be attributed altogether to the Articles of Confederation.

Accompanying the economic unrest was a desire on the part of the people to solve their problems by resorting to temporary expedients. Larger issues of paper money were urged by the debtor class. An expansion of currency, however, without a corresponding expansion of "base," results in the decrease of the value of currency and an increase in prices, all other factors constant. If this programme had been fully realized it would have meant that people could have paid their debts with practically worthless money, and the debtor's profit would have been the creditor's loss. As conditions then were, it was said

[1] James Madison, "Journal," found in Max Farrand, *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, New Haven, 1911, I, pp. 437, 438.

that often a creditor was seen being chased by a debtor who wished to pay his debt with the existing paper currency. It was all too evident that if something was not done to stem the tide, the masses would gain control of the government and seize all of the remaining wealth of the country.

Several attempts were made to alleviate the situation by holding conventions or conferences, culminating in the Annapolis Convention of 1786 which adopted the report of Alexander Hamilton, that the national affairs "are of a nature so serious that, in the view of your commissioners, to render the situation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united virtue and wisdom of all members of the Confederacy." It also recommended the calling of a convention to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May of the next year to render the Constitution of the "Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." [2] The convention was called and all the states except Rhode Island appointed delegates.

During the summer of 1787 fifty-five men visited Philadelphia at some time or other to aid in framing a new system of government.[3] With possibly one or two exceptions, they were men who came from the financial and social aristocracy of America. Threatened with the loss of their wealth by the radical programme within the individual states and forming a

[2] Charles Warren, *The Making of the Constitution*, Boston, 1928, p. 23.

[3] The following interpretation of the delegates and their class status in American Society is based upon a study of Warren, *op. cit.;* Charles Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States*, New York, 1921; Moncure D. Conway, *Omitted Chapters of History Disclosed in the Life and Papers of Edmund Randolph*, New York, 1888; Bernard Fay, *George Washington, Republican Aristocrat*, New York, 1931; Bernard Fay, *Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times*, Boston, 1929; Henry Ford, *Alexander Hamilton*, New York, 1920; Horace Hagan, *Eight Great American Lawyers*, Oklahoma City, 1923; J. T. Headley, *Washington and His Generals*, New York; Ellis Oberholtzer, *Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier*, New York, 1903; Theodore Roosevelt, *Gouverneur Morris*, Boston and New York, 1896; and *Sandersons' Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, Robert T. Conrad, editor, Philadelphia, 1876.

small but powerful minority in all of them, they arrived in Philadelphia with a definite desire to preserve their own economic and social institutions. From the North came the wealthy lawyers, merchants, and shippers; and from the South came the slave holding planters and rich lawyers. One contemporary writer has declared that twenty-four of the delegates were large public securities holders, that fourteen of them were land speculators, that fifteen of them were personally interested in mercantile business or shipping, and that fifteen of them were slaveholders.[4] Nearly all of them fell into one of these categories. Although the state governments were not completely under the control of these men, as is evidenced by some of the legislation that was passed, yet they were more influential in politics than their numerical strength would indicate. Aided by property qualifications which disfranchised many from the debtor class who would otherwise have been able to oppose their programme, they were partially successful in creating a political oligarchy.

It is interesting to note the predominance of lawyers in the convention, for thirty-three delegates practiced law at some time during their careers. Although many of them entered other vocations, they came to the convention with a broad legal and constitutional background. Noticeable also is the diversity of nationalities and religious creeds. Irish, Scotch, Germans, French, and Dutch were represented, although the English predominated. In religion Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Deists, Unitarians, and Methodists were ably represented. Diversity of religion was influential in preventing any mention of it in the Constitution. Probably the most distinctive fact to be noticed is the educational background of the members. Considerably over one-half were college graduates, of whom many were intensive students of history and government. Never before was a political convention so strongly dominated by intellectual and educated leaders. Even though it was not representative of all classes in America, at

[4] Beard, *op. cit.*, pp. 141-151.

least it included most of the best trained minds. Without question the convention was composed of men from the highest social and economic class in America.

When the delegates reached Philadelphia, they had already divided into two parties. The term "parties" is not used here to designate a well organized political entity, but rather an unorganized group bound together merely by common ideas on questions of public policy.[5] The larger group was commonly referred to as the Nationalist Party, which included such eminent men as Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, Edmund Randolph, Roger Sherman, George Washington, and James Madison. According to a report given by James McHenry to the Maryland Legislature, the purpose of this group was to grant the central government the power to provide for the national defense, to prevent sedition among the separate states, to levy internal and external taxes, to restrain the emission of bills of credit issued at the sacrifice of foreign commerce, to secure national justice, to protect private contracts, to promote inland navigation, and to encourage agriculture and manufacturing.[6] The other group, usually referred to as the Federalist Party by the delegates themselves but commonly called the State's Rights Party today, desired the retention of sovereignty by the respective states, and sought merely to strengthen the Articles of Confederation. For leadership it turned to Luther Martin of Maryland, called by Thomas Jefferson the "Bulldog of Federalism."[7] Although there were a

[5] The following division of delegates was made from a study of the records of the convention; James Madison, *The Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 Which Formed the Constitution of the United States of America*, New York, 1920, 5 vol.; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States*, Washington, 1927; and Farrand, *Records*. For other interpretations of this cf. James Beck, *The Constitution of the United States*, New York, 1924, pp. 120-122; and Luther Martin, "Genuine Information," found in Jonathan Elliot, *The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution as Recommended by the General Convention in Philadelphia in 1787*, Philadelphia, 1896, I, 350.

[6] Farrand, *Records*, III, 145.

[7] H. P. Goddard, "Luther Martin: The 'Federal Bull-Dog,'" *Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications No. 4*, Baltimore, 1886, p. 86.

number of other men in the convention who aligned themselves with the Federalists for certain specific issues, Martin was the only outstanding delegate to advocate consistently and uphold the principles of the party.

Although one of the outstanding lawyers in America and the spokesman in the Federal Convention for a powerful party, Luther Martin is not as well known a figure on the pages of history as is warranted by his work. Having a long and eventful legal career, he became one of the leaders of the bar in America. He served for twenty-eight years as attorney-general of Maryland, during which time he pleaded several celebrated cases before the United States Supreme Court, including "Fletcher vs. Peck" and "McCulloch vs. Maryland." But his greatest claim to legal fame lies in his defense of Judge Samuel Chase, whom the Senate failed to convict after being impeached by the House of Representatives; and his defense of Aaron Burr, who was tried for treason. Many writers consider those as two of the three most famous legal cases in American History. For this work he has been described by one contemporary as not only the "acknowledged and undisputed head of the profession in Maryland," but of the entire country.[8]

In 1787 he attended the Federal Convention not only as a lawyer and representative of a definite political faction in Maryland, but as a spokesman of the debtor class in America as well. His defense of the debtor class was in a large measure a defense of his own life. His ancestors were of English stock and among the first settlers in East Jersey, having come from New England and obtained extensive grants of land along the Raritan River.[9] In 1748 the land was divided into small farms, and his father received one of them. Born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1744, Luther Martin spent his early life in extreme poverty and toil.[10] At the age of thirteen

[8] Bernard C. Steiner, *Life of Roger Brooke Taney*, Baltimore, 1922, p. 25.

[9] Ashley M. Gould, "Luther Martin," *Great American Lawyers*, William D. Lewis, editor, II, Philadelphia, 1907, p. 5.

[10] *Ibid.*

he enrolled in the grammar school at Princeton and in 1762 he entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).[11] While there he was one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society, a literary group, which played a prominent part in the undergraduate life. A very capable student and possessing an uncanny memory, he was able, later in life, to quote profusely from legal history. He also became familiar with the great political philosophers, such as Locke, Vattel, Lord Somers, Priestley, and Rutherford. In the Federal Convention he read long passages from them. The lack of finances forced him to leave college in 1763, when he secured a school at Queenstown, Maryland.[12] While there he studied law in Solomon Wright's library and continued teaching school until 1770, except for a short time when he returned to Princeton to finish his college work, graduating in 1766 at the head of a class of thirty-five.[13]

Admitted to the bar in 1771, he rapidly rose to eminence, soon earning five thousand dollars a year.[14] Moving to Somerset, Maryland, his practice increased, and he probably earned over ten thousand dollars a year during the rest of his life.[15] A profligate spendthrift of the worst type, he found himself always in need. In 1820 he suffered a stroke of paralysis; and unable to work, he became subject to the bounty of his friends. "Because Luther Martin came forward once voluntarily to stand at the Colonel's shoulder through the ordeal of a Richmond summer," Aaron Burr took him broken in health and feeble in mind into his own house and cared for him faithfully until his death in 1826.[16] One cannot but pity this wretched

[11] For my information pertaining to Martin's formal education, I am indebted to V. Lansing Collins, Secretary of Princeton University.

[12] Goddard, *op. cit.*, pp. 12, 13.

[13] In 1769 he received the degree of M. A. from Princeton.

[14] He began practicing law in Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, and in one term before the Williamsburg Court he defended thirty-eight persons, twenty-nine being acquitted. Goddard, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 12.

[15] Edward Corwin, *John Marshall and the Constitution*, New Haven, 1920.

[16] Samuel Wandell and Meade W. Minnigerode, *Aaron Burr*, New York, 1925, II, 308.

old man whom the Maryland bar revered to such an extent that the State Legislature placed a tax of five dollars annually on all lawyers for his support.[17] Never being able to manage his own finances, he was not a man able to appreciate the desire of the aristocracy in America to protect its wealth, and was always an ardent supporter of the paper money movement.

Martin's greatest fault was his love of, and excessive indulgence in, strong drink, which earned him the title of "Lawyer Brandy Bottle."[18] Many are the anecdotes to be found pertaining to this phase of his life, yet only one of them records him becoming so drunk as to interfere with the discharge of his professional duties. During the "Fletcher vs. Peck" case before the United States Supreme Court, he was so intoxicated that the court adjourned in order to prevent him from completing his arguments.[19] He was living, however, in an age when a man was not condemned for the use of intoxicating liquors. Indeed most of the leading statesmen and lawyers did indulge in the practice. Yet Martin was an excessive imbiber, for nearly all of his contemporaries, in describing him, speak of this trait of his.

If a disappointed martial life is an explanation for the excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, then it is possible to find many reasons for the development of this habit by Martin. In 1783 he married the daughter of Captain Michael Cresap, a beautiful woman who died in the prime of life, leaving Martin with two very attractive daughters.[20] Although an elderly gentleman, he never ceased in an effort to find another mother for his children. In 1800 he began a passionate courtship of a wealthy widow, Mrs. Hager, who had

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 308. Only one lawyer contested the validity of the law, and he was soon persuaded to drop his suit. Upon Martin's death the bench and bar of Baltimore passed a resolution that "we shall wear mourning for a space of thirty days." Albert Beveridge, *The Life of John Marshall*, New York, 1919, III, 187.

[18] Beveridge, *op. cit.*, III, 536.

[19] Goddard, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

[20] Goddard, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16.

employed him on some legal business. She was a very shrewd woman, as evidenced by their correspondence, and did not refuse him until he had won her suits. Then she showed no reluctance in informing him that his aspirations were hopeless.[21]

Martin's love for Mrs. Hager was soon dwarfed by his burning infatuation for Theodosia Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr. This passion carried him into one of America's most dramatic trials, and forced him to stop and gaze upon the beautiful young woman as he pleaded with the jury, declaring that he would be grateful to heaven if he were successful "in wiping away the tear of filial piety and in healing deep wounds inflicted on the breast of a child."[22] Again the great lawyer was doomed to disappointment, for in a short time the beautiful Theodosia was drowned, and he retained only a memory. This was his last serious affair of the heart.

Although he devoted the latter part of his life to law, his early years were deeply involved in politics as is shown by his active work in the Federal Convention. His training had been conducive to the development of a "Federalistic" or "State's Rights" theory of government. In 1771 he was admitted to the bar, and the next year he came under the influence of Patrick Henry, the fiery American patriot.[23] The two men became close friends, and it is doubtless from Henry that he received many of his political ideas as well as his ardent patriotism for the cause of the colonists during the American Revolution. It was inevitable that a young man coming under the influence of Patrick Henry should be deeply impressed. Moving to Maryland, Martin became active in political life, and in 1774 was appointed a commissioner to the Annapolis Convention, for the purpose of opposing the tyranny of Great

[21] She had a large estate in western Maryland and one daughter. Subsequently she married Col. Lewis. Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 32, 35.

[22] The emotions of Martin were so evident that Blennerhasset noted them in his diary. Cf. James Parton, *Famous Americans of Recent Times*, Boston, 1895, p. 417.

[23] Goddard, *op cit.*, p. 13.

Britain. Taking a strong patriotic stand, he secured for himself the approval and support of the people of his state.[24] He made the acquaintance of Judge Samuel Chase, upon whose suggestion in 1778 he was appointed the attorney-general of the state.[25] During the war he persecuted the Tories most "vigorously and rigorously," thereby making life-long enemies as well as warm friends.[26] It was following the war that he became more closely associated with William Paca, William Pinkney, John F. Mercer, Samuel Chase, and Jeremiah T. Chase, all of them avowed Federalists.[27] During this period of economic distress a great appeal was made in Maryland under the direction of Samuel Chase for new issues of paper money.[28] Luther Martin, as a powerful and eloquent orator, was a great aid to him in the movement. In the winter of 1786-1787 another "paper money" bill was defeated, and immediately Chase declared that he would carry the question to the people in the coming elections.

During the winter Charles Carroll, R. H. Harrison, Thomas Stone, James McHenry, and Thomas Sim Lee were chosen by the legislature as delegates to the federal convention. But with the threatening situation created by Chase unrelieved, several of the delegates appointed felt that it was their duty to remain in Maryland and aid in the attempt to stem the torrent of the populace for paper money.[29] Therefore the next spring Luther Martin, John F. Mercer, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer were appointed as substitutes for Harrison, Stone, and Lee.[30] It was because of these political complications that Martin, the

[24] *Ibid.*

[25] *Ibid.*

[26] Max Farrand, *The Framing of the Constitution of the United States*, New Haven, 1913, pp. 36, 37.

[27] Bernard C. Steiner, "Marylands Adoption of the Federal Constitution," *American Historical Review*, V. 207.

[28] J. B. Cutting to Thomas Jefferson, July 11, 1788, Farrand, *Records*, III, 339.

[29] *Ibid.*

[30] Madison, *Debates*, pp. lxxxiii-lxxxv.

acknowledged leader in the convention of the Federalist party, was chosen as a delegate.

Not a man of striking appearance, Martin was of "medium height, broad-shouldered, near-sighted, absent-minded, harsh of voice," and with a face crimsoned by the brandy he continually imbibed.[31] Yet when he began to speak his appearance was forgotten by his appealing and florid eloquence. Although at times he was tiring in his speech, when he was "aroused to action, his great resources made themselves apparent, a memory amounting to genius, a boyish delight in the rough-and-tumble of combat, a wealth of passion, kept in perfect curb till the enemy was already in rout before solid arguments and then let loose with destroying effect. This child of nature was governed in his practice of law less by retainers than by his personal hatreds." [32] Perhaps the man he hated worst was Thomas Jefferson,[33] which is an explanation of his opposition to the Democrats in latter years. To him no other damnation was quite so scathing as to call a man "as great a scoundrel as Tom Jefferson." [34] Because of this passionate nature of his, in speaking he was often rude and cruelly aggravated his listeners. Then, too, his invectives were often coarse and gross, for he was incapable of restraint.[35]

Yet he was well informed as is illustrated by Blennerhas-

[31] Beveridge, *op. cit.*, III, 86. Henry Adams described him during the trial of Judge Chase as "the most formidable of the American advocates . . . the rollicking, witty, audacious Attorney-General of Maryland, boon companion of Chase and the whole bar, drunken, generous, slovenly, grand. Bull Dog of Federalism, as Mr. Jefferson called him." Henry Adams, *John Randolph*, John T. Morse, editor, *American Statesmen Series*, Boston, 1882, p. 141.

[32] Corwin, *op. cit.*, p. 177.

[33] This was the result of the Cresap affair. In 1783 Martin married Major Cresap's daughter, whom Jefferson had accused of murdering the family of a half-breed, James Logan. Martin bitterly denied the charges, publishing a pamphlet in Cresap's defense, now lost. Goddard, *op cit.*, pp. 15, 16.

[34] Corwin, *op, cit.*, p. 177.

[35] *The Blennerhasset Papers*, William H. Safferd, editor, Cincinnati, 1864, pp. 377, 378.

set's description of a talk by him after dinner during the Burr trial:[36]

Were I now to mention only the subjects of law, politics, news, etc., on which he descanted, I should not be believed when I said his visit did not exceed thirty five minutes. Imagine a man capable, in that space of time, to deliver some account of an entire week's proceedings in the trial, with extracts from memory of several speeches on both sides, including long ones from his own, to recite half columns, *verbatim,* of a series of papers of which he is the author . . . to caricature Jefferson, give the history of his acquaintance with Burr, expatiate on his virtues and sufferings, maintain his credit, embellish his fame, and intersperse the whole with sententious reprobations and praises of other characters.

To his friends he offered a passionate devotion and it was Aaron Burr who declared that with "better breeding and redemption from habits of inebriety his would be a perfect character. His heart is overflowing with the milk of benevolence."[37] Just a rough and tumble fighter, a boon companion of the tavern politicians, possessing an uncanny memory, understanding all the tricks of debate, and passionate in his support of his convictions, this bulldozing "Thersites of the law" was to become the greatest obstacle to the success of the Nationalists party in the Federal Convention of 1787.

The convention had already begun its deliberations when Luther Martin arrived on June 9. It had been called for May 14, but a quorum had not arrived until the 24th. George Washington had been elected president, and the rules of the convention adopted. Edmund Randolph immediately presented the "Virginia Plan" of government,[38] which provided for a national legislature of two branches, the lower branch elected by the people, and the upper branch by the lower one. The legislature was to be given broad powers over matters in which the states had proven incompetent. The states were to be represented according to the number of free inhabitants or according to their wealth. A national executive and judiciary

[36] *Ibid.* [37] Goddard, *op. cit.*, p. 31. [38] May 29.

were included.[39] Discussion of the plan was postponed, but by its introduction the Nationalists had achieved a masterstroke; for they had made the first move, thus placing their opponents on the defensive. A resolution was then introduced and passed, declaring that a national government should be established.[40] Although the majority of the delegates had been merely authorized to regulate trade and to revise the Articles of Confederation,[41] many of the members at an early date believed that the exigencies of the times warranted drastic measures. That is the reason they were willing to exceed their instructions. It was evident that the nationalistic sentiment was very powerful.

The Federalist party awaited the arrival of Luther Martin, who has left the following account of his entry into the convention:[42]

I devoted my whole time and attention to the business in hand . . . and conscientiously . . . to decide what part I ought to adopt in the discharge of the sacred duty I owed my country . . . I attended the Convention many days without taking my share in the debates, listening in silence to the eloquence of others and offering no proof that I possessed the powers of speech than giving my yea or nay when a question was taken.

Within a few days he realized that the paramount question before the convention was "federalism vs. nationalism." By "federalism" he meant a system of government in which the states were "free and sovereign" and equally represented in a central government whose duty it was to protect them from foreign aggression and aggression on the part of the larger states. By "nationalism" he meant the creation of a strong central government through the destruction of the power of

[39] Warren, *op. cit.*, p. 141.

[40] May 30. Later the word "United States" was substituted for "national." Luther Martin declared that it was done because of the fear that the word "national" might create alarm. Charles R. Martin, *An Introduction to the Study of the American Constitution*, New York, 1926, p. 40.

[41] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 345.

[42] Warren, *op. cit.*, pp. 201, 202.

the individual states. It was as a means of preserving the principles of federalism that he waged a relentless struggle until July 16, when the Connecticut Compromise was approved, for the retention of equal representation by the sovereign states. He was confident that if that were achieved, the power of the states would be preserved. Many delegates from the small states supported him, because they feared that the people from several of the larger states might otherwise try to assume tyrannical power over the smaller states. After equality of representation was guaranteed in the upper branch, they were satisfied. To Martin, however, it was not a question of representation alone. He was fighting for the preservation of the state of Maryland as a political entity. This is the key to his work during the first month of his participation in the convention's deliberations.

On June 15, William Paterson presented the New Jersey plan of government,[43] which merely revised the Articles of Confederation, increasing the powers of Congress and providing for an executive of several men elected by Congress. It was in defense of this plan that Martin first addressed the convention, arguing that all the states had entered the Confederation on the footing of equality, and that was the way they would remain.[44]

Yet it was not until the next day that he hurled his vicious attack upon unequal representation. Fearing that a strong national government would destroy the state governments, he declared that "upon separation from the British Empire, the people of America preferred the establishment of themselves into thirteen separate sovereignties, instead of incorporating themselves into one."[45] Realizing that the central government had to be supported, he was willing to grant it more power, and modify it as long as state governments were not endangered.[46] Speaking of representation, he declared that it would be unfair

[43] "Its authorship is not known, but probably Roger Sherman, Luther Martin, and William Paterson took the leading part in drafting it." *Ibid.*, p. 221.

[44] June 19. Elliot, *Debates*, V, 213.

[45] June 20. Madison, *Debates*, Elliot, *Debates*, V, pp. 217, 218.

[46] Yates, *Minutes*, Elliot, *Debates*, I, pp. 429, 430.

to the smaller states to give the larger ones more votes, citing the example of ten free men, nine of them equal, one ten times as wise, receiving ten votes while each of the others received one. The nine would be the slaves of the one, just as the smaller states would be the slaves of the larger ones. In refuting the arguments for representation on the basis of taxation, he pointed out that if one state paid more to the federal government, it would be because as a state, it enjoyed greater blessings from it, and would have more wealth to be protected.[47] The appeal was successful in rallying the small states to the support of the Federalist party. As yet the majority of the members had not consented to a strong national government. It was merely a question as to whether the small or the large states should dominate in the new government. With this solidification of the opposition, the Nationalists began to lose some of their confidence.

Only a few days later Martin opened a two day oration in defense of equal representation, driving many members, supporters and opponents alike, to despair.[48] The weather was warm, his audience was rude and inattentive, his speech was excessively voluble; but the logic of his arguments seemed unanswerable, and as a contemporary writer has said, "the world lost a great oration for Madison gives only a fragment of it." [49]

Again this "Bull-Dog of Federalism" demanded that the state governments be preserved, arguing that the existing situation was due to the heaviness of the private debts and the waste of property during the war. Magnificently defending federalism, he read passages from Locke, Vattel, Lord Somers, Priestly, and Rutherford to prove that it was essential in a fed-

[47] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, pp. 351-355.

[48] June 27, 28. Months later Ellsworth wrote to him, "You opened against them in a speech which held during two days, and which might have continued two months, but for those marks of fatigue and disgust which you saw strongly expressed on whichever side of the house you turned your mortified eyes." Farrand, *The Framing of the Constitution*, p. 93.

[49] Beck, *op. cit.*, p. 90.

eral government that the states have equal representation, since "States like individuals were in a State of nature equally sovereign and free." He contended with great length that the central government was created merely to preserve the state governments, not to govern the individuals, and therefore the power of the general government should be kept within marked limits. Adroitly he reminded the Nationalists that their complaints against the Confederation were not the result of equality of representation but lack of power. Why then, he demanded, should the entire system be revolutionized?[50] Thereupon he read them a lecture on ancient and modern confederation, such as the Amphictyonic Council, Holland, and Switzerland.[51] And in conclusion he accused some of them of revolutionary designs when he declared that they were "already confederated, and no power on earth can dissolve it but by the consent of all the contracting powers—and four states, on this floor have already declared their opposition to annihilate it. Is the old Confederation dissolved, because some states wish a new Confederation?"[52] In commenting on the speech, Rufus King, an ardent Nationalist, declared that the "principles are right, but cannot be carried into effect."[53] Perhaps this is the best analysis of the speech that can be offered, as well as the doctrine of federalism itself. At least the motion for equality of representation was defeated by a vote of six to four. The speech was so effective, however, that when Madison attempted and failed to answer it, Benjamin Franklin asked for prayer.[54] The two parties were drifting farther and farther apart.

The debates during the following days became more bitter, leading Martin to declare defiantly that "if we cannot confederate on just principles, I will never confederate in any other manner."[55] A few days later he protested that it was

[50] Madison, "Journal," Farrand, *Records*, I, pp. 437, 438.
[51] Yates, "Journal," Farrand, *Records*, I, pp. 453-456.
[52] *Ibid.*
[53] Farrand, *Records*, I, 443.
[54] Madison, "Records," found in Farrand, *Records*, I, 452.
[55] June 30. Yates, "Minutes," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 471.

"again attempted to compromise. You must give each state an equal suffrage, or our business is at an end." [56] Necessity demanded a compromise, and a committee on representation was appointed, including Martin as a member.

The committee met on July 3, and we are indebted to Martin for the existing record of its work. Immediately, he says, the delegates of the large states insisted on an inequality of suffrage in both branches of the legislature, while the delegates from the small states insisted on equality of representation. At length it was proposed by the delegates of the large states that if the small ones acceded to their wishes on the first branch, they would accede to theirs on the second. The representatives of the small states answered no, for the proposal only was consenting, "after they had struggled to put *both their feet on our necks,* to take *one of them off,* provided we would consent to let them keep the *other on,*" while they knew they couldn't keep the other one on "unless we consented," and if they were permitted to keep one on, afterwards they would be able to put the other on when they pleased.[57] The delegates of the small states were insistent that they had the rights of equality of representation, secured to them by the existing confederation, now being torn from them. "Will you," they asked, "tell us we ought to trust you because you *now enter a solemn compact with us?*" They asked if an appeal would be made to the Supreme Being to guarantee its observance, reminding them that they did just that with the Articles of Confederation and were violating it in the most wanton matter.[58]

Finally the temper of the opposition subsided, and the famous "Connecticut Compromise" was approved by a majority of the members of the committee.[59] It provided for a lower branch in the legislature consisting of one member for every forty thousand inhabitants, that all appropriation bills

[56] July 2. *Ibid.*, pp. 474, 475.
[57] Martin, "Genuine Information," Farrand, *Records,* III, pp. 188-190.
[58] *Ibid.*
[59] *Ibid.*

should originate there, and an upper branch was to provide each state with an equal voice.[60] Then the plan was submitted to the convention.

For several weeks the controversy continued, during which period, Martin says, "we were on the verge of dissolution, scarce held together by the strength of an hair, though the public papers were announcing extreme unanimity."[61] Not approving of two branches nor the inequality of votes in the first branch, yet Martin did urge its acceptance and expressed himself as willing to try the plan rather than do nothing.[62] Then on July 16 the compromise was adopted by a vote of five to four.

The idea of a strong national government was now being viewed with more favor. The problem of representation was decided, and many of the small state's men were willing to support the Nationalist programme. They had not really subscribed to Martin's philosophy, but merely aligned themselves with him for a definite issue now decided. Now delegates were arriving. And Luther Martin was forced to realize that, while the small states had previously supported him, in the continuance of his struggle for federalism, he would stand practically alone. Seeing the growing strength of the Nationalists and without an doubts that they were going to draft a document, if possible, which would increase the power of the central government at the expense of the states, he threw himself into the melee in an endeavor to retain as many federalistic principles as possible. Knowing the impossibility of securing a truly federal system, he struggled merely to modify and limit the power of the growing nationalistic programme. At times his efforts were futile, but the final document did contain marks of his labor.

(To be Continued.)

[60] Warren, *op. cit.*, p. 309.
[61] Martin, "Genuine Information," Farrand, *Records*, III, 190.
[62] Madison, "Debates," Elliot, *Debates*, V, 310.

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 114.)

VI

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 854. 21st June 1639.

21 June 1639. Extracts from the personal answer of Muirhead to Cleborne's libel.

[Extracts from the personal anwer of David Moorehead to Cleborne's libel.]

To the 3rd & 4th positions he says that "the said Cloberrye, ut credit, did procure a commission under his Majesties signett of Scotland for the plantacion articulate, and that hee this respondent and the articulate Cloberrye had conference and speache together with the said Lord Baltimore."

To the 5th he says that

"there was an Order from the Counsell Board to the Effecte articulate, but this respondent beleeveth that in the said Order it was likewise expressed that this respondent and the articulate Cloberrye and companye should be lefte to the lawe; and further this respondent beleeveth that since the foresaid order there was a reference from his Majestie that there should bee a legall proceedeinge in the said busines, and that his Majestie did by his letter, ut credit, to the said Lord Baltamore discharge him from meddlinge with anythinge belonginge to this respondent and companye in the plantacion articulate dureinge such time as the saide business was not determined."

To the 6th-17th [he says as in Evelins answer].

To the 18th he says that

"the articulate Cleborne did come unto the said Cloberrye the time articulate and brought unto him some bookes, which he said were the accountes of the plantacion in question, and left

the same with the said Cloberrye, ut credit, but this respondent beleeveth that afterwardes the said Cleborne came to the said Cloberrye againe and took the same away again."

To the 19th-27th [he says as in Evelin's answer.]

D. Muirhead.

VII

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 854. 2nd Oct. 1639.

2 Oct 1639. Personal answer of Cloberry to Cleborne's libel. Repetita coram doctore Sames surrogate.

Responsa personalia Willielmi Cloberry facta positionibus et articulis cujusdam pretensi libelli alias contra eum et alias ex parte Willielmi Cleborne dati et admissi sequantur.

To the first pretensed position he answereth and beleeveth that this respondent had formerlye beene an adventurer to canada & other partes with Captain Kirke & others, which the said Cleborne takeinge notice of, did severall times repaire to this respondents howse importuninge him & by his greate promises of profitts persuadinge him to adventure with him in a joynt stocke for the bay of Chesapeake & other places on this the continent of America; tellinge this respondent that hee could not trade into those partes without the Governor of Virginia his licence which hee could not obtaine, and that if this respondent could procure a commission from his Majestie to trade freely, and transport men and cattle into the partes aforesaid that hee would make it a very profitable and beneficiall trade and plantation or to that effect And uppon the said Clebornes faire promises & severall importunities this respondent did make severall journies to the court, and made use of his freinds there and did procure a commission under His Majesties hand and signet for the same; of which the said Cleborne was very joyfull; and otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the second pretensed position hee answereth & beleiveth that after the obtayning of his Majesties said commission uppon

the importunities promises of profitts and persuasion of the said Cleborne, this respondent doth believe that there was a meeting had within the said Cleborne Maurice Thompson & others, and did conclude & resolve uppon a voyadge into those partes in the Affrica of London for a trade discovery & plantacion in acount in Sixthes, in a joint stocke as is related, and that the said Cleborne was to goe & did goe uppon the said trade discoverye & plantacion, to whose care & charge the sole managinge & prosecution thereof was committed And the said Cleborne did further promise that generallye all increases benefitts & profitts whatsoever should any manner of wayes growe or accrewe by the saide trade discovery & plantacion should bee for the use & behalfe of the said jointe stocke in sixthes, and that he would give them juste & true accounts thereof or to that effecte; which said promise hee hath since confirmed, & that hee desired not to do any thinge without them. And otherwise hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true or

To the third pretended posicion he answereth and beleeveth that saveing his former answers hee doth not beleeve this Article to be true or any part thereof.

To the fourth pretended posicion he answereth and beleeveth that through the great neglect error and remisness of the said Cleborne in not giveinge timely & quick advise to this respondent of his the said Clebornes proceedinges in the discovery trade & plantacion, & where hee had settled, the said Lord Baltimore had notice thereof and got a pattent under the broad seal of England for certain landes etc. comprehendinge the Island wherein the said Cleborne had planted within the limitts of his Lordships saide Pattent before such time as this respondent had notice thereof or knew the said Clebornes intencones soe the fault & neglect is wholye in the said Cleborne, which otherwise might have beene prevented. And yet afterwardes this Respondent (beinge encouraged by the said Cleborne's faire promises of profit) did (notwithstanding the said Lords grant) by his freindes & great paines costes & charges at court obtaine under his Majesties hand & signett a confirmation of his Majesties said first commission by this Respondent obteined, his Majestie therein alsoe

expressinge that it was contrary to justice & the true intent of his Majesties said graunt to the said Lord that his Lordshipp should have the same where wee had formerly settled & planted But contrarylye that wee should quietly enjoy the same with freedome of trade into those partes without any lett interrupcion or molestacion of the said Lord Baltimore his agentes or any others, requireinge them to observe the same, or to that effect, to which confirmacion this Respondent referreth himselfe Att the receipt whereof the said Cleborne was very glad, & did expresse a great deale of joye & hath acknowledged howe much hee was obliged & ingaged to this Respondent, sayinge that thereby hee was much encouraged & tooke notice of the Respondents great paines therein to settle their libertyes & peace against the heate & violence of those unreasonable men whose avaritious thoughtes would be satiated with noe lesse then all And that hee doubted not but the strenth thereof would bee much availeable to secure him against whome the greatest power in those partes was bente to worke his ruyne. And this Respondent saith hee had conference with the said Lord Baltimore severall times after his Lordshipp had obteined the said graunt from his Majestie in a faire way, and doth beleeve that he should have persuaded and prevailed with his Lordshipp to have yeelded to some agreement concerninge the same, but that the said Cleborne in severall letters & otherwaies did wholly dislike to have to doe with the said Lord or his agents, complayninge of them as Jesuiticall papistes conspiringe against him to lay crimes to his charge, and that to bee dependant on him or his Governors he held intollerable, And that he knewe his pattent was not to meddle with those whoe were seated before the date thereof, And that they carried all thinges with a high hand & conquered all opposicion though never soe just, and thincke all men theeves, themselves beinge but intruders. And that to make theire accions looke the fairer in the eies of cruall papists who have St. Ignatius for their patron they had imbroidered their acciones with effusion of native blood. And further this Respondent hath bine informed that the agents of the said Lord did offer to have agreed and joyned with the said Cleborne in

the said trade, but the said Cleborne did absolutely refuse the same And as touchinge the pretended letters written to the said Cleborne this Respondent referreth himself unto the same & saieth that if any such were they were grounded uppon other letters & advises received from the said Cleborne, to give the said Cleborne content, and to followe his direccions and advise, wherein hee the said Cleborne had formerly written against the said Lord his agentes religion & government, and is already set forth in this answere to this Article And that this Respondent did use his best meanes, and procured his majesties said confirmacion of the first commission that wee should quietlye engage the same. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 5th pretensed position hee answereth & beleeveth that uppon the said Clebornes peticion to his Majestie there was a reference to the Lordes commissioners for forraigne affaires, and thereuppon a meetinge procured by the said Cleborne before theire Lordshipps And that through the ill carriadge and manadginge thereof by the said Cleborne theire was an order obteined by the said Lord Baltimore, the contentes whereof this Respondent doth not certainly remember but referreth himself unto the same; But since that time (albeit this Respondent & partners have beene much discouraged by the said Clebornes ungratefull and unjust dealinge with them, and could never bee drawne to make upp his accountes and sould and disposed of sundry beaver skinnes & other commodities and converted the money to his owne use, detaineing a greate parte of this Respondents Estate in his handes yet this respondent hopeing that hee and his company should have drawne the said Cleborne to some account and reasonable end did (after the said order procured by the Lord Baltimore) by theire freindes paines and charges at court since obteine his Majesties letters to the said Lord Baltimore, commandinge & requiringe him that these respondents should enioye theire said plantation & possessions without any further disturbance, molestacion or trouble from him or his agents, or to that Effect; for further & more certaine manifestacion whereof this respondent referreth himselfe to the

said letters And this respondent doth deny that the joint stock hath susteined any losse or damadge by this meanes, but contrarily hath beene from time to time supported and maintayned by him & his freinds. And this respondent further saieth & beleiveth that all the damadge & losse that hath accrewed to the said joint stock hath bine by the neglect & default of the said Cleborne in not followinge these respondents orders and direccions and not sending home their returnes accordingly, & giveing timely advice. And otherwise hee doth not beleeve that Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 6th position hee answereth that for his parte he doth not believe this Article to bee true in any part thereof.

To the 7, 8, 9 and 10th positions hee answereth & beleeveth that the said Cleborne did write a letter to some of the parteners of this respondent of some damage done by a fier, but not expressinge any greate vallue. But the said Cleborne thereupon hath since encouraged this respondent & companye that notwithstanding the said losse they should be gayners; and also hath since by severall letters advised them of a great trade hee had for beaver, and that their plantacions thrived and increased in strength & all other respecte and particularly that their hogges & cattle increased abundantly. And whereas the said Cleborne pretendeth that the said plantacion is much dampnified and that himselfe and the people have suffered & endured much want by these respondents not sending him supplies of goodes & other necessaries etc. and that hee the said Cleborne (as hee pretends) did (by vertue of an agreement pretended to bee made with this Respondent or some of his parteners before his departure from England) supply the said plantacion with goodes & all other necessaries out of his owne Estate, this Respondent saieth & believeth that the said Cleborne hath driven a very great trade for beaver and other commodities whereby (as this Respondent hath bine informed, and verily believeth) the said Cleborne hath made ganes & profitt which he conceales from this respondent and his partners. And that all losses and damadges (if any such bee as the said Cleborne pretends) that have accrewed to the said joint stock and plantacion have been caused

& procured by reason of the said Clebornes owne default neglect and remisnes in not sendinge the said respondents advice in time for that hee never for the most parte writt them untill the latter end of the trade; and besides hee sent not these respondents their returnes, but kept their Estates there whereuppon the said Maurice Thompson and the other parteners were soe much discouraged at these his negligent and unfaire courses & proceedinges that they would not adventure any more with him. And thereuppon this respondent, to support the said Cleborne and plantacion (out of the respectes hee boare to him and the plantacion) was at laste forced to buy all the rest of his parteners out of theire Adventures, hopeinge of honest & profitable dealeinge from the said Cleborne according to his many & faithfull promises. And hee further saieth and beleeveth that the said Cleborne did not nor was not liable to supply the said plantacion with goode etc. out of his owne Estate for that (to this respondents knowledge) hee had not any money or estate here to supply and pay for his owne sixte part of the goodes sent him from hence (after the first setting forth in the Affrica) but was wholely supplied by this respondent & his parteners; for which the said Cleborne is still indebted to them, and promised to allowe them interest and adventure for the same. And this respondent neither believeth nor knoweth of any agreement made with him or any of his parteners, and that if any such agreement were, it was without this respondents knowledge or consent; and besides for such goodes as the said Cleborne bought there in the country for the supply of the saide plantacion by his bill of exchange for the same, which this respondent from time to time satisfied & paid, soe that this respondent beleeveth that neither the said Cleborne nor the people could bee in such want as the said Cleborne pretends. And saieth further that if hee had wanted any more goodes, necessaries etc. hee might have bought them theire for his supply and charged this respondent by exchange as hee did for those goodes hee did buy. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the 11th pretensed posicion this respondent beleeveth that

the said Cleborne did (in the time of his aboad there) send severall quantities of Beaver skinnes to this respondent or some of his parteners, for the quantity whereof and the proceede of them this respondent referreth himselfe to his accompte for the same delivered unto Mr. Thomas Eyre accomptant chosen by the said judge himselfe for the auditinge of the Accomptes between this respondent and the said Cleborne. But this respondent further saieth that hee beleeveth not that any parte of the said beaver skinnes were bought with the particular Estate of the said Cleborne as is pretended, neither did the said Cleborne give any advise at any time of any such thinges, but that they were bought with the goodes sent unto the said Cleborne, and bought by him there, for which hee charged this respondent and parteners by exchange for account of the saide jointe stock, or with the proceeds of them and so returned home for the said account accordingly. And besides this respondent beleeveth and hath beene informed that the said Cleborne did buy severall other quantities of beaver skinnes and other furrs corne tobaccoe and comodities which he conceales from this respondent and convertes to his owne use. And this respondent doth not beleeve that the said Cleborne was out of purse uppon the said plantacion more than all the rest of the said parteners as is pretended, for that hee this respondent knoweth not of any estate the said Cleborne had, being not able (as this respondent verely beleeveth) to supply his owne sixte parte of the cargazoones etc. sent from hence after the first settinge forth in the Affrica, but requested this respondent or some of his parteners to supply the same for him, which they accordingly did supply, for which hee is to allow them interest and adventure. And otherwise for his parte he doth not beleeve this article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the 12th posicion this respondent sayeth and beleeveth that the said Cleborne never made any such agreement & covenant as is pretended with him or any other of his parteners to his knowledge neither doth hee beleeve that the said Cleborne lost his places in Virginia by stayinge on this plantacion but that uppon some complainte made against him hee was put out

of them, which this respondent understandinge out of his love and respecte to the said Cleborne offered him to use his indeaver by his freindes to reestablishe him in the same, which the said Cleborne tooke kindly, and acknowledged it as a great obligacion sayinge they were places of much trouble, and that hee was not unwillinge to relinquish them, and further that they were places imposed uppon him (without his seeking) by command, of his great undoeing by attendance thereon without any meanes. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve the Article to bee true, or any parte thereof.

To the 13th & 14th pretensed posiciones this respondent beleeveth not that ever hee made any such promise to the said Cleborne as is pretended, and saieth that hee never sought to compound all differences with the Lord Baltimore to exclude the said Cleborne, but contraryely held the said Cleborne in all treaties with the said Lord, and would not conclude any thinge with the said Lord without houldinge the said Cleborne therein, unto which his Lordshipp was alwayes verye unwillinge to consent; of which this respondent did acquaint the said Cleborne, whoe answered that hee feared not what his Lordshipp could doe, but bid him doe his worst or to that Effecte, but if this respondent would have Excluded the said Cleborne (the said Cleborne himselfe hath acknowledged) hee might have had his desires accommodated; but this respondent hath beene informed that the said Cleborne hath sought to compound and agree with the said Lord Baltimore without this respondents knowledge to exclude them, and that hee hath acknowledged the right of the said plantacion to bee in the said Lord Baltimore. And this respondent further saieth that hee beleeveth not that the said Cleborne hath wasted his body or estate in the said imployment, as is pretended for that hee this respondent knoweth not of any estate hee had to loose, but contrarily hee hath beene informed that the said Cleborne hath not only had subsistance of himselfe and family but alsoe hath by this respondents and his parteners stocke and private trade gotten a great estate which hee conceales from this respondent and his parteners and convertes to his owne use contrary to his many promises that all profitts & increase

whatsoever should bee for the accompte and use of the said jointe stock. And that if hee have loste the use of his right arme (which this respondent beleeves not) it was through his owne indiscrecion and carelesnes and not in any service of the plantacion. And further if hee have beene questioned for his life, it was for his owne facts and misdemeanors, and not by meanes of the said imployment, as hee beleeveth, And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 15th pretensed posicion this respondent saith and beleeveth that the said Cleborne being fearefull to fall into the handes of his enemies, being accused by the said Lord Baltimore the governors of Virginia and Maryland for takeinge certain boates belonginge to the said governor and inhabitantes of Maryland and for other factes & misdemeanors for which hee feared hee should bee brought into Starr Chamber and questioned and that hee should bee sent for home to answere unto the same did give notice unto these respondents or some of his parteners that hee would come over and that hee could cleere himselfe of these complaintes, and desired this respondent to have some person sent over to take charge and keepe the accomptes there; whereuppon this respondent and parteners, out of their love and respects to the said Cleborne sent over Captayne George Evelin, who was recommended to them to bee a very honest and understanding man in such affaires, of whome the said Cleborne approved very well, and did with much thanckfullness acknowledge the same as an especiall favoure and care which this respondent and parteners had to prevent him the said Cleborne from fallinge into the handes of his enemies. And that by the said Evelins advice & assistance hee might strengthen himselfe with proofe to cleere the truth of his cause. But the said Cleborne as this respondent hath beene informed did not observe and follow the order and commission sent him by this respondent and parteners in establishinge the said Captain Evelin in the possession of the said plantation, but interdicted the said Evelin the possession, or to come uppon the said Island, or to that Effect; and contrarily committed the charge and gov-

ernment of the same plantacion unto others; in somuch this respondent doe not beleeve that the said Evelin hath either sould or alienated any parte of the said plantacion etc. as is pretended; But contrarily this respondent beleeves that the said Cleborne hath sould and alienated all or parte of the said plantacion goodes etc. and by his misdemeanors and ill carryadge (refusinge to followe this respondents and parteners orders, to worke his owne private ends) hath beene the onlye cause of all damadge and loose that hath any waies accrued or befallen the said plantacion. And that the sendinge over of the said Evelin hath beene noe cause thereof. And wheather the said Cleborne laid out and disbursed 150^{li} as hee pretends, or not, this respondent knoweth not, But doth beleeve, if any such some or any parte thereof were by him disbursed, that it was in his owne particular defence in the complaintes aforesaide and for his owne private occasions and not any wayes concerninge the generall business of the said plantacion and jointe stocke. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the 16th pretensed position this respondent beleeveth that the said Cleborne did buy goodes of one Thomas Young, as is related to the vallue of 116^{li} And that hee charged a bill of exchange uppon this respondent for the same And that the said bill of exchange was for want of timely advise or some other just cause protested by this respondent. But this respondent beleiveth not that the saide Cleborne did send any parte of the proceede of the said goodes unto him; but as this respondent hath beene informed and beleeveth he converted them to his owne use and carryed the proceede of them and other goodes (as this respondent beleeveth) belonging to the said joint stocke into Ireland, in tobaccoe and beaver, which hee there concealed, without givinge notice or advise to this respondent or his parteners thereof; and sould the same there to the valeu of 1000^{li} or 1200^{li} or thereabouts; which this respondent haveing notice of wished the said Cleborne to pay the said bill of exchange out of the proceede of the said beaver or tobaccoe sould by him in

Ireland, which hee answered hee would doe; which if hee have performed, as is related, this respondent beleeveth not that his goodes are extended in Virginia for payment of the same thinges, as is pretended. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the 17th position this respondent knoweth not of any cowes or other cattel the said Cleborne brought upon the said plantacion; but saieth that if the said Cleborne brought any such cowes or other meat cattle upon the said plantacion belonginge to the said joint stocke in accompte in sixtes, as is pretended, they were brought thither by virtue of the said commission obtayned from his Majestie (for the transportacion of cattle etc) in the behalfe of the joint stocke by this respondent; and that as the goodes sent thither from hence by these respondents were brought into the accompte of the joint stock, although the said Cleborne supplyed noe parte thereof (except of the first settinge forth in the Affrica) so ought the said cowes and cattle aforesaid to bee brought into the said joint stock at the rate they were then worth, if any such were brought uppon the said plantacion by the said Cleborne as is pretended, And further the said Cleborne promised & agreed that all benefitt & increase whatsoever should grow or accrew by the said discovery trade & plantacion should bee for accompte of the said joint stocke. And hee hath since declared that hee desired to doe nothinge without this respondent and parteners And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 18th pretensed position this respondent denieth that ever hee snatched away any such accompte as is pretended. But saieth that true it is that the said Cleborne brought into this respondents howse about nine bookes of accompte kept by the said Cleborne, as hee said concerninge the saide plantacion; and that afterwardes the saide Cleborne desired one of them of this respondent to see an accompt, and under color thereof (this respondent being in another roome) the said Cleborne carryed away all the said bookes of accompt with him; which since that

time this respondent could never gett againe. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 19th position this respondent beleeveth that there hath been some report of a great jealousie that the said Cleborne had some hand in causing some howse uppon the said plantacion where a small quantitye of goodes were to be burnt, to work his owne Ends but denieth that ever hee this respondent said the said Cleborne did any such thing. And alsoe that it is true that the said Cleborne was & is deepely indebted to this respondent & parteners; and that they were informed that hee intended to goe beyond sea, & alsoe that he was afraid to walke publicklye abroade for feare of being arrested; and that to that end hee removed his lodginge close uppon the water side that hee might the more conveniently escape. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the 20th posicion this respondent knoweth nor beleeveth if any such some disbursed by the said Cleborne as is pretended. But if hee had laid out any such some this respondent beleeveth it was in his owne defence in his owne particular busines with the Lord Baltimore and governor of Virginia, being complayned of at Councell table by the said governor and was committed into the custody of a pursevant being not able to give a Bale for his appearance; for whose appearance this respondent out of his love to the said Cleborne became bound in 100li, and soe cleared him of the said committment; soe that this respondent beleeveth not that hee laid out the said some for any business belonginge to the said joint stock as is pretended.

To the 21st position this respondent saieth that there was an agreement made with the saide Cleborne & others concerninge a supply to bee provided & sent to the said plantacion, and thereuppon the said Cleborne & others desired this respondent to provide certayne goods here and to write into Holland for certayne cloth called duffils, which this respondent accordingly provided uppon the promises of the said Cleborne to pay in 300 li for his the said Clebornes parte of the same; whoe never paide more

than 50^{li} thereof, of which saide 50^{li} the said Cleborne came and received of this respondents casheere 10^{li} backe againe. And in regard of the said Cleborne his not performinge his promise in bringinge his money for his parte as aforesaid, the voyadge was given over to the greate ruyne of the said plantacion, & losse & damadge to this respondent and parteners; this respondent being forced to sell a greate parte of the said goodes here again after they were boughte, to very great losse, of which the said Cleborne is to beare his parte. And moreover the said Cleborne is a great deale more indebted to this respondent as will appeare uppon accompt, & for beaver etc which hee sould in Ireland and converted the money to his owne use; for which beaver hee often promised to bring this respondent the money for the 5/6 partes thereof belonging to this respondent and parteners, for which they were sould or the vallue thereof in beaver againe, or to assigne him to receive the vallue thereof of one Mr. Peasly who (as the said Cleborne pretended) was indebted unto him per bond; none of which said promises hath the saide Cleborne performed with this respondent, but still keepeth the proceede of the saide beaver etc in his owne handes. And otherwise for his parte hee doth not beleeve this Article to be true in any parte thereof.

To the 22nd and 23rd pretensed positions hee answereth that for his parte saveinge his former answeres hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 24th Article hee answereth that hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof, but on the contrarye beleeveth that the articulate Cleborne did offer unto this respondent his the said Clebornes parte of the plantacion to cleare him of this respondents demande against him.

To the 25th Article hee referreth himselfe to the Registrye of this courte, and otherwise hee doth not beleeve this Article to bee true in any parte thereof.

To the 26th Article answereth and beleeveth that it was complayned of to this Court on the behalfe of the articulate Cleborne, but not justly as hee beleeveth.

To the 27th hee beleeveth the same to bee true.

Ad ultimum respondet quod credit credita et negat negata.

William Clobery.

VIII

High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous Books 854. 29th Oct. 1639.

29 Oct. 1639. Personal answer of Cleborne to Cloberry's libel.

Miscell. Books 854. 29th Oct 1639.

Repetita coram doctore Clarcke, surrogato } Responsa plena et plana Willielmi Cleyborne facto quibus dam positionibus cujusdam libelli contra eum ex parte Willielmi Cloberrie et aliorum dati facto sequantur:

Adquintum respondet quod acceptat contenta in hoc articulo quatenas faciant pro parte sua et ulterius respondet et credit That uppon the agreement mencioned in this respondents answer to the second Article of this libell the articulate shipp the Affrica was hired victualled and manned on the behalfe of the articulate Cloberrie and the rest of the partners in the joynte stocke aforesaid and that the whole cargazone of goodes wares & merchandizes sent out in the said shippe together with the charges for victuallinge and setting out the said shippe with other disbursements for the said joynte stocke did extende to the somme of 1318li 19s 8d and noe more; but believeth that the goodes which were landed out of the said shippe into the charge of this respondent did amounte unto the somme of 470li and noe more, as hee believeth; the remainder of the aforesaid somme of 1318li 18s 8d being disbursed for victuallinge the said shippe and other charges for the joynte stocke; as by the articulate accomptes in the handes of the said Cloberrie, to which he referreth himselfe may appeare; the which goods amountinge to the said somme of 470li were committed to the charge and disposition of this respondent, and were transported in the said shippe and landed att the Iland called the Isle of Kent, and there remayned in the power and disposition of this

respondent. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 6^{m} respondet et credit That the said Cloberrie and companie, all some or one of them, did putt abord the articulate shippe seaventeene servants and noe more; one whereof dyed att sea outwardes bound, and the other sixteene and noe more were landed att the plantacion aforesaid; the whose charges and transportacion of which seaventeene servants were comprehended in the somme of 1318^{li} 19^{s} 8^{d} mencioned in the precedente article And that the said 16 teene servants were there imployed whollie for the benefitt of the said voyage & plantacion and in improvinge of the aforesaid joynte stocke by tradinge with the Indians buildinge of houses boates Keepinge of hogges and such other thinges as were for the benefit thereof. But this respondent denyeth that by meanes and occasion of the said sixteene servantes he did receive by their imployments or labor or by any other meanes by them any somme of money or value otherwise then as they were imployed for the benefitt of the said joynte stocke, excepte only 8^{li} receaved by this respondent for the service of one Joane Yonge. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 7^{m} respondet et credit That of the goodes sent out in the said shippe Affrica this respondent did receave for sacke and aquavitee which he solde, as also a cotton coate, two yardes of cloth and twoe water caske the valew of 14^{l} 10^{s} 8^{d} and noe more; all the rest of the goodes articulate beinge burnte and consumed by a sudden fier in the absence of this respondent which happned on about the 18th of October 1631, excepte some Iron ware, about 13 gunns and other goodes amountinge as they coste in England to the value of 94^{l} 7^{s} 1^{d} and noe more as hee believeth; which iron ware and goodes were imployed for the use of the said plantacion and servants; and excepte also some truckinge stuffe, as axes hose and other goodes amountinge to the value of 53^{l} 14^{s} 6^{d} and noe more as hee believeth, which goodes were by this respondent bartered and sold with other goodes afterwardes sente to the said Cleyborne as sett forth in his subsequent answers to the 12, 13, 14 and 15 articles, to

which hee referreth himselfe. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 8^{m} respondet et credit That he this respondent receaved in Virginia the somme of 48^{l} 2^{s} and noe more for the fraighte of passingers and goodes in the shippe articulate. Et aliter referendi se ad responsa sua precedentia non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 9^{m} respondet et credit hujusmodi articulum non esse verum in aliquo for that hee believeth that the fraighte of the shippe articulate homewardes and other profitt of passingers and goodes receaved by the said Cloberrie did amounte unto as much money as was due for the fraighte articulate outward or for mens wages and other pettie charges. And further he cannott answere hereunto because the said Cloberrie and Murhead or one of them or some other with theire privitie and consent keepeth the accompte thereof from this respondent, and for that he was then in Virginia and could never have the said accomptes though he often wrotte for them and hath since often demanded them in England.

Ad 12, 13, 14 et 15^{m} respondet et credit That he receaved out of the shippe Defense the 20th of February 1632 goodes wares and merchandizes amountinge unto the summe of 155^{l} 00^{s} 9^{d} and noe more, whereof 43^{l} 9^{s} 4^{d} beinge clothes was imployed for the apparellinge of the servants belonginge to the said plantacion the remainder beinge 111^{l} 11^{s} 5^{d} and noe more was in commodities for trade with the Indians. And this respondent also beleiveth that in the moneth of December 1634, beinge lefte unsupplyed by the said Clobery and companye neere two years, to the great damage of the said trade and plantacion and contrary to theire promises this respondent receaved from the said Cloberrie and companie a cargazone of goodes out of the articulate shippes the James and Revenge amountinge to the somme of 653^{l} 11^{s} 2^{d} and noe more, whereof goodes to the Value of 321^{l} 9^{s} were not such goodes as the said Cleyborne gave advice for, and were not vendable there but designed for other places of trade, which was a great losse and dammage to the joynte stocke, and 17^{li} 16^{s} 6^{d} of the said cargazone was in

servants apparrell, but noe way sufficiente to furnishe them; by which defaulte of the said Cloberrie and compaine here said servants had bine starved and the plantacion overthrowen unlesse this respondent had supplied them out of his owne Estate; And also 47^{l}. 13^{s}. 3^{d}. of the said cargazone was for iron and smithes tooles for mill worke and other things for the said plantacion. But they did not supplie the saide plantacion with many needfull thinges accordinge to the said Cleybornes advice which goodes aforesaid receaved by the said Cleyborne, that is to saye by the shippe Defence, to the value of 111^{l} 11^{s} 5^{d} by the shippe James and the shippe Revenge , to the value of 592^{l} 15^{s} 4^{d} and by the shippe Affrica which remayned after the fier to the value of 53^{l} 4^{s} 6^{d} mencioned in the 7th Article, in all amountinge to the summe of 757^{l} 11^{s} 3^{d} were all that the said Clayborne had from the said partners to followe the said trade duringe the space of neere sixe yeares; by meanes whereof and of the said Cloberrie and companie theire neglecte in supplyeinge the foresaid trade accordinge to theire many promises this respondent was constrayned to buy in Virginia severall parcels of trade goodes at excessive rates, to the greate damage of the said joynte trade, amountinge to the summe of 814^{l} 5^{s} which had they bine boughte and sente out of England by the said Cloberrie and companie would not have coste as he believeth above the summe of 450^{l} ; which goodes soe receaved by him from his partners and boughte in Virginia this respondent with much travell and hazard of his life and many of his freinds and servants, besides the servants sente over for the jointe stocke did trade with the Indians and receaved from them in beaver the quantitie of 7488¼^{lb} of beaver skinns, whereof 5010^{lb} this respondent sente into England to the said Cloberrie and companye and the remainder was disbursed for the use of the saide trade and plantacion; which said quantitie of 7488^{lb} of beaver might have yeilded, if it had bine sent for England as this respondent believeth 12^{s} per lb. which amountes unto the summe of 4491^{l} 7. More this respondent receaved in trade with the said Indians at severall times 2843 bushells of corne, which att

4^{s} per bushell amounts to the summe of 568^{l} 10^{s} of which said corne this respondent solde unto severall persons the quantitie of 1853 bushells, for which he receaved the value of 581^{l} 10^{s} and noe more as he beleiveth. And the remainder of the said corne was made use of to the maintenance of the servants and plantacion. More this respondent solde unto certain English men diverse parcells of trade goodes for the summe of 99^{l} 15^{s} 6^{d} and noe more. Besides this respondent lefte att his departure from the said plantacion diverse parcells of the said trade goodes undisposed of; of which the said Captain George Evelyn by authoritie of the said Cloberrie and Murhead did take possession; the particulers whereof were delivered unto William Cloberrye aforesaid, and is by him still detayned from this respondent. And this respondent alsoe received from the articulate shippes the James and Revenge 22 servants and noe more; three whereof dyed shortlye after their landinge. And this respondente imployed the other nineteene wholly for the benefitt of the said trade plantacion & joynte stocke together with the seaventeene servants afore mencioned in this respondents answere to the sixte Article; and soe many of them as remayned alive from time to time in followinge the trade with the Indians afore mencioned and buildinge of houses Mills and other works for the necessarie uses of the said jointe trade and plantacion; which said servants were noe way sufficiente for the said work and for the maintenance and defendinge of the saide plantacion againste the Indians, and to manne the pinnaces and boates for the followinge of the trade; But this respondent was constrayned to hyre diverse other servants for the saide imployments and to disburse diverse summes of money for theire wages clothinge and maintenance, together with other disbursements for buyinge and buildinge of pinnaces and boates and diverse necessarie provisions for the supplye of the saide plantacion duringe the tyme of sixe yeares and upwards. By meanes whereof the said Cloberrye and companye are become justlye indebted unto him as this respondent believeth 3000^{li} and upwards over and above what he receaved there either by beaver

corne or any other manner of wage. And further this respondent beleiveth that he received noe other benefitt or profitts by the said servantes imployments as aforesaid or by the plantacions saveinge only the quantitie of 6348^{li} of tobaccoe receaved by tobaccoe planted in the said plantacion and for the labour of diverse of the servants imployed by other men and to the value of 25^{li} 13^{s} for hogs fleashe poldavis grindstones and other goodes solde by him for the saide plantacion. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulos seu eorum alterum esse verum seu veras in aliquo.

Ad 16^{m} respondet et credit That he this respondent did write to the said Cloberrye and companye to send a yonge man over to this respondent to keepe the accompts of the said trade and plantacion under this respondent; which nevertheless they did neglecte to doe accordingly; unto which letters alsoe this respondent referreth himselfe. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 17^{m} respondet Et credit That savinge his answere to the precedente article he beleivth that the articulate George Evelinge and John Herriott were sente over by the saide Cloberrye and companye for the purpose articulate; but sayeth that they oughte not to have sente the said Evelin to be cheife commander and to take possession and charge of the saide plantacion goodes and servants without the said respondents consente, the said respondent being a partner, and they haveinge covenanted with him that he should have the managinge and charge thereof And this respondent also believeth that the said Cloberrye and companye havinge neglected to supplye the said trade and plantacion twoe yeares and upwardes, durringe which time the same was supplyed by the said respondent did send over in the articulate shippes the John and Barbara and the Sara and Elizabeth consigned to the said Eveline in the absence of the said Cleborne a cargazone of goodes wares and merchandizes and eighteene menn servants and noe more as he remembreth all which did by the Invoyce of the said Cloberrye and companye amounte unto the summe of 584^{l} 12^{s} 5^{d}. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 18^{m} respondet Et credit That after the said Evelyn arrived att the said plantacion he this respondent uppon the receipte of the letters of the said Cloberry and companye did resolve to come for England and to deliver up the saide plantacion and all thinges belonging to the saide jointe stocke to the said Evelyn by Inventorye But understandinge that the said Evelyn did intende to make awaye the said goodes servants and plantacion when he had them in his possession and to transport them from the said plantacion and to alienate and dispose them contraye to the instructions which he had receaved from the said Cloberrie and companye, which thinges the said Evelinge afterwardes did. And for that the said Evelinge beinge required thereunto by the said Cleborne tender of assignation of the said plantacion and goodes belonginge to the said joint stocke refused to give his consent bond for the true conservinge and disposeing of them and said he would recover them by lawe by vertue of a letter of atturnay from the said Cloberrie and Murhead which he shewed Therefore this respondent refused to give his consent that the said Eveline should have the possession and disposall of them as from this respondent. And this respondent sayeth that he did not take into his owne power possession and custodie the aforesaid cargazone of goodes commodities servants and necessaries soe sent in the articulate twoe shippes the John and Barbara and Sara and Elizebeth that they were either landed att the said plantacion and putt into the store belonginge to the said joynte stocke att Kecaughton as this respondent hath bine informed and beleiveth as goodes belonginge to the joynte stocke. And this respondent further sayeth that with and the order and advice of the said Evelin and partly with the advice of this respondent whome the said Eveline afterward entreated and desired as better experienced in matters of the said trade and plantacion himselfe to give order for the barteringe orderinge truckinge tradinge and imployinge of the same they were there received and imployed. And for the proceede of the same, soe farr as concerneth this respondent he referreth himselfe unto the accompte of the same

herewith deposited into the courte of Admiraltie. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 21 respondet quod non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum for that he beleiveth that the articulate sixte parte belonginge to this respondent was either supplyed on the behalfe of this respondent by the said Morris Thompson out of this respondents estate here or by the sixte parte of the fraighte and benefitt made by the returne of the said shippe the Affrica, which belonged to this respondent or by beavers and furrs sent over by this respondent for the joynte stocke.

Ad 23^{m} respondet quod salvis responsis precedentibus non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 24^{m} respondet et credit That severall times since he this respondents arrivall in England from the saide plantacion he hath desired to come to an accompte with the said Cloberrye and Murhead; but this respondent beleiveth by reason the said Clobery and Murhead did finde themselves indebted to this respondent therefore they were unwillinge to come to accompte concerninge the same, but doe unjustly Endeavour by this suite or other undue courses to defeate this respondent thereof. Et aliter respondet se ad responsa sua precedentia non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 25^{m} respondet quod non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 26^{m} respondet et credit That he did buye of the articulate Captaine Yonge goodes to the value of 115^{l} 15^{s} for which he charged a bill of exchange uppon the said Cloberrie, who refused payment thereof By which meanes this respondent was forced to paye the same here in England. And uppon the returne of the bill of exchange protested in Virginia also which together with damages did amounte unto as this respondente beleiveth in all 35^{li} But this respondent sayeth that the articulate goodes were parte of the goodes boughte by him in Virginia mencioned in his answere to the 12, 13, 14 and 15 articles, and that he receaved noe other profitt or value for the same then is there mencioned. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 27^{m} respondet quod credit se non teneri de jure respondue articulo eo quod non concernit partes in hac causa agentes.

Ad 28^{m} respondet et credit hujusmodi articulum non esse verum in aliquo saveing that after the articulate goodes were lawfully praised by the direction of the said Evelin, and did amounte unto the summe of 8^{l} 7^{s} 10^{d} and noe more, they were by the said Evelins order delivered to one Anthony Linney at the rate they were appraised, where was to satisfie for them out of his wages due to him from the said Cloberry and Murhead; And savinge that he further beleiveth that the said Linney delivered parte of the said goodes to this respondent in satisfaction of a debt due from the said Linney to this respondent. But this respondent cannot further answere thereunto till he hath spoken with the said Linney who liveth in Virginia.

Ad 29^{et} 30 respondet referendo se ad responsa sua precedentia, et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulas seu eorum alterum esse verum seu veras in aliquo.

Ad 31^{m} respondet et credit That he this respondente did cause to be broughte uppon the plantacion aforesaid certeyne neate cattle of severall kindes which were his owne particular cattle and noe parte of the said joynte stocke, which have increased uppon the said plantacion; for the increase and disposall of them he beleeveth hee is nowayes bound to give the said Cloberie and companie any account. But for all such hogges as were broughte uppon the said plantacion, and for the increase and proceede of them this respondent accordinge to the agreemente made between him and his partners hath disposed of for the susteynance and benefitt of the said plantacion. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo saveinge that he sayeth that for the increase of the said neate cattle he cannott make any further answere to the same untill he hath spoken with the cowe keepers and such as tended the said cattle or such as have nowe the possession of them.

Ad 32^{m} respondet et credit That he this respondent for the profitt and benefitt of the said plantacion and joynte stocke hath imployed the servants boates and pinnaces belonginge to the

said joynte stocke in transportacion of passingers corne and other commodities to and from the partes and places articulate, but made noe benefitt thereby to his owne private accounte. Et aliter referendo se ad responsa sua precedentia non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 33^{m} et 34^{m} respondet and referreth himselfe to his former answeres which he beleiveth to be true. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum vel articulas esse verum seu veras in aliquo.

Ad 35^{m} respondet and referreth himselfe to his former answeres which he beleiveth to be true. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 38^{m} respondet et credit That the servants and artificers which were sent over to this respondente by the said Cloberrye and companye were sente to be imployed uppon the said plantacion and for the benefitt thereof and to trade with the Indians and not to lett out to hire and were imployed by this respondent accordinglye savinge he sayeth that some of the saide Servants and artificers were sometimes lett out to hier to others for money as conveniently might be; and for the benefitt and profitts received by him for theire imployments he referreth himselfe to his former answeres to the 12, 13, 14 and 15 articles, where the same is expressed. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum in aliquo.

Ad 41^{m} respondet et credit That the said Cloberry and companye stand bound and ingaged in the summe of 200^{li} or more as is articulate, and he this respondent hath payde and satisfied unto the artificers articulate the summe of 226^{li} by meanes whereof the said Cloberrie and companye are disingaged and freed for soe much. Et aliter non credit hujusmodi articulum esse verum saveinge that he referreth himselfe to his former answeres

W. Claiborne

(To be Continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 243.)

Annapolis Febry — 1754

Sir

I Receed Yours of the 14th Inst this Day & shall desire Mr Maccubbin to send what you want from him, since your former I had no oppertunity of sending the Bar & Cast Iron as you desired but you may be assured I will send that & what you now order by the first Safe Conveyance that offers & shall be Glad of any oppertunity wherein I Can serve you who am

Yrs Yrs st

To Mr Abraham Barnes C. C.
in St Mary's County

March 9th 1754

Sir

You was so kind last Year as to offer me the Use of a Sum of money I thought I then should have stood in Need of which as it happened I did not altho' I Esteem Your Favour therein the same as if I had made use of it. I now want Two Hundred & fifty Pound Bills to make a Remittance to my son to enable him to remain some Time longer in London to be Called to the Bar for Practice in the Plantations & which he will stand in want of before I Can make Remittance to raise the money here. Altho I have above £3000 Ster due to me on Bonds and Landed Security at this Time I Cannot raise that sume out of it. As this will be a Singular Service to him & a Great favour to me, I request you will let me have your Bills for that sume, And I will for Your Security assign you Mortgages of very good Plantations & Lands which I have lying in Baltimore & Fredk Countys on which is now due 271: 17: Ster And are worth three Times the money and also my own Bond that the said Sum of £250 shall be paid with the legal Interest

Yearly, as your money will be sufficiently secured & Your Interest punctually paid, I hope for your favour herein I will wait on you and Get an Assignm^{t} drawn of the Mortgages, and Give you the Originals when & where you desire . . .

To the Hon^{ble} Edw^{d} Lloyd Esq^{r}

Annapolis Mar. 11th 1754

M^{r} Charleton

Inclosed is a note of Peter Smith & Daniel Davis for 13/4 which I desire you will get soon for me its not worth while letting such a Trifle stand so long. I understand that Henry Cammeror bought a Lot or part of one & Houses &c in the Town of Jacob Bonney and paid him the most of the money; I have an Inclination to secure myself some way he having, owed me about £35 Cur. money; Pray Enquire of Bonney how much Henry Cammerer paid him, and let me know what the Lott & Improvem^{ts} may be worth or if any Body has laid an attachm^{t} on them. I shall be Glad How soon you Can let me hear from you in Relation hereto & let me know the particular Building & how much Ground the Lott Contains

I suppose Bonney is an honest man & will Confess what he Reced or if he made over the Lott, that you Can know in the office. . .

To M^{r} Arthur Charlton
in Fred^{k} Town p M^{r} Tho^{s} Stoddart

Annapolis Mar. 11th 1754

M^{r} Charlton

I find that Trifling Debts are harder to get in than larger and people will be apt to run to the Ohio when the warm weather Comes I have Inclosed you the foll^{ng} notes and as you will see the people probably in Your Town demand the money & if they do not pay take the proper method by warr^{ts} for them if 50/ or

if above, get the Clerk to Issue Writ in Mr Dulany's name as attorney. John Souter is a Dutch Doctor & lives Somewhere about Conigochego or Antietem Frederick Whillhyde lives near to Bernard Weymers

Philip Criver's note Balt	£2: 10. —
John Souter	7: 6
Frederick Willhyde	3 ———
	5: 17.. 6

I will take no other than Currt money of Maryland Your favour & Care herein will oblige

To Mr Arthur Charlton
pr Mr Stoddart

Annapolis April 9th 1754

Sir

Icobad Wattson gave me the inclosed amount for Surveying 120 Acres of Land called Wattsons Delight. That Survey was to be returned in my name & by virtue of some one of my warrants in your Hands viz. one Dated Octr 3d 1752 for 1000 Acres or some other not applied and Charge me with the ffees which I will pay you. Inclosed are two Certificates which I desire you will return by virtue of the above warrant of 1000 acres as I think none of it is yet applied Unckle Unckles tells me that he gave the Courses of the two inclosed Certificates viz Red Spring and Black oak Level to Mr Howard long since but least any Mistake have now sent them again. I hope you will favour me so far as to let me know what Warrants have unexecuted in your Hands or the Quantity due to me which I think is considerable It will much oblige me that you return my Certificates in your Hands as soon as possible

I enquired in the office if Wattsons Delight was returned in my name or Icobad Wattsons as you Charged the ffees but no such Certificate to be found. Your Nephew when in Town

was so kind as to promise that he would send me a List of my warrants & Exact Quantitys & what was applied and what was due me unapplied which I request you will put him in mind of. I find that from the 27th October 1749 I had in your Hands 10447 acres of Common Warrants paid for in the office and I have not more than 6137 acres Patented I believe there are some Certificates of mine in the office now to be Patented & some in your Hands to be returned . . .

To Mr Isaac Brookes.

Maryland May 8th 1754

Sir

This day I reced yours Dated 25th ffebry last p Captn Howell in the Beaumont with acct of Sales of sundry parcels Pigg iron I find the acct Sales of Iron p Chew in 1751 is dated by you 2d Janry 1754 I hope that Iron as well as the other was sold long before that Time and that I shall find it Credited in the acct Curr you propose to send me.

Two & half p Ct off the price of six pounds p Ton & long in Selling & paying with Commission & Charges will leave little to the maker & Shipper for Labour & Cost

I am determined not to depart from my Resolution of Shipping you Effects this year to Ballance our Accounts or any Advance for my son and should have shipt you the Tobacco belonging to him in the Beaumont but as another Ship in Patapsco will carry Cheaper & is more convenient shall Ship in her and have desired my son to apply to you to make Insurance on her for his Acct I am in no doubt of getting Ships to carry on Liberty to you or any other and am now building one at Patapsco which will carry 400 Hhds Tobo and will be ready next Spring which I intended to negotiate with you but I find myself disappointed in that Resolution by your mean opinion of my Credit & that of my Sons.

His & my Estate in Maryland cannot be worth less than 15000ll Sterl altho: Many Debts part of mine on good Security

cannot be readily got in Therefore you needed not to Hesitate in a reasonable advance for him on any Credit without insisting for his Bond or otherwise discourageing the Young Gentlemen.

This probably may have proceeded from an Impression made on you in my prejudice by some Base mean Pedantick Politicians and to hurt the Young Gentlemans Credits thro: mine

As I never desired you to be in Advance for me where it was made Bonafider before Money in hand for my Effects without Allowing you an Interest for the same so I never intended to refuse the payment of such as well as principle so that there was not nor is the least for you to desire my sons Bond for any Ballance unless you thereby propose to distress him as I am sufficient for the same & which you shall have remitted as fast as Ships offer to take it in and if the Ships should ffail in getting Home I shall be at the Expence of Insurance so that your money will be as secure as if in your own Pockett & perhaps safer.

I could have shipt iron last year to pay you but as you complained of low markets and I had no acc^{t} Sales of what I shipt I thought Glutting the marketts with an unsaleable Commodity was to no purpose.

I wrote you of Nov^{r} 18th 1753 for some Goods to be Markt (B. C.) as you do not acknowledge the Receipt of that Letter I dont expect them Goods and upon the whole I assure you I will on my part fulfil with Honour my promise and when I receive your Acc^{ts} it will be then time enough for me to object agst any Articles w^{ch} I shall think hard but will put it into your Power to act with equal Justice & Honour with me.

It is not in my power to promote your Interest as you take the means out of my Hands. The Goods I sent to you for being 1/5 of Balt Comp^{o} Supply I must for want of buy at an advance in the Country.

Whoever I transact with must for some Small Time be in advance his Credit about 3 or 4 hundred pounds for me and as I had a good Inclination to continue my Correspondence with you I am sorry your Inclinations (I can't suppose your ability) would not induce you to keep up the same.

As every Gentleman is at his own Election to act I shall never differ with you for any backwardness of that kind nor for any means which you may think proper to take in Relation to recover what you judge due from Mr Maccubbin as I before wrote you

I advised him to apply to Mr Dick which he did and Mr Dicks answer was that he had not had a Line from you in Relation thereto.

The Captn being just going to sail I cannot Enlarge but assure you that I would with pleasure Serve you in any reasonable manner & Gladly keep up a ffriendship which with me it is the same it has always been and assure you that I am with much respect . . .

To Mr William Black
pr Captn Cocksen

Annapolis Maryld May 8th 1754

Dr Charles

I reced yrs of the 20th Decr last Inclosing an Acct or Sketch of one wherein Mr Black makes a Balance of £258.. 13.. 10 due to him I suppose to the 20th Novr 1753

If I had not depended on Mr Black to advance for me in Case of need I should not have advised your going to London and as to the Interest I value it not so it be fairly calculated.

I am certain that my ffortune in hand would well Justify any advice in that point and had Mr Black advanced further as I wrote him the Ballance should be remitted this Year.

The Reason I did not ship Pigg iron last year was that what he had at Home was not sold and he complained of the lowness of markets for that Commodity.

I shall not be displeased with Mr Black for his refusal but as I find an Entire Dependance on him I hope you have not suffered for want of reasonable Supply from Novr last

I shall write to Mr Black by this opportunity and hope he will act with Candour & Integrity and not insist on any Bond from

you as he has my Assumption for the Ballance and shall be remitted this Shipping.

You must not look on every Body that speaks you fair to be your ffriend as to any notion of settleing there I fear it will not answer for Ladies of ffortune will scarce give it to fforeigners whose Estates they deem in England very precarrious Therefore you must fix your Eye for future Life in Maryland.

I am of opinion that three years in the Temple is full sufficient to Qualifie for Plantations practice which Time you will be in December next.

And altho: in the Height of my Grief I wrote you of the 15th ffebry. last of the Death of your Brother & my desire to see you and that you would come away imediately But now take this my determinate Resolution that you stay to make up the 3 years & as long after until you meet with a good Ship & Season for a passage hither I would have you come in a Ship bound up the Bay to this Port for convenience of Landing.

I will referr to your own Judgment a suitable Conduct In the mean Time I am to tell you that your own Estate in Lands Slaves & Stock is worth 2000^{ll} Sterl and if exposed to Sale would bring the money if Tob^{o} bore a price and upon Valuation of my own Estate in Lands Slaves Debts by Bond Mortgages & other permament Estate amounts to 10000^{ll} Sterl. & 5000^{ll} Current money wherein is included a List of Debts on Mortgages & Land Security 818^{ll} Sterl & 4000^{ll} Currant money and as your sensible th^{t} I am past the Levity of Youth and wants no more than w^{t} may accommodate nature in moderation I cannot spend much of it so that the whole will come to you but for the good Government & Improvement thereof your presence here will be needfull and the more so as I am Infirm and a violent Cough attending me which does not seem to relent but of late Increases and altho the state of my ffortune is as above yet I cannot get in so much money as to remitt what I would desire and is needful for you.

I shall this year Ship one hundred Ton of Pigg iron to M^{r} Black to pay himself thereout and shall Endeavour to make

you Remittance Exclusive to keep you until the Spring when I shall hope (if living) to see you.

I have now on the Stocks at Patapsco a Ship that will carry four hundred H^{hds} Tob^{o} which will be in Condition to take her Loading next Spring at present I dont know what merchants to address to to send Sails & Rigging &c.

My method would be to insure the ffreight & Vessel and out of the Sale & ffreight &c to pay such Acc^{t} of Rigging Sails &c.

If you Judge proper when this comes to Hand you propose to M^{r} Perkins if he will take the offer or if not to M^{r} John Hanbury & Comp^{a} and let me have their answer Timely that I may send to have the Things by a forward Ship in the Spring and send proper Instructions for Insurance which if the Gentlemen Accept of this proposal I shall for the future transact with them and make my Remittance that way and as I have prepared a Ship yard & have workmen of my own both Serv^{ts} & Slaves I shall pursue the Business of Building if I find it answer as you desire in yours ffeb^{ry} 23^{d} to Ship your Tob^{o} to M^{r} Black I shall ship it to him I desire you will order him to make Insurance for you on the Ship Hanbury of Maryland James Creagh master now riding in Patapsco River and Cargoe for 100^{ll} Sterl. in and from Patapsco River in Maryland and thence to the Port of London in Great Britain and there untill unlivered agst ffire Pyrates Enemies & other Casualtys as Barratry of the Master or others & all Damages of the Sea.

Such Insurance you should desire to be made in some Publick office for the small underwriters often fail & Quible.

The Ship is a good new Ship Patrick Creagh of this Town owner & carrys at low ffreight which inclines me to Ship there

The Charges of Insurance & premio must be charged to your Acc^{t} by M^{r} Black which I suppose (unless a ffrench War) will not exceed two & half p. C^{t}.

If I had not reced yours & M^{r} Blacks this day by the Beaumont after I had wrote the former part of this Letter I had designed to apply to Perkins to make Insurance of your Tobacco as I should have sent it to him

I shall write in full to Mr Black by this Conveyance and am a good deal surprized at his meaning by desiring you to give a Bond for any advance required by me which what he has done as yet is but a Trifle in Comparison to the security my Estate here is good for.

I fear he might by such mean ways attempt to distress you & may be encouraged thereto by one from hence & others there

However as your Stay in London will not require any further application to him after the receipt hereof you will be free from any intended unkind usage of his

I shall take Care to transmit p Rawlings (who will sail from hence soon) further Credit for you on Mr Perkins and then after Sufficient to answer all your occations till you come away in the Spring which I peremptorily expect will not exceed eight or nine months after the receipt hereof.

You have no occasion to part with Mr Black in an unfriendly manner but as it do's not suit him to supply you further that you have made provision another way.

You have inclosed a Letter to Mr Perkins which I hope will answer your present occasions and you may be assured to hear p Rawlings from

Dear Charles Yr affectionate ffather & Mr Hble Servt

C. C.

To Charles Carroll Esqr
Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair Case No 2
London

July 8th 1754

Sir

If you are Inclinable to purchase the Houses & Lotts of Alexanders you shall have them for Three Hundred and Twenty pounds Current money of Maryland if you will take them directly into your possession and pay onely Common Intrest of Six p Cent for the Money untill paid for the Releaseing of wch

to you on such payment I will give you my Bond & take yours for the Money

I asure you by this I loose above Thirty pounds I am Respectfully . . .

To Mr Wm Thornton, These

Maryland July 8th 1754

Gent

I reced your of the 20th March last p Captn Davison Came to Hand desiring my Consignments.

As Mr William Black with whom I have transacted for some Time has declined this Trade I am very willing to turn my affairs into your Hands and by this Shipping to send you what my Son & I Ship viz. Pigg iron & Tobacco.

My Son being in London and to whom I have sent this Letter to deliver will wait on you.

It is in your Power to be serviceable to me and useful to your selves by drawing Commission & Interest from the Negotiations for me.

I am therefore to propose to you to pay Mr William Black a Ballance due to him upon an Account agst my Son which will I suppose be about three hundred pounds when he Credits him for the produce of twenty eight Hhds Tobacco which he has for sometime had in his Hands belonging to him. and also to supply my Son with whatever he may want during his Stay in London which will be till next Spring about April or May when a good Ship coming this way may offer for his passage hither.

And that you may be no looser by what you pay Mr Black or advance my Son I will pay you five p Cent Interest for until my Remittance which I shall mke, you are in Cash to discharge the same, which is a better Interest than you can make there and your money as Secure as in the Bank.

If you approve of this proposal I desire you will make Insurance on the following Ships for me for the respective Sums Annext. (That is to say)

The Brigantine Chapman John Dare Master and Cargoe now lying in South River in Maryland and there and thence to the port of London in Great Britain and there until unlivered for the sum of one hundred & thirty pounds Sterl and upon the Ship Buchanan James Hall Master & Cargoe two hundred & twenty pounds Sterl and upon the Ship S^{t} Laurence Tho^{s} Hooper Master & Cargoe one hundred & fifty pounds Sterl both the last now lying in Patapsco River in Maryland there and thence to the port of London in Great Britain and there until unlivered ag^{t} all Casualtys &c.

I shall further Advise when I ship Effects in any other Ships for Insurance that thereby you may at all Events be safe in Serving me.

I shall this Shipping send you one hundred Ton of Pigg iron beside Tobacco and I hope some Bills if I can get money due to me in which if I could readily do should have no occasion for any Advance but my Debts being safe on good Security and as I receive Interest shall readily allow you the same as I before proposed and therefore hope you will not Hesitate at this proposal but serve me & my Son on the present occasion which shall with Gratitude be returned by both.

I have that opinion of my sons prudence & Conduct that he will take up no more than what is absolutely needful for his occasions which I suppose will not exceed three hundred pounds Sterl which with any other advance you make for him or me I oblige my self to pay with Interest as before.

And as I hope for your Acceptance of this proposal shall Depend on your making the Insurances aforesaid and be glad to hear from you by way of Philadelphia and the first opportunity to Maryland & Virginia which will much oblige . . .

To Mess^{rs} Jn^{o} Hanbury & C^{o} Merchants in London
p Capt^{n} White

Maryland July 9th 1754

Sir

I reced yours with a Postscript of the St Mary last and from my Son an Account Current from you unsigned but as I suppose it is such an one as you will Sign and send me I shall have no difference with you thereon altho I cannot but suppose you were sooner in Cash for my Pigg iron than upon Credit and Charge Bills paid as soon as they appeared The Ballance of that Account four hundred & thirteen pounds eighteen Shillings and eight pence due to me I am satisfied with it being carried to the Credit of my Son Charles Carrolls account with you.

I have also had that Account from my Son but I observe you omitt to Credit him therein for the produce of fourteen Hhds Tobacco Shipt you in Judd by him in 1751 An Account of Sales of four of which I reced from you and your Letter Dated ffebry 11th 1752 Clearing thirty pounds fifteen Shillings & Eleven pence which Tobacco you much praise and I doubt not but the other ten were equally good and I must Suppose were also sold at an Adequate Price

This omission I attribute to a mistake and make no doubt but you will credit him with the produce in its proper Time deducting Interest accordingly and also Credit him with the produce of the Hhds Tobacco by Cooper last year and any Ballance due from him after that shall be honestly paid you . . .

To Mr Wm Black Merchant in London (p Captn White)

Maryland July 9th 1754

Gent.

I Desire you will send the inclosed Letter by a porter or sure Hand to my Son as its directed and any Charge Attending the same place to my Account.

There is a Letter inclosed therein for you with which he will wait on ye . . .

To Messrs John Hanbury & Co
Merchants in London
(p Capt. White)

Maryland July 9th 1754

Dear Charley

I reced your Sevl Letters and the Accounts given you by Mr Black agst yourself and me.

I had an Account Current from him Dated March 11th 1752 Ballance due to me £613.. 13.. 8 and find he carrys that to the Credit of the Account you sent me but neither in that Account or any other has he ever Credited me with six ffarthings or any other Sum for your ffourteen Hhds Tobo in 1751 nor the fourteen Hhds Tobo by William Cooper in the Susannah in 1753 for both which I have Bills of Lading the produce of which he is to Credit your Account with.

I reced a Letter from Mr Black Dated 11th ffebry 1752 inclosing an Account of Sales of four Hhds of your Tobacco by Judd cleared by the account and Letter £30.. 15.. 11 and in the Letter he praised the Tobacco & your overseer but I never saw any Account of Sales of the other ten Hhds or the fourteen by Cooper.

Mr Blacks not crediting the Account given you by the produce of them 14 Hhds by Judd (wch I doubt not were sold) I attribute to a mistake and hope he will credit it in a proper place deducting for the Interest.

I am sure that all the Tobacco Shipt from your Quarters in Judd were of equal Goodness Your overseer Richard Rawlings has the account of Sales of them four Hhds and I have advanced for him and your other overseer their Share & more of 3 years Crop.

The account you sent me from Mr Black I will not differ with him thereon tho: I have Reason to believe he was sooner in Cash for my Iron than he Credits yet to avoid Squabbles I agree to the Ballance of £413.. 18.. 10 due to me and carried to the Credit of your Account the 4th June 1754

As for the sums you received of him and when reced you can best tell and whether his Charge of Interest be Right.

I have said enough on the article of your Tobacco which must be carried to the Credit of your own Account in its proper place as before observed.

I leave the inclosed Letter to Mr John Hanbury & Comp. open for your perusal & desire you will accordingly wait on him with it after you have taken a Copy and Sealed it and let him know you are sensible of the Contents and proposal made by me.

If he accepts of it I hope by your Letter of 9th April by Captn Askew you have not nor will get Mr Black to Insure on Creaghs Ship for your Tobacco which now I shall Ship to Mr Hanbury and who you may get to Insure if not done before but even if done Mr Hanbury may take the Insurance I shall Ship him your Tobacco in Creagh.

When you have perused my Letter to Mr Black Seal the same and send it to him.

As I hope you will have received my Letter of the 8th May last before this comes to Hand I have not to add at present but assure you of my Love Respect & Esteem and am accordingly

My Dear

Yr affectionate ffather

C. C.

To Charles Carroll Esqr
Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair Case No 2
London

Annapolis Maryland Augt 29th 1754

Gent

I am now building a Ship in Patapscoe River which will carry about 400 Hhds of Tobacco she will be early ready to carry the present Housing Crop of Tobacco next Summer or as soon as the Tobaccoe shall be ready as you Hire Ships I apprehend it will be as much your Interest to make use of mine in that River next Crop as any other she will be a well performed Vessel and I will take your ffriends Tobacco either in that River or any River convenient at the Current ffreight & common incident Charges. I have good strong decked vessels to

bring the Tobaccoe from any part of the Bay and shall with a great deal of pleasure Serve you therein.

If you think proper to accept of this offer and Judge that any Master who has served you would be useful to promote your Interest in Loading and you send such a person in here in one of your Ships I will employ him as Commander of this Ship after his arrival.

This ship I intend for Sale when she arrives with you and have reason to hope that you can & will serve me therein as well as any in the Trade.

You may Depend that you will meet no Disapointment in Respect to the Ship being ready for your Service Timely next Summer in the said River unforeseen accidents of fire or such excepted to which all are liable.

If you accept of my proposal I shall send proper Directions for Insurance of this Vessel in due Time nor shall you be out any further Expence on her till she arrives in London as I have reason to hope you have accepted of my former in my Letter of the 8th July last determines me to put my whole Interest into your Hands and by the next Years Shipping I doubt not but to have a Ballance with you.

I desire you will let me have the favour of a Line in answer hereto as soon as possible or a good opportunity offers . . .

To Messrs John Hanbury & Co.
Merchants in London

Maryland Augt 30th 1754

Dear Charles

I have no to doubt but you received my Letters of the 8th July last and hope that Mr Hanburrys have accepted my offer If not you have my Authority to make it to any other and I will be punctual in Complyance with my promise and answer every Tittle and the next Year with this make such Remittance as shall leave a good Ballance in my favour.

I herein inclose you a Copy of a Letter which I have of this

date & Conveyance wrote to Mess^{rs} Hanbury the Contents of which you will observe that I shall want no supplys more than Insurance from them on the Ship till she arrives in London.

In Case they refuse my offer you are likewise ffree to make it to M^{r} Anderson or any other on the Terms of Loading in Patapsco she being there convenient to my plantation & where the Lumber lies and near a Rope walk where great part of her Riggen is made and will be

Any Gentleman who takes up the proposals I have made will be as Secure as if their money were in the Bank of England and draw more profit therefrom and be in Cost before December 1755 with Interest & Commission for any advance which wo^{d} not have been much after this year if I could have shipt what pigg iron I have in the Country which amounts to 150 Tons fifty of which I have shipt Your Tob^{o} is on Board of Creagh as I advised

Certainly you cannot miss of some Gentleman in the Trade who has ffaith and a small sum to spare on my Terms for a year or eighteen months and not all to be advanced at once neither If I could possibly get in my own Debts I could readily advance much more Treble than you want.

I refer to your self and you may depend on my Complyance to my proposals I have not to add but that I am with love & respect . . .

To Charles Carroll Esq^{r} Middle Temple Garden Court Library Stair Case N^{o} 2. London

PAPERS RELATING TO OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS IN NORTH AMERICA.

[The following papers are transcripts of the Treasury Office, from the British State Paper office secured in London by the late Richard D. Fisher. They are of particular interest in view of the recent restoration of certain customs papers to the custody of the Society and to the publication of Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth's very valuable paper on the Rev. James Stirling published in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, Vol. 41, p. 25.]

Report of Annapolis.

Honourable Sirs/

Having gone with attention through The Business of Pocomoke District, I set out for Patuxent River, and on my Arrival I found the Coll^{r} had removd his Office from thence to Annapolis, and only act'd there by a Deputy. I examin'd the Books to see in what manner the Business was carri'd on, and I found it was Transacted by a Person for a Quarter part of the Coll^{rs} Fees, which yielded to him only about 18 or 20£ p. anñ. Vessells bound up the Bay commonly call at the Mouth of Patuxent River The Master goes up to the Deputy Coll^{r} and enters his Vessell and what Cargo he thinks proper, which is landed without the least Inspection of an Officer, and upon their return down to clear out, they report the Quantity of Goods they are to pay Duty for, which is at their own Election, in my inquiring into the reason of the Business being done in such a loose manner, the Deputy Collector answer'd he could not take much pains or pay much attention for the small allowance of 18 or 20 pounds p An^{n} out of the Coll^{rs} Fees.

After this I survey'd the River, which is a perfect good Harbour in every part of it.—

I then set out for Annapolis as soon as I arriv'd, I repaired to the Custom House, and went upon the Bussiness of the Office, and I now beg leave to Report to your Honours that I examin'd with great attention the Recipts of Duties from the 8th Sep^{r}

1767 to 8 April 1770 and I found the Collectors Aud^{t} to agree with the Duties Reciv'd, and that the Cash in hand was sufficient to answer the Ballance due to the Crown. The Collector is bout 50 years of age, is a Man of good abilites, and stands in high Character in Government, he acts by Deputy through out all his Districts, having one at Annapolis, one at Patuxent, and one at Oxford. The Business of the Office is done with great exactness. The Comptroller went to England upon leave from the Governor for the Benefit of his Health, and has since as I am inform'd obtain'd further leave from the Treasury. The same Person acts as Deputy for him & also for the Coll^{r} Mr. Leeds the Surveyor resides upon Choptanck River. A Surveyor is but of little use to the Service, as Business is done here. Vessells load and unload throughout those Rivers at such a Considerable distance from each other, that the very Expence of Visiting them would be much more than the Salarys they receive, on that Acct little Service is done by these Officers.

Baltimore, Oxford, and Patuxent are the Places where the Navigation is principally carried on, which is very Considerable, there was last year 24 Sail of Vessells employd from this District to Foreign Ports in Europe, and the Foreign West India Islands, and also two ships, 1 Schooner, & 1 Sloop, to Maderia, all which on their Returns principally enterd in Ballast, only, as they Chiefly do in the other Ports within Cheaspeak Bay, by which your Honours will see that there are great Appearances that a Clandestine Trade is carried on in this District; particularly at Baltimore which the Coll^{r} of Patuxent claims as it is much the greatest Market for all kinds of Goods of any other Place in the Province, and where there is no sort of Check on the Trade.

Annapolis is very pleasantly situated and have a full View of all the Vessells going up and coming down the Bay. Except such as passes by Night, there are no Vessells that go to Sea belonging to this place, but as it is the Seat of Government and Centrical, the Collector thought it the properest place for fixing his Office at, and at the same Time write to the Commissioners

in England upon the Removal and the Collector tells me their Honours had approv'd of the measure, but no such Approbation appears in the Office, The Custom House at Annapolis is a very good Building lately erected for carrying on the Business of the Customs and no part of it is Occupied for any other purpose, and I think Ten pounds p anñ for Rent and Firing a very reasonable allowance.—

I have hereto annex'd a list of Outstanding Bonds which is included in the Paper Mark^{t} No. 1, and a list of all Official Books and Papers and other things belonging to the Custom House in the Paper Mark^{t} No. 2. I know of no Boat belonging to the District, neither do I think there is the least Occasion for one. As to the Dispute between the Coll^{rs} of Patuxent and Chester in regard to the Boundaries of their Districts, I beg leave to refer your Honours to my Report upon that Head—

Nothing further Occurs to me in this District worth Troubling your Honours with.

I am with due Respect
Your Honour most Obed^{t}
Hum^{le} Servant—
Jn^{o} Williams

Annapolis Custom
House 12 May 1770
To The Hon^{bl} The Commissioners of His
Majestys Customs Boston—

Report of Chester in Maryland 26th May 1770

Honourable Sirs

After finishing my Survey of the District of Patuxent I set out for Chester River, and upon my Arrival at New Town upon the same River where the Office is kept, I repair'd to the Custom House and found the Collector attending his Duty. I proceeded immediately upon the Business of the Office, and after finishing it, I set out to View the District, and having now Compleated the whole; I beg leave to represent to your Honours, that I first

took an Aud~ of what Duties had been receiv'd since 8 Sep^{r} 1767 to 5 April 1770, which only amounted to Eight pounds fifteen shillings and one penny, and has been remitted to Ch^{s} Stewart Esq^{r} Cashier & paymaster Gen^{l} at Boston.

The Collector of this District is a Man of abilities, and is exact in the Business of the Office, but as few Vessells Enter with him, the narrow Income of His Office, is not sufficient to support himself, and Family, therefore he still Continues in Trade, and is at present Owner of a Brig, which uses the West Indiia & Foreign Trade, from this District. The Brig trades under the management, and names of the principal Merchants in the Place, by which I apprehend, much greater evils may arrise to the Revenue, than if he held her in his own name, as the Property is vested in the hands of these Merch^{ts}, tis in fact a Security to them, that if they are inclin'd to smuggle; The Collector will not proceed against them, neither can he without Risqueing the loss of his Own Interest in their hands; I have enjoyned him that he must Clear himself of all those Connections which he promis'd to do, and devote his whole attention, to the Business of the Revenue, if his District, should be allowd to be the same as it was in Mr. Starlings Time, otherwise he cannot support himself.

The Comp^{te} resides at Annapolis, and Acts by Deputy, he is a Man of abilities, and a good Character, and is about 28 years of age, There are about 20 Sail of Vessells which cleare from this Port p Ann 15 sail of which, are employd in the West India & Foreign European Trade. I have observ'd that last year three Ships, and four Brigs, Traded to Lisbon, one Ship to Cadiz, and one Snow to Oporto, One Snow & five Schooners, to the West Indies, all which on there return enterd very little more than Ballast.—

The Customs House is a separate Building from the Collectors House, and I think five pounds Star^{g} p Ann~ is a very reasonable Charge for the Office, and firing, &c.

The Collector has no Boat here neither is there any use for one—

There are no Outstanding Bonds, in the Office, the list of all Official Books and Papers, and other things belong'g to the Custom House, are hereto annex'd, in the Paper mark'd No 1, nothing further Occurrs that makes it necessary to Trouble your Honours with in regard to this Port—

I am with the greatest Respect
Gentlemen your Honours most Obedient
Annapolis 26th May 1770 & most humble Servant
Jn° Williams

The Hon^ble The Commissioners
of His Majesty's Customs
Boston

(Endorsed) 28 Sept^r 1772. Comm^rs Customs in America respect^g a Controversy betw^t the Collectors of Patuxent and Chester relative to the limits of their respective Districts.

May it please your Lordships

A Controversy having subsisted for some time past between the Collectors of the Ports of Patuxent and Chester in the Province of Maryland relative to the limits of their respective Districts, and frequent Complaints having been made by them to this Board upon the subject—We beg leave to acquaint your Lordships with the substance of their several Representations and to submit to your Lordships Consideration a plan for setling and limiting the bounds of each District, such as in our Opinion, may prevent and remove all Cause of dispute for the time to come.

The Officers at Patuxent set forth "that this District comprehending the Ports of Annapolis, Patuxent and Oxford includes by Custom and usage since the Settlement of the Province, the whole of Chesapeake Bay above the Mouth of

Potomack River on the West and including Choptank River on the East side thereof, except the River Chester which was separated from their District in the Year 1742 in favour of a Mr. Stirling then a Doctor of Divinity living upon the said River, who by his Interest obtained a Commission as Collector of that River before they were appraised of the hardship done to them, but upon Representation of the Matter to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners of the Customs in England, they adjudged the granting the Commission to have been wrong and unfairly obtained, but rather than vacate it, as it was then issued, they promised that no appointment should take place in case of Mr. Stirling's Death."

On the other hand the Collector of the Port of Chester and Petapsco contends " that on his succeeding Mr. Stirling he becomes invested with the same Powers, authorities and extent of District that were granted to the said Stirling, although by his Deputation from the Commissioners in London he is called Collector of Chester only, which has given rise to the present Controversy and pretensions of the Collector of Patuxent, who from the wording of Mr Geddes's Deputation considers that his powers are confined to the River Chester only."

The Report of our Inspector General Mr. Williams is to the same purport and effect, with respect to these Circumstances as what has been here mentioned recommending at the same time that the limits of the Port of Chester may be fixed as in Mr. Stirling's time and that the Office may be removed to the Town of Baltimore.

/Upon inspecting the Maps of this Country we find that the Rivers Choptank and Nanticoke (claimed by the Officers of Patuxent as part of their District) are situated on the Eastern side of Chesapeake Bay and lay contiguous to the Chester River —whereas the River Petapsco (contended for by the Officers at Chester) on which the Town of Baltimore stand, appears to be within a small distance from Annapolis, where the Officers of the Patuxent District reside and here we think it necessary

to inform your Lordships that of late Years the Town of Baltimore has become a Place of considerable and extensive Trade in that Country and bids fair from the present Appearances to be one of the most flourishing Town in that Province—Upon a late Inspection made of that place by our Inspector General it appears that there are thirteen Vessells employed in carrying the Produce of the Country from thence to Lisbon and the West Indies which bring in return Rum Sugar Molasses Coffee &c and Salt from Lisbon, besides a great number of Coasting Vessels—Under these Circumstances we would humbly submit to your Lordships Consideration whether it might not be advisable to establish a Port of Entry at Baltimore under the Direction of a Collector and Comptroller, as in other Ports upon the Continent, but as no Officer of any kind has hitherto resided at that place we propose to proceed to the Appointment of a person to act in the Capacity of a Preventive Officer for the better Security of His Majesty's Revenue untill your Lordships further Pleasure shall be known hereupon.

It doth not appear from any Records in our Secretary's Office that the limits or boundaries of the Ports of Patuxent and Chester and Petapsco have hitherto been fixed or explained by any Authority from Your Lordships or the Commissioners of the Customs in England which has probably given rise to the present Controversy and the intermixt State of these Districts. We would therefore humbly propose to your Lordships that the District of the Port of Patuxent may be henceforth confined to the Western side of Chesapeake Bay, from the Mouth of Potomack River including all the Rivers, Creeks and Bays as far as the River Susquehannah on the North (subject nevertheless to your Lordships special Directions with regard to the Town of Baltimore), and that the Port of Chester may be made to include all the Rivers on the Eastern side from the limits of the District of Pocomoke in Maryland Southward, including the River Choptank, to the limits of the Port of Newcastle on the River Delaware to the Northward of the Province of Maryland, which Division considering the situation of the Ports

appears to us to be most natural and best calculated to prevent any further Controversy or Complaints, and if your Lordships are pleased to approve thereof we pray your warrants accordingly.

Which is humbly submitted

Wm. Burch
Chas. Parson
Benj. Hallowell

Custom House Boston
28th September 1772.

The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.—

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS

May it please your Lordships.

We beg leave to lay before your Lordships the Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in America for the quarter ending the 10th instant.

Benjamin Tasker Surveyor of Annapolis in Maryland died on the 18th of June.

Thomas Ridout Surveyor of Bohemia & Sasafras in the same province (who not having resided within that district nor attended to the duty of his Office) thought proper to resign his employment upon being required to reside there.

We have not made any presentments for these two Officers as we at present apprehend they have not answered the purpose of their establishment, but they are continued upon the establishment until we can have an inspection made of the different Ports, when we intend to lay before Your Lordships such representations as may shew the necessity of suppressing these with many others, and adopting some other regulations whereby the Revenue may be more effectually benefited and secured.

Which is humbly submitted

John Robinson
Hen. Hulton
Wm. Burch
Chas. Parson

Castle William
Boston Harbour
28th October 1768

To the Right Honble The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

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A List of Officers of the Customs on the Establishment for North America; for the payment of whose Salaries, Warrants have been granted from the Treasury, and therefore have not been paid since 5th July 1776—

Ports	Offices	Officers Names	Salaries p annum £ s. d.
Pocomoke	Collector	William Bacon	60. 0. 0
	Comptroller	Andrew Ragg	50. 0. 0
	Surveyor	Levin Gale	60. 0. 0
Williamsted	Surveyor	John Leeds	35. 0. 0
Bahama & Sasafras	Surveyor	Robert Stratford Byrne	50. 0. 0
Wicomico & Munni	Surveyor	The Person serving	40. 0. 0
Chester & Petapsco	Comptroller	John Clapham	40. 0. 0
Patuxent	Collector	Benedict Calvert	80. 0. 0
North Potomack	Collector	Daniel Wolstenholme	60. 0. 0

p.— 164. contains a draft of the above list with the salaries made out quarterly instead of p. annum.

An Account of Salaries due to Officers of the Customs in North America by Establishments to the 5th of July 1776.

Ports	Offices	Officers Names	Expected to be demanded soon	Not expected to be demanded soon
Pocomoke	Comptroller	Andrew Ragg	75/	
	Surveyor	Levin Gale		180/
Williamstead	Surveyor	John Leeds		61/5/
Bahama & Sassafras	Surveyor	Rob^{t} Stratford Byrne		86/18/6
Delaware Bay	Surveyor	Joseph Shippen	62/10/	
Patuxent	Collector	Benedict Calvert	160/	
North Potomack	Collector	Danl. Wolstenholme	60/	

BAMFORD'S DIARY.

The Revolutionary Diary of a British Officer.

The diary of William Bamford which has never before been printed will prove of interest to students of the American Revolution. The story which it tells throws much interesting light upon many striking events of the year 1776. In it the author, Captain William Bamford, an Irish officer in the British Army, records day by day, from January 8 to December 31, 1776, his experiences in the field and his personal impressions of the various campaigns and actions in which he takes part. The events cover the operations about Boston in the winter and early spring of 1776, its evacuation by the British, their retirement to Halifax and return in the summer to Staten Island, the campaign on Long Island, and their occupancy of the city of New York, following its evacuation by Washington.

Of the author himself little has been learned except the bare facts of his military career which a search of his record in the files of the British War Office has revealed. He is stated to have been a native of Ireland, and as his age was given as 46 years when his regiment was reviewed in Dublin in 1774 the year of his birth was either 1727 or 1728. We find that he was appointed, March 10, 1743, an Ensign in Colonel Otway's 35th Regiment of Foot; on February 26, 1746, he became 2nd Lieutenant and on February 16, 1756 was made a 1st Lieutenant. On December 25, 1762 he was promoted to be Captain-Lieutenant of the same Regiment, of which Colonel H. Fletcher Campbell was then the colonel, and May 25, 1772 was brevetted Captain in this same Regiment, very possibly for bravery in action. He changed his regiment three years later and was appointed March 25, 1775 Captain of the 40th Regiment of Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, Colonel, with which he served in the American Revolution until October 15, 1778 when he retired from service while his Regiment was still in America.

The histories of the two regiments with which Bamford served during his military career, extending from 1743 to 1778, show that they were in active service during most of this period. His first regiment, the 35th Foot, originally an Irish corps, but later known as the Royal Sussex Regiment, played an important part in the Seven Years' War, or as it was called in America, the French and Indian War. Sent from Ireland to Nova Scotia in 1757, four years after Bamford had joined, it was present at the seige of Louisburg in 1758, and in the following year was with Wolfe at the capture of Quebec; it later took part in the operations against the French and Spanish in the British attacks upon Havana, Martinique, and Florida. After the close of the war it returned to

Ireland. Although it was sent to America upon the outbreak of the Revolution, where it served with distinction, we are not concerned further with it here, as our diarist by this time had changed his corps. A few weeks after he was commissioned a captain in the 40th Foot, March 25, 1775, his new regiment was sent to America, sailing in May and reaching Boston on June 25, 1775, thus arriving just a week too late to take part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The 40th Foot seems to have spent the remainder of the year 1775 uneventfully at Boston with the rest of the British army. The movements of this regiment during the year 1776 are fully recorded in the diary and have already been briefly summarized. But after the close of the year 1776 we must again refer to other sources to learn that the corps, which had gone into winter quarters in Brunswick in November 1776, took part in the battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777. It remained in the Jerseys until the late summer when it went with the other British forces under Howe to capture Philadelphia. We learn that it took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was in Philadelphia during the gay winter of 1777-1778, returning to Staten Island in the spring of the latter year. In November of 1776, it was ordered to the West Indies, and it was doubtless in anticipation of this that Bamford, on October 15, resigned his commission. The subsequent history of the regiment, therefore, does not concern us. It seems more than likely that Bamford kept a diary for other years than 1776, but this is mere surmise.

His service record first shows that he was "in America" from 1757 to 1764. when his Regiment took part in the French and Indian War, and that during the last two years of this period he was in service in Florida in the campaign against the Spanish resulting in the wresting of this province from Spain. We find him at home in 1768 when he was on recruiting service in the Windsor District. He was in Ireland with his Regiment, the 35th Foot, in the early seventies, probably in connection with the suppression of one of the numerous uprisings there at this period. On July 25, 1774 he was with his Regiment when it was reviewed in Dublin by Major-General, the Earl of Drogheda.

Nothing further has been definitely learned about William Bamford himself or his antecedents and background. In the back of the diary is a note doubtless made by a great-nephew into whose possession it had passed; "This Book became my property after my dearly beloved Father obtained it through a friend at Bannagher after the Death of his uncle William Bamford. J. Brd." We know that he was a native of Ireland and this note would indicate that he probably lived at Banagher. Search shows that there were places named Banagher in both King's County and in Londonderry, and that part of the 35th Foot was stationed in one of these places in July 1774. No will or other record of Bamford

has been found. He was doubtless a member of an Irish branch of the well known English family of this name.

The publication of the Bamford Diary in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been made possible through the courtesy of the Hon. John W. Garrett, to whose valuable library of Americana this manuscript belongs. It was acquired several decades ago by his father, the late T. Harrison Garrett. It is a small volume, 3 x 4¾ inches, in a handsome red morocco binding of later date than the diary itself, and is in remarkably good condition when one realizes that it must have been carried in the field by its owner for at least a year. The writing is small and very legible. A definite system has been followed by the writer in making his entries. On each left hand page under the heading, "Mem^{dm}," are daily dated entries covering the period of a single week, devoted largely to weather conditions with occasional notes on other matters. On each right hand page under the heading "Remarks &c^{a}" are to be found entries covering the same weekly period, relating to the writer's military activities, impressions as to the progress of the campaign and remarks of personal interest, which are either specific dated entries or weekly summaries of events. Bound in with the diary is the original parchment commission, dated March 25, 1775 appointing Bamford "Captain of that Company whereof R. Martin Seymour, Esq. deceased, was late Captain in Our Fortieth Regiment of Foot Commanded by our Trusty & Well loved Colonel Sir Robert Hamilton Bar^{t}," signed by the Earl of Rochford, Secretary of State, and countersigned by George III "George R." The commission bears a revenue stamp.

In the diary as printed it has not been found practicable to have the "Memoranda" and the "Remarks" for the same week appear on opposite pages as they occur in the manuscript, but they follow each other in the same sequence as they appear in the original manuscript. The first two pages of the diary are missing, so entries for the first week of the new year are lacking.

January 13th 1776

Remarks

8. about 150 of the Rebells came over to the out posts of Charles Town set 2 old houses on fire, took a Serg^{t} & 4 men & a woman (who contrary to Orders lay in those out houses) prisoners; it was between 8 & 9 o'clock at night & very dark the Fortifications at Charles Town are only temporary, but strong, especially to the neck of Land facing the Country; there it is hardly possible to force them.

13.* its reported that Falmouth a little town, to the Eastward was this day burn'd down by one of our Men of War—Wants confirmation.

Charles T^n January 14^th to 20^th 1776

3^d week Mem^dms

14 Su. dull cold m^g R blows exceeding sharp hard frost, w^t some snow this eve^g.

15 M. hard frost—some snow dull m^g cold day p. m. & snow—VII rain

16 Tu. rain'd last n^t froze towards m^g mild m^g calm thaws, dull last n^t a few of y^e Enemy remov'd part of the Abbatie before y^e Lines, this m^g we repaired it Main G^d C: T:

17. W. dull moist foggy m^g p. m. II heavy rain aft^n snow

18 Th. Severe frost last n^t clear cold m^g blows hard & cold w. Eve^g mild

About 7 this Ev^g some of the Rebels Barr^ks were on fire to the W. of our Lines a Little way.

19. F. very hard frost last n^t clear cold M^g W. Reinforcem^t G^d C. T.

20 Sa. very hard frost last n^t Bright cold m^g W much Ice in the River.

Remarks &c^a

We hear that the Regim^ts from Gibralter were spoke with at Sea, on this side y^e Western Isles—if that is fact they will soon arrive at Virginia.

Charles Town & Boston January 21^st to February 3^d 1776

4^th week. Mem^dm

21. Su. Warm bright m^g very little w^d N. XII blows fresh & cold—Eve^g snow

22. M. dull m^g N gentle Thaw

23 Tu. pleasant cool bright m. S. W. frost last n^t Main G^d C: T.

* the Town of Falmouth was burn'd by Capt Wallace in the Rose—20 Gun Ship.

24 W. very fine warm bright Mg light wd S. W. this aft the Rebels exercis'd about 1000 Men on an Hill opposite Charles Town—out of Shot.

25 Th. dull mg pleasant N.—XII, bright warm sun Piquet Gd The Detachmt at Charles Town reliev'd came from thence

26 F. snows very fast, cold Mg W.

27 Sa. very severe frost last nt excessive cold day, freezes hard—N. W. The Ink freezes in the Pen, as I write by the fireside. Piquet. A good deal of snow on ye Ground.

Remarks &ca

We hear that the Army under Lord Dunmore, in Virginia, is repuls'd & routed; with a good many kill'd & several taken prisoners, & Lord Dunmore on board a Ship of War (he began too soon).

Feb. 1. Admiral Graves sail'd for England in the Preston. Admiral Schuldam Commands. Tho' the cold here has sometimes been very severe, yet is it by no means equal to what I have experienced in Canada. An Arm'd Schooner belonging to the Rebels Run ashore & destroy'd by a Frigate.* two armd schooners were decoyd off Shore by the Nautillus one of ym she sunk it self several ships have lately arriv'd with provisions of different kinds, which have supply'd us very well, tho' dear. We have lately had a confirmation of the news of the Defeat of the Rebel Army under Montgomery. Lee, with a body of men went to N. York to endeavour to make the people coin ye plate, in order to hold out another year. those well affected to Governt sent theirs on board the Asia Man of War, & those on the contrary side hid theirs they all refused parting wt their plate, & their paper money, even amongst themselves seems to be of very little estimation, & was it not for the cloathing of ye Regts & ships coming wt necessaries which they took, their army would by this time have been quite naked

* a mistake they both escaped in a Snow Storm.

Boston February 4th to February 10th 1776

6th week Memdms

4. Su. clear mg a little snow last nt not so cold as yesterday W.
Clear'd Barrett to this day £1.. 1.. —
Picquet Gd chang'd for the Last fortnight

5 M. bright cold mg hard frost. W. rivers froze over—some firing from Charles Town last nt the Rebels fir'd from Coblers hill—small arms near the mill. XII blows very fresh. Rebels burn'd ye old Mill near Charles Town.

6 Tu. high wd all last nt blows fresh & very cold this mg N. W. XII blows very hard. blew very hard & cold all day. hard frost.
Picquet Gd

7 W. clear, very cold, Mg blows fresh N. W., hard frost. Eveg mild

8 Th. dull mild mg little wd S. W. XII began to snow p. m. IV ceased to snow—very mild.

9 F. dull mg a good deal of snow on ye Ground calm & mild. Aftn small rain thaws wd variable
Piquet Gd

10 Sa. rain'd heavily last nt with squals. dull mg small rain & freezes as it falls wd very variable. XII Thaws fast. p. m. II very thick fog. N. W.

Remarks &ca

5. The Rebels are now at work erecting works at the Orchard opposite C. Town & cutting the Ice round the shore; it is said they are not near so numerous as they were; nothing but great fear, or meer necessity could oblige them, I should think, to endeavour to work at this most rigorous season.

A small Party from Charles Town went out & drove in 4 Bullocks belonging to the Rebels; one of our men was shot in the neck.

7. We have an Acct that Norfolk in Virginia is burn'd.

The Rebels say they have march'd 4000 men more to attack Quebec.

A Small Party of Rebels cross'd on the Ice & burn'd a Mill near Charles Town.

The News papers give an Acc^{t} of their defeat at Quebec, w^{t} Montgomery and his Aid de camp McPherson being kill'd & several taken Prisoner. they say only 100 kill'd & wounded & 300 prisoners.

Boston February 11th to 17th 1776

7th week Mem^{dms}

11 Su. very hard frost last n^{t} exceeding cold day blows hard N. W. freezes; Rivers shut up with Ice.

Paid Barret to this day, for y^{e} last w^{k} 10/6, Mess.

12 M. cold Bright m^{g} hard frost, blows fresh N. W.

13 Tu. Bright cold m^{g} hard frost, little w^{d} W.

Line Guard.

14 W. began to snow about 4 oClock this m^{g} very thick snow p m III ceas'd to snow E. thaws

Picquet G^{d}

15 Th. dull m^{g} thaws very little w^{d} NW. XII S. W. a good deal of snow on the G^{d} warm day. p. m. VI N. W. freezes.

16 F. Bright M^{g} warm sun hard frost N. W. The Sun thaws the Ice very fast.

Piquet G^{d}

17 Sa. a great deal of snow last n^{t} bright warm sun this day. N. two Vessels w^{t} provisions to the West Indies taken by the— Capt. Dawson

Remarks &c^{a}

14. between 4 & 5 oClock this morn^{g} Maj^{r} Musgraves light Infantry & Wemyss's Grenad^{rs} 6 comp^{ys} cross'd the Ice to Dorchester & burn'd several about 12 houses there & took some prisoners 6. We did not fire a single shot. a Captains Guard posted there ran away

17. Several Vessels w^{t} Coal & provisions for this garrison have lately Arriv'd.

The Soldiers often receive fresh provisions gratis, & are serv'd with good porter 3 times a week. The Corps that went out the 14th recd each man a pair of Shoes & Stockings.

Boston February 18th to 24th 1776

8th week Memdms

18 Su. extream hard frost, very cold, N. W. bright sun.

Pd Barrett a week's missing 14/

Picquet Gd

19 M. very hard frost, & very cold, little wd bright sun. IX N. W. p. m. V E. freezes hard some of the Prisrs which were taken 14th from Dorchester were sent back to ye Rebels.

20 Tu. clear bright mg hard frost, S. W.

21 W. bright mg S. W. pleasant XII Hazy. p. m. II dull & cold. thaws fast.

22 Th. very dull mg raw, thaws, N. E. some small snow this aftn Artillery Redt Gd

23 F. clear mg—sun melts the Ice very fast. S W.

Picquet Gd

24 Sa. clear bright mg froze last nt N. W.

XII cloudy E.

A great deal of the Ice gone out of the Bays & rivers

24 Pd Mrs Vaughan to 21st inst for washing £1: 1 —

To Do Lent 2 & ½ Dollrs pd 11: 3

Remarks &c

The Rebels are very busy at Phipp's farm, making some strong works, in appearance; it was on this Ground our light Infantry landed 9th Novr last & brought off some Cattle soon after which the Rebels erected a Redoubt, on the highest part— it is reported that a second Action happen'd in Canada near Quebec in which the Rebels were tottally routed. (False)

Boston February 25th to March 2d 1776

9th week Memdms

25 Su. dull, raw cold mg E. blows fresh.

p. m. IX sleet, froze as fast as it fell, very slippery.
Picquet Gd

26 M. dull raw mg blows fresh N.—X some rain thaws fast.

27 Tu. Froze last nt dull mg XI began to rain rain'd all day E.

28 W. bright mg blows fresh S. W. p. m. I rain several Showers of hail & rain this aftn Eve very cold. Snow. The Rebels seem to have finished their work at Phip's Farm

Workg party

29 Th. froze hard last nt blows fresh this mg N. W. very cold & bright.

March

1 F. Blew Violently & froze excessive hard last nt exceeding cold mg high wd N. W. bright mg very cold all day.

2 Sa. hard frost very cold mg N. was bright Eveg very mild & fine no frost this night about ½ past XI, the Rebels began to cannonade & bombardth the Town from Phipps farm.

Remarks &ca

25 the Rebels are still hard at Work at Phipp's farm. We are Erecting a battery for three 32 pounders, on Mount Whordom, to play on the Works at Phipp's Farm.

2 March, about ½ past XI this night the Rebels open'd a Mortar Battery at Phipps' farm; threw several shells into the Town, chiefly near Bacon hill. We return'd a number into their Works; threw some to Mount Pisgua

Boston March 3d to March 9th 1776

10th week Memdms

3 Su. cold, cloudy Mg N. X bright
Dd wt Mr Roberts 49.
Picquet Gd

4. M. dull soft Mg S. E. the Enemy fir'd many shot & sheles last nt we return'd the Compts dull day thaws fast.

The Rebels threw up a Work on Dorchester hill.

5. Tu. Warm pleasant bright Mg. Aftn cloudy very high wd

this Evg with rain storm continues all night S. W. This mg Embark'd on board the Good intent to attack ye Enemy at Dorchester

6. W. blows fresh S. W. p. m. VIII very high wd this mg disembark'd, bad weather prevented the affair from going on last nt—p. m. X blew violently I believe the prevention was very lucky.

Picquet Gd

7 Th. blows hard S. W. P. M. I pleasant & mild

Working Party at C. T. all this nt { heavy Guns / mortars & / shot & shells

8 F. hazy mg E. little wd p. m. II a shower of Snow hail & sleet.

Very busy in getting our Baggage on board ship

9 Sa. some rain this mg mild W. p. m. II a little rain N. W.

7	Lt Carter lent	8 Dollrs	£1: 16 —
	To Mr Venr lent	16 Dollrs	£3: 12 —
	To McLean lent	a Dollr	4: 8

Remarks &c.

3. last night at ½ past XI, the Rebels began to fire shot & shells from Phipps farm on the Town; & threw some shot & shells from Roxbury, at the Lines, there was not the least mischief done. We fir'd many shot & shells at them from Barton's point. the Rebels shells were 13 & 10 inches.

4 A Great deal of firing on both sides shot & shells.

5. last night the Rebels threw up Redoubts on 2 of the Highest hills at Dorchester. Some Regts embark'd & fell down to the Castle in order to Attack these new works but a very high wd with rain prevented the action. No firing this night

6. This mg the Regts who had embark'd yesterday were disembark'd this day & orders were given for the Army to hold themselves in readiness to embark at the shortest notice.

busily employ'd in getting the Baggage on board.

The Rebels fire only in the night.

It was a Lucky circumstance that the Troops sent Down the River the 5th did not debark, as in all probability few would have come back, as the Rebel works were guarded by 12000 Men & had every thing in readiness to oppose us.

Boston March 10th to 16th 1776

11 Week Memdms

10. Su. clear cold mg N. W. blows fresh

A great deal of cannonadg last nt

11 M. pleasant day little wd S.

12. Tu. dull mg very hazy blows fresh S. E. the Rebels very busy at Dorchester hills a good deal of cannonading last nt.

13. W. froze hard last nt clear cold mg N. W.

14 Th. snow sleet & high wd S. E.

15 F. fine mg N. W. p. m. II E.—XII. Under Arms to Embark, wd came foul. E.

16 Sa. much rain last nt rains this mg.

E. hazy moist day.

Remarks &ca

The Rebels had large Hogsheads fill'd with stones & several Barrels also, to roll down the hill on our Troops as they advanc'd; & the hill being very steep, they must have come with great Velocity, which would have broke our Ranks & put us into disorder, & the consequence might have been Fatal.

They had many Cannon in their Works on Dorchester hill.

On board ye Spy Nantasket road

March 17th to March 23d 1776

12th week Memdms

17. Su. this mg about VI, we embark'd & retreated from Boston, the Rebels did not molest us. W. sailed down to King's Road did not leave a man behind

18. M. pleasant day, E. blew hard last nt.

19 Tu. pleasant mg E. blew hard last nt this Day a good deal of Castle Wm was blown up.

20. W. pleasant m^{g} S. W. sail'd down to Nantasket this Ev^{g} Castle W^{m} was destroyed & y^{e} 64th Reg^{t} Embark'd

21 Th. blew very hard last n^{t} w^{t} much snow & sleet N. W. the Admiral w^{t} what Transports had not come down before, came this day down to Nantasket.

22 F. pleasant cool m^{g} blew hard last n^{t} XII cold.

23 Sa. blew very hard last n^{t} w^{t} much rain & snow N. W. blows hard this m^{g} X sun. p. m. XI. this n^{t} got foul w^{t} the America Transport Ship, blows hard, soon got clear.

Remarks &c^{a}

17. This m^{g} about 5 oClock the Garrison Got under Arms & Embark'd on board the Transports appointed to receive them, the Retreat was perform'd in 2 Divisions; & tho' the last division which remain'd on shore, after y^{e} first was Embarked, consisted of but a few men, yet the Disposition was so good that the Rebels dare not give us the least disturbance notwithstanding their great superiority of numbers. A great many of the People of the Town, had embark'd w^{t} their families & goods, & vessels were assign'd to carry them. The Rebels were told that if they gave us any Annoyance in our Embarkation, the Town of Boston should be set on fire; & everything was ready for that purpose

On board the Spy Nantasket road

March 24th to March 30th 1776

13th week Mem^{dms}

24. Su. blew very hard all last n^{t} & blows extreamly hard this m^{g} hard Gale all day N. W. a Transport a shore on the Point of Georges Island

25. M. blew most Violently all last n^{t} more moderate & clear this m^{g} N. E. several of y^{e} small vessells sail'd out this m^{g} the Milford man of War arriv'd from Eng^{d}

26 Tu. exceeding hard frost last n^{t} very cold m^{g} blows fresh N. W.

27. W. clear cold m^{g} frost last n^{t} p. m. about III, this day the Fleet sail'd from Nantasket road about 90 sail for Hallifax in Nova Scotia. The Adm^{l} sail'd w^{t} us. Lat. 42°, 8′.

28 Th. clear m^g moderate N. W. frost.

29 F. high w^d w^t a great swell N. W. Frost very cold roll'd very much saw several Grampuses

30 Sa. moderate m^g hard frost N. E. a small sloop made Signals of Distress Lat. 42°, 34′.

Remarks &c^a

25. Several Small Vessels, on board which most of the Inhabitants w^t their Families & goods were Embark'd sail'd from Nantasket under convoy of 2 Men of War. This ev^g the Milford Man of War came in from England

27. About 2 oClock this aft^n the Fleet about 90 sail & sail'd from Nantasket road, Admiral Schuldam in the Chatham, & the Centurion, & several Arm'd vessels sail'd w^t us, we steer'd for Hallifax

On board The Spy At Sea

March 31^st to April 6^th 1776

14^th week Mem^dms

31 Su. dull m^g blows fresh S. E. X Sun. p. m. IV small rain, rain'd all y^e aft^n S. E. Lat. 43°

1 M. April

rain & sleet, last n^t cold m^g sea runs high N. E.

2. Tu. pleasant calm m^g XII pleasant Breeze. S. E. p. m. II made the land of Nova Scotia.

Saw the Light House op. Cape Sambre. anchor'd about VIII in Hallifax Harbour

3. W. dull raw m^g some rain S. E. aft^n rain

4. Th. rain'd all last n^t & blew a storm S. S. E. X ceas'd to rain blows fresh S. S. E. Several boats blown away from the Ships last n^t

5 F. pleasant clear m^g light w^d.

6. Sa. very pleasant day little w^d N.

Remarks &c^a

2. The Men of War & most of the Transports anchor'd this Ev^g in Hallifax harbour.

4. Last night it blew a storm & rain'd most Violently. The Light Horse were landed horses to be sent to Grass to Windsor (Pijaguid) about 38 miles off & the men to be quarter'd there.

The Town of Hallifax does not seem to be much improv'd since I was here in 1759. The dock Yard is made very compleat. As the Town is not capable of containing all the Troops; it being mostly taken up w^{t} the Inhabitants that came from Boston, the greatest part of y^{e} Sol^{rs} remain on board ship but are landed & excersized on the Hill above Hallifax in turn.

When we arriv'd at Hallifax all the fresh Lakes about the Country were froze over & much Ice in the streets of the Town. The Hills almost cover'd w^{t} snow.

On board The Spy Hallifax harbour

April 7th to 13th 1776

13 week Mem^{dms}

7 Su pleasant calm m^{g} warm XII S. E. cool

8. M. very fine bright m^{g} little w^{d} N.

9 Tu. very pleasant day light w^{d} S. E.

10 W. dull m^{g} very foggy moist day.

part of the L^{t} Drag^{s} marched to Pijaguid or Windsor aft^{n} wet. S. E.

11. Th. wet all last night heavy mist dull misty m^{g} S. E.

12 F. very wet fog all day S. E.

13. Sa. clear m^{g} blows fresh.

8. To M^{c}Lean lent a Doll^{r} £4: 8.. —

Remarks &c^{a}

About Hallifax are many small Lakes at a few miles distance; all full of very fine Trout; in some of the small rivers you get Salmon, & at this Season innumerable quantities of Smelts, that run into the mouths of the rivers to spawn. These lakes are entirely froze over in Winter, & on the Ice clearing away they are full of Trouts, in the the summer & fall, many of them are quite dry, yet on the rain water filling them, they have abundance of Trouts, tho' no communication with any other

Water either lake or River, & 'tis wonderful where the fish comes from.

On board the Spy Hallifax Harbour
April 14th to April 20th 1776

16th week Memdms

14 Su. pleasant warm day S.

15 M. Snow this mg XII ceas'd, dull. N.

16 Tu. clear mg cold N. very pleasant day

17 W. dull day cold. W.

18 Th. dull wet mg W. N. W. 47th Regt order'd to embark several ships from ye W. India Islands came in ye day wt some Ships of War.

19 F. cold mg clear blows fresh.

20 Sa. clear cold mg N. W.

this mg the 47th Regt sail'd for Quebec at Exercise on Citadel Hill

Remarks &ca

19. Several Ships from ye W. India Islands came in. Capt Wallace in ye Rose, 20 Guns, came in being drove away from her Station at Rhode Island by the Rebels & we hear the Glascow 20 Guns was attack'd by some Rebel Vessels two carrying 30 Guns each & was much damag'd, 5 ships attack'd ye Glasco the smallest carry'd 16 Guns

21. Majr Grant now Lt Colo came in from his Expedition which was to Georgia where they retook some Vessels which had been detain'd by the Rebels & took four prizes Laden wt rice: A Disagreement between him & ye Capt of ye Scarborough, who would not assist him lost two of ye prizes. The Hallifax Pacquet arriv'd Govr Legge to go to England. Comdre Arbuthnot appointed Lt Governour.

On board the Spy Halifax Harbour
April 21st to April 27th 1776

17th week Memdms

21 Su. bright mild mg.

22 M. dull mg X Snow. Much snow this day blows hard.

23 Tu. blows fresh N. W. cold cloudy

24 W. blows hard & cold N. W.

To Mr Bullard this date

25 Th. very pleasant & calm mg XI cloudy, cool blows fresh N. W.

26 F. Wet, blowing, cold mg E. rain'd all day & a great part of this nt

27 Sa. dull mg N. blows fresh

This aftn the Spy Transport fell down to ye Eastern Battery wt 5 compns 40th on board

25. To Mr Vaun lent a Dollr £1.. 16.. —

Remarks &ca

A Report was current that the Rebels had taken Quebec, not confirm'd, & unlikely.

List of the Ships that attack'd ye Glasco

Ships	Commanders	Guns 3 lbs	Guns 6 lbs	Men
Alfred	Ad. Hopkins	20	10	280
Columbus	C. Whipple	18	10	280
Andrew Doria	C. Dunn	20	8	160
Cabbot	C. Hopkins Jr	18	8	150
Providence	C. Hazard	16	6	118
		92	42	988

The Glasco recd but little damage 92

13 Row Gallies, 50 Men Each 650 Men

those Gallies were not at the Attack 42

134 Guns

Eastern Battery Near Hallifax
April 28th to May 4th 1776

28th week Memdms

28 Su. pleasant day. N. W. light wd part of the 40th Regt landed this day at the Eastern Battry to remain until further orders. it lies opposite Hallifax. very pleasant.

29 M. very pleasant day. S.

the Rest of ye 40th Regt landed at ye Eastern Batty The Grendrs & Lt Infantry Compys did not land.

30 Tu. fine clear warm mg

20 Trouts small in a little river about ½ mile E. of ye Battery. p. m. I began to rain. continued all day

1 W. May

rain'd all last nt rains heavily this mg S. Rain'd all day, sometimes thick fog.

2 doz 9 trouts. ye Same river

2 dozn Trouts in the above mention'd River

3 F. dull mg N. E. Much Snow this Aftn

4 Sa. clear cold mg N. W. p. m. II began to rain

2 doz 9 trouts. ye Same river

28, 29 Remarks &ca

Eight Compys of 40th Regt were landed at the Eastern Battery—it lies on the East side of the Harbour of Hallifax opposite George's Island. The Battery has been a long time demolish'd & the house almost in ruins, but was fitted up in some manner for our reception.

A report, that Quebec was taken by the Rebels—'tis not probable. This was in the Philadelphia Newspapers with many particulars of the Affair some people seem to Credit it. I do not.

Eastern Battery 19 week — May 5th to May 11th 1776

Memdms

5 Su. very pleasant day. S. W.

6. M. dull day. N. W. aftn a little snow.

7 Su. bright cold mg N. W. little wd.

8 W. clear, bright mg S. W. little wd.
20 Trouts as before.
9 Th. rain this mg S. moist foggy day.
10 F. Foggy mg—calm—XII clear Sun S. W.
11 Sa. bright mg blows fresh N. W.
Doz & ½ Trouts herring size in a lake about 3 miles from Eastern Battery. N. E.

Remarks &ca

Some Strong Redoubts are on the Hills above Hallifax.

Eastern Battery } May 12th to May 18th 1776
20th week

Memdms

12 Su. blows fresh—flying clouds. W.
13 M. calm mg X S. W. fresh wd clear Sun.
The Greyhound Brought the Pacquet. A Transport wt part of 46th Regt arriv'd.
2 dozn, 10 Trouts, large herring size mostly ye Last lake
14 Tu. clear, bright mg blows fresh S. W.
12 Trouts in ye Last mentd lake.
From Capt. Green.
15 W. Some rain last nt foggy mg IX clear'd hot sun
2 dozn Trouts in ye same lake
16 Th. pleasant mg dull, XII cloudy, cold & windy N. W.—with some rain. Afn pleasant
1 dozn & ½ Trouts as above
17 F. pleasant mg calm IX light wd S. W. XII very cold
10 Trouts as before
From Mr Bullard by Mr Fitzgerald dated Febry 26th
18 Sa. pleasant mg rather cold—blows fresh S. W.
From Mr Bullard by Pacquet. Dld Decr 12th 1775
To Mr V———n lent 8 Dollrs £1: 16.. —

Remarks &ca

13. A Great promotion of Genl Officers.
17 A Report prevail'd that the Rebels had got a second drubbing at Quebec, wherein about 800 were kill'd & 500 taken

prisoners—wants confirmation. We hear that Gen^{l} Clinton's Army from the South has orders to joyn us at N. York

A Letter from Capt. Green says, some of y^{e} 33^{d} & have Joyn'd Gen. Clinton.

Eastern Battery 21st week — May 19th to May 25th 1776 — Mem^{dms}

19 Su. pleasant day.
20 M.
21. Tu. pleasant day S. W.
10 Trouts—as above
22 W. very wet m^{g} XI clear'd fine day.
23 Th. pleasant day, W. S. W.
24 F. pleasant day N. W.
Bit very much with black flies, face in lumps
6 doz. 8 Trouts in a River near Laurence Town an innumerable Quantity of smelts.
25 Sa. calm warm m^{g} X S. W. cool

Remarks &c^{a}

The Soldiers who serv'd last campain at Boston have each rec^{d} a pair of Shoes & Stockings a woolen cap & a quantity of Tobacco, a donation from the People of England; & the Women who lost their Husbands, or were otherwise objects of Charity, rec'd for themselves & Children each a pair of shoes & stockings a Charity Rais'd by the English as some recompense for their sufferings. The officers had 1 p^{d} superfine Tobacco given them; & the Sold^{rs} got a quantity of cheese—besides the above. The officers had a present of 10 Gall^{ns} of Rum each. The Merchants sent 100 pipes of Madeira to be dispos'd of amongst the officers, at prime cost, about 29£ a pipe.

Tis s^{d} the Army under Gen. Clinton are sent for to joyn Gen. Howe.

Eastern Battery 22^{d} week — May 26th to June 1st 1776 — Mem^{dms}

26 Su. rain'd all day

27. M. pleasant day, little w^d

28. Tu. foggy moist day.

L^t Carter drew provisions to y^e day inclu^d

29 W. foggy m^g Aft^n Pleasant

30 Th. bright warm m^g calm. XII brisk w^d S. W. pleasant day.

31 F. bright warm m^g calm X light w^d N. W. at exercise on the Cittadel hill

The Niger from Quebec Arriv'd.

1 Sa. dull m^g June. brisk w^d S. some rain this Aft^n

3 Sallmon & 50 Trouts, some large as last

30 To L^t Carter lent 8 Doll^rs £1.. 16.. —

Lt. Gason Gave me a Bill on his mother for what he was in Debt to me.

Remarks &c^a

30 The Niger from Quebec Arriv'd, brought word, that Gen^l Burgoine w^t the Forces had got to Quebec & that the Rebel Army on their Arrival had broke up in the greatest precipitation, on the arrival of most of the 29^th Reg^t at Quebec they were immediately landed with these & what Gen^l Carlton could muster up in the Garrison, making in all about 1000 men he sallied out, to attack the Rebels, who had 4000 men, besieging the Town on which the Rebels fled in the greatest confusion, leaving their tents canon mortars Ammunition & stores behind them; nor did they stay to eat their dinners, which were just dress'd, a Subaltern's party got Gen^l Thomas's dinner, a welcome repast. The Rebels had lain before Quebec 5 months. This is a severe check to the Rebels, as all their hopes of succeeding, or prolonging the war, depended on their taking Quebec, whereby they became masters of all America.

L^t Gason Gave me a bill on his mother in Dublin for 20£ Irish. I having given him the amount of that sum in Cash June 1^st 1776, which settles accounts. Sent y^e Bill to M^r Bullard, by C^t McLean 8^th inst.

(*To be Continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

April 11th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery was read.

The following named persons were elected to Membership:

Mrs. William P. Cole	Samuel J. Fisher, Esquire
Mrs. John Talbot Todd	Rev. Armand DeRosset Meares

Mr. Robert S. Hart was recognized by the Chair. He presented to the Society a large mahogany arm chair used by the Governor of Maryland up to about 1845, when at a sale of the furnishings of the Governor's Office at Annapolis this chair (which then stood on a small platform) together with the six chairs of the Governor's Council, was purchased by one of the donor's ancestors, through whom it had come down to him. He said he had hoped, and believed, that the chair might have been continuously in use by the Governor of Maryland from the beginning of the Revolutionary War, because the gift of the chair from himself and his wife would then be doubly appropriate in that Mrs. Hart was a collateral descendant of Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of the State of Maryland, but that Dr. Berkley's researches had established that the chair was made for the Governor of Maryland in 1810 by one Needles, and used continuously by the Governors up to the refurnishing of the Executive Offices about 1845.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley was recognized by the Chair and said that he thought it would be interesting to know that the Society possesses one of the original pieces of furnishings of the Senate Chamber, one of the pieces of the second furnishings, and that the gift of this chair added considerably to the collection as it was one of the pieces of the third furnishings of the Senate Chamber. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Hart for their gift.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. G. Clem Goodrich, March 14th, 1932.

Dr. Clapham Pennington, March 30th, 1932.

Dr. Julius Friedenwald was recognized by the Chair. He read a paper entitled "Lafayette's Imprisonment in Austria, and his Visit to America in 1824," as illustrated by lantern slides.

A vote of thanks of the Society was extended to Dr. Friedenwald for his unusually interesting and instructive paper.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Kimble, Wanted; date of marriage and name of second wife of Samuel Kimble of Harford County, Maryland born, who married first Jemima Barnes in —.

Stephenson (Stevenson), Wanted ancestry and name of first wife of Jonas Stephenson who died in Harford County, Maryland, in 1801, St. George's Parish records. No record of him there prior to 1795.

Miss Pearl B. Kimble,
P. O. Box 36, Tulsa, Okla.

The Genealogy of the Descendants of Christian Remick of Kittery, Maine, born about 1631, died about 1715, based on a Manuscript left by the late Lt. Oliver Philbrick Remick, is now being compiled by Winifred Lovering Holman S. B., of Watertown, Mass., for the *Maine Historical Society*. It is to be hoped that at least five or six generations will be published.

Information is desired about his son, Isaac[2] Remick, born 20 July 1665, Kittery, who has been proved to have removed to Charlestown, S. C., by 1698. He died probably at sea, or at Charlestown, about 1700, leaving widow Elizabeth. The names of his children are unknown, but it seems probable that he had

a son Isaac among others. Unfortunately the page in the Kittery Town Records on which his children's names were recorded has been torn out.

An Isaac Remick, planter, and wife Mary were living in or near Charleston, S. C., in 1719, where they sold a slave. In 1721, an Isaac Remick was living in Berkeley County, S. C. In 1760, a Jacob Remick, farmer, and wife Margaret were living in New Hanover County, N. C.

Information is desired concerning Thomas Collins, a Revolutionary soldier from Romney, Hampshire County, especially date and place of his marriage to Elizabeth Sprigge Cresap, daughter of Colonel Daniel Cresap, Sr. Also date and place of the marriage of their daughter, Charity Collins, to (George Upshur?) Johnson or Johnston, who was connected with the Upshur, Jackson, Sewell and Sangston families, all living in Baltimore prior to Civil War.

C. L. Scott,
129 East 10th St., New York.

Edmund Ruffin, Southerner: a Study in Secession. By Avery Craven. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1932. Pp. 283. $3.00.

This story of one of the most memorable figures of the Civil War period combines personal biography with a critical study of the secession movement. "As the greatest agriculturalist of the Southern rural civilization; one of the first and most intense of the Southern nationalists; the man who fired the first gun at Sumter and ended his own life in grief after Lee's defeat, his story becomes to a striking degree that of the rise and fall of the Old South."

The story is well and interestingly told and is well documented and indexed.

Dr. Craven is Professor of American History in the University of Chicago.

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TRANSPORTATION OF FELONS TO THE COLONIES.

The social and economic effect of convict transportation to the American colonies has not been studied, or at least has so far not been published. The following transcripts will show that the business of transportation was a large and profitable one to the contractors and that it was in effect from an early period and was continued up to the time of the Revolution. The attempt of the Maryland Assembly to restrict or regulate this traffic failed because it was duly authorized by Act of Parliament, and the most that local legislation accomplished was the imposition of a tax per poll on imported felons.

It was provided by Chapter 3 of 18 and 19 Charles II (1666), that "the Benefit of Clergy shall be taken away from greate knowne Thieves . . . [and] it shall be lawful to transport said offenders into any of His Majesty's Dominions, there to remaine and not to returne."

Certain abuses having sprung up in relation to the importation and disposal of convicts, the Assembly by Chapter 23, Acts of Oct. 1728 provided regulations for recording the offences and the time of servitude, etc. (Archives, 36, p. 298) and this was supplemented by Chapter 22 of 1769 requiring shipmasters to bring a transcript of the conviction of felons, to be delivered to consignee with the convict.

Many interesting references to this subject may be found in Gov. Sharpe's correspondence (Archives, 6, p. 295, 300, 328, 330, 422 and 539). In the Act granting £6,000 for His Majesty's Service, i. e., for the defence of the Province, a duty of 20 shillings per poll was imposed on every convict that is imported and sold as a servant for seven years. (This is not to be confused with the duties imposed on *indentured* servants and negroes.) Sharpe wrote: "I find Mr. Steuart who contracts for the transportation of con-

victs from London is endeavoring to get the Law that we passed last Summer repealed because it imposed a duty of 20 shillings on every convict that shall be imported into the Province." And again, "I am sorry to find that Mr. Steuart still persists in his clamour against the act made in July, 1754 that imposes a duty on servants."

Further light is thrown on the business in the Journals of the House of Commons, A 1779, 19 Geo. III, pages 310-11, where the subject was under investigation:

Your Committee next proceeded to take into their Consideration, the several Acts relating to the Transportation of Offenders to Foreign Parts.

And it appeared by the Act of the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, that Persons convicted of certain Offences therein described, were made liable to be transported into any of His Majesty's Dominions in *America,* there to remain and not to return; and by the Acts of the Twenty-second and of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the same Reign, certain other Offenders were made liable to be transported into any of his Majesty's Plantations beyond the Seas, for the Term of Seven Years.

It also appeared by the Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of King *George* the First, that Persons convicted of Offences within the Benefit of Clergy, were liable to be sent into any of his Majesty's Dominions in America, for the Term of Seven Years; and Persons convicted of Capital Offences, and to whom his majesty should be pleased to extend his Royal Mercy, and also Receivers of stolen Goods, might be transported for Fourteen Years; and Persons contracting for their Transportation, should have a Property in their Service.

And by the subsequent Acts of the Sixth Year of the Reign of King *George* the First, and the Sixteenth and Twentieth Years of the Reign of King *George* the Second, the Regulations in the said Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of King *George* the First, were explained and enforced.

Upon this Head your Committee called *Duncan Campbell,* Esquire; who said he had been concerned Twenty Years in

contracting for Felons sentenced to Transportation; Five Pounds *per* Man were allowed by Government till the last Three Years, when, in Consequence of a Competition for the Contract, he agreed to take them without any Profit but that which accrued to him by disposing of their Servitude in the Colonies; that many Convicts who had Money bought off their Servitude, and their Punishment was only Banishment for the Term prescribed; he carried them only to the Provinces of *Maryland* and *Virginia,* and sold common Male Convicts, not Artificers, on an Average, for 10 Pounds apiece, Females at about Eight or Nine Pounds; those who were of useful Trades, such as Carpenters and Blacksmiths, from Fifteen to Twenty-five Pounds; the old and infirm he used to dispose of to those humane People who chose to take them, but with some he was obliged to give Premiums.

Being asked, Whether they could be disposed of in any other Colonies? he said, He apprehended not in any considerable Number, which was the Reason he declined contracting for them upon the Revolt of the Colonies of *Virginia* and *Maryland;* that he imagined about One hundred might be disposed of Annually in *Georgia,* and upon the Frontiers of *Florida,* but did not think any could in *Canada;* that he transported, on an Average of Seven Years, 473 Convicts Annually; that he carried from One to Two hundred Persons in a Ship; that the ordinary Passage was about Two Months, during which Time, and in the Gaol, where they were confined frequently Two Months before their Embarkation, rather more than a Seventh Part of the Felons died, many of the Gaol Fever, but more of the Small Pox. He observed, that the Number of Women who died were only Half in Proportion to the Men, which he imputed to their Constitutions being less impaired, and to their Sobriety.

Journals of the House of Commons.
A 1779. 19 Geo. 111.
Pages 310, 311

The transcript from uncalendared Treasury Papers was secured

by the late Richard D. Fisher. The memoranda from the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, while only fragmentary, will serve to give some idea of the volume of the traffic.

[Editor.]

Memorial of Duncan Campbell in Behalf of Himself & the Family of Mr. Stuart, Late Contractors for Transporting Felons

To The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The humble Memorial of Duncan Campbell of London Merchant in behalf of himself and the Children of John Stewart late of London Merchant.

Humbly Sheweth

That your memorialist and John Stewart were jointly concerned in the carrying into execution the Contract made between your Lordships and the said John Stewart for transporting of Felons from London, Middlesex, Bucks and the five Counties of the Home Circuit.

That in order to carry it on more effectually and to the satisfaction of the Public they were under the necessity of building Ships of a particular and commodious construction and that they have now sunk in such Ships a Capital of at least £6000.

That the Contract requires Ships being sent at such Seasons of the year that Cargoes must be provided for them in America before they arrive there, otherwise it would be very difficult, sometimes impossible to obtain a homeward loading without letting the Ships lye in the Country many Months to the great loss of your Memorialists.

That to avoid the danger of such loss and delay your Memorialists have given general directions to their Agents in Virginia and Maryland to provide Tobacco's for their Ships early in the Spring of the Year

That the Felons now in the several jails under sentence of transportation were destined to go in a Ship now fitting out,

to Maryland for which your Memorialist's Agent has made provision in that Country.

That by a Letter from his agent in Virginia received within these three days your Memorialist is advised that there will be a further Provision of Five hundred hogsheads of Tobacco before April for the second Ship which usually sails with Transports from hence in the Month of July next.

That orders being given also to provide a Cargo for the third Ship which sails from hence with Convicts in October, or November, the purchase for her will likewise be made before a Letter can reach the Agents of your Memorialist to stop the same.

That Bills for the above Purchases will be drawn upon your Memorialist, some of which have already appeared and that they will be very greatly hurt in their Circumstances should they be obliged to send out Ships light freighted to bring home their investments which are connected with and may properly be deemed a part of the Business under the Public Contract.

That as your Memorialist for many Years executed the Contract without complaint and to the entire satisfaction of the Public he prays it may be continued in the Name of the said Duncan Campbell untill the Month of December.

Duncan Campbell

Tower hill
24 feb^{ry} 1772
(Endorsed)

Francis Greig Rec^{d} Tuesday 25 feb^{ry} Even Mentioning the Lords of Treasury having Consented to My Mem^{l} which Information he had from Mr. Cooper one of the Secretaries— Rec^{d} from Mr. Campbell JR

Mr. Greg presents his best Compliments to Mr. Campbell— the Lords consented to the Petition to the first day of Sept^{r} next—

Skinners Hall
Tuesday ½ past 2—

(Addressed)
To

Duncan Campbell Esqr
Black Raven Court
Seething Lane
(Endorsed)

MEMORIAL OF CAMPBELL REPRESENTATIVE OF JOHN STEWART ESQR DECEASED LATE CONTRACTOR FOR TRANSPORTING FELONS

To The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of —— Campbell Representative of John Stewart deceased late Contractor for transporting felons

Sheweth

That he hath shipped on board the Thornton John Kid Master One hundred and Seventy three Felons taken out of the several Gaols mentioned in the Contracts of the late Mr. Stewart; and under the Provisions specified in the said Contracts for their effectual transportation. That by the said Contract the sum of Five pounds by the head is allowed for the expence of transporting the Convicts.

Your Lordships Memorialists therefore prays an Order for the payment of the said Allowance; amounting to the sum of Eight hundred and Sixty five pounds

(Endorsed)

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28 July 1772. Mr. Duncan Campbell respectg his Claim of £5 p head for Convicts transported since Mr. Stewart's death.

Sir

As I was just setting off for Gravesend in order to dispatch a ship with Transports when I had the honour of receiving your Letter & and did not return till this day, I flatter myself the Service I was upon will be admitted as an excuse for my delaying the Answering it till now. You are pleased to desire I should Acquaint you for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury upon what Ground I claim the five Pounds by the head for Convicts Transported by me since Mr. Stewarts death.

I beg to favour that you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that the greatest part of the Convicts for which the demand is now made was in Gaol at the time my Partner Mr. Stewart died & which Agreeable to the Contract with their Lordships were immediately to be taken away, for which service I had a Ship lying ready.

Immediately on Mr. Stewarts death which happened about the 20th Febry I did apply to their Lordships by Memoriall to which I beg leave to refer praying that the Contract might be continued to me till the 1st of December I had likewise the honour of a Conversation with some of their Lordships & was led to believe therefrom that as it was necessary this publick business should be carried on & that however the Contract might be afterwards disposed of I should be paid the five pounds p head for such fellons as I transported in the meantime. I have understood that it has been a Custom with the Board of Treasury that when a New Contract has been made even on a different footing from the Old one, that Six months has been given to wind up the Arrangements necessarily made for carrying on the publick business, & was informed that their Lordships had upon these principles granted the prayer of my Memoriall to the 1st of September. Upon these grounds Sir I found my Claim of the five pounds by the head and I humbly hope their Lordships will not think them unjust or unreasonable I am

unacquainted with any alteration proposed by the Several Courts during the period in Question and therefore I will not presume to say anything on what may have passed between My Lords & them

I am
Sir
Your Most Obedient &
Most humble Servant
Duncan Campbell

Seething Lane 28th July 1772
John Robinson Esq[r]

(Endorsed)

Rec[d] 29 July 1772 JR
Mem[dm] to see Mr. Campbell & talk with him on this Bus[s] before it comes again before the Board—JR
Saw him thereon—
Read 3[d] Nov[r] 1772—& ye Several Certificates produced—

Lre M[r] Campbell

Advertisements from the Maryland Gazette

1756. April 27. Yesterday arrived here from London, the Ship *Greyhound,* Capt. Alexander Stewart, after a passage of nine weeks, with about Ninety of the King's *Seven Years Passengers.*

1756. September 2. Last Monday arrived here, the ship *Lyon,* Capt. James Dyer, after a long passage from London, with 91 of His Majesty's *Seven Year Passengers.*

1756. September 6. Arrived here from Bristol, after a passage of ten weeks the ship *Frisby,* Capt. George Davie, who has brought in Eighty passengers, sent in for the term of *Seven Years* on account of their *Ingenuity.*

1756. December 30. Last Tuesday arrived here from Bristol, Capt. John Cole in the Snow *Eugene.* Captain Cole has brought in Sixty-eight of His Majesty's *Seven Years Passengers,* who had too much Ingenuity to be suffer'd to live in England.

1757. June 16. Since our last, arrived here the Snow *Trail,* Capt. Mills, from London, with upwards of seventy of His Majesty's *Seven Years Passengers.*

1758. June 29. Last week arrived here from *Bristol,* the Snow *Eugene,* Capt. Jonathan Tallimay, with 69 of His Majesty's *Seven Year Passengers,* 51 men, and 18 women.

1757. July 7. Friday last arrived here the Ship *Frisby,* Capt. George Davie, from *Bristol,* with Seventy odd of his Majesty's *Seven Years Passengers,* and a few indented servants.

1757. July 21. Last Thursday arrived here from London, the ship *Thomas and Sarah,* Capt. William Holmes, with upwards of Fifty of the King's Passengers of the *old Sort,* sent into the American Plantations on Account of their *Ingenuity.*

1757. December 8. Saturday last arrived here the ship *Thetis,* Capt. Matthew Craymer, from London, with 128 of His Majesty's Seven Year Passengers. Her former Commander, James Edmunds, and 28 of the Transports, died on the passage.

The same day arrived here, Capt. Andrews, in the ship *Betsy,* with 45 Passengers of the *same Sort,* from Bristol.

1759. July 26. This day, arrived here with Convicts, the ship *Atlas,* Capt. Cole, from Bristol, which he left the 16th day of May.

1760. January 17. Monday last arrived here the ship *Betsy,* Capt. John Andrews, from Bristol. He has brought about Fifty of His Majesty's *Seven Year Passengers.*

1761. August 6. We have a certain account, that the ship *Atlas,* Captain Brailey, from Bristol, with Convicts for this Province, is taken by a French privateer and carried into Bayonne.

1761. December 10. Sunday last arrived here, the brigantine *Betsy,* Capt Andrews, in nine weeks from Bristol, with about 50 of His Majesty's *Seven Year Passengers.*

1762. January 14. Yesterday arrived here from London, the Snow *Maryland-Packet,* Capt. Alexander Ramsay. She has imported upwards of Seventy of his Majesty's *Seven Year Passengers.*

1762. November 18. Last Monday arrived here from Bristol, the Ship *Betsey,* Capt. Nicholas Andrew, with 79 *Passengers of Note* who are destined to tarry in His Majesty's American Plantations for the term of seven years.

1764. August 23. Monday last arrived here from *Bristol,* the *Albion,* Capt. Thomas Spencer, after a long passage, with about 100 Passengers, sent in by His Majesty, to tarry in his American Colonies for the Term of seven Years. It seems they were very loth to leave their Native Country, and endeavoured, soon after sailing, to conquer the Ship's Company, and take the Vessel under their own command; but after the Company's Firing among them, and crippling some, they were subdued.

1764. October 25. Last Thursday arrived here the Brig *Colin,* Capt. James Brown, from London, with Forty odd Indented Servants, who on the passage . . . were very refractory, and attempted to make themselves Masters of the Vessel; but after bleeding a few of them the rest submitted.

1767. July 16. "Sat. last, arrived here, the Ship Thornton, Capt. Reed, from London, with One Hundred and Fifty-two of his Majesty's Seven Years Passengers.

Same date. Balto-Town, June 29, 1767. "Just

Imported, in the Blessing's Success, Capt. James Morrison, from London, and to be disposed of on board the said Vessel laying in the North West Branch of Patapsco River on Friday the Third Instant."

"A Parcel of healthy country servants, for seven years; amongst which are many valuable Tradesmen."

1767. July 30. "Monday last arrived here, from London the Ship Jenny, Capt. William Hamilton with twenty Indented Servants."

"The same day arrived here, from Bristol, the Ship Isabella, Capt. Samuel Nicholson, with six convicts, and Fifty-seven Indented Servants. And

On Tuesday last arrived here, from Dublin, the Brigantine Achsah, Capt. Septimus Noel, with Fifty-seven indented Servants."

1768. June 30. Sale of Seven-year Servants, imported in the Ship Thornton, Capt. Christopher Read."

1768. August 4. "By Capt. Nicholson, of the Ship Isabella, lately arrived here, in Twelve Weeks, from Bristol, with Eighty odd Servants on board, . . ."

1768. September 8. "The Seven Years Servants, just imported from London, in the Tryal, Capt. McDougal, will be sold, at Alexandria, on Tuesday the 13th instant. There are among them, several Tradesmen, and Farmers. Credit will be allowed, giving Bond and Security to Russell & Hodge."

1768. November 24. "Just imported from London, in the Ship Jenifer, Capt. Kerr, and to be sold by the subscribers, in Baltimore-Town, a parcel of healthy indented Servants amongst which are many Tradesmen. For terms, apply to James & Robert Christie."

1768. November 24. "Just imported from Bristol, in the Ship Randolph, Capt. John Weber Price, One Hundred and Fifteen Convicts, men, women, and lads:

Among whom are several Tradesmen, who are to be sold on board the said Ship, now in Annapolis Dock, this Day, Tomorrow, and Saturday next, by Smyth & Sudler."

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF APRIL 19, 1861.*

[This is the work of the late Edward Ayrault Robinson, who died 28 February, 1900, aged 63 years, eldest son of William C. Robinson.]

The day was a dark and misty one, and it rained some during the morning. The first intimation I had of the riot was seeing crowds running through Pratt St., near Light. Just as I got down there Wash. Goodrich a notorious ruffian, heading the mob with the confederate flag flying. The troops had passed on up the street towards the B & O depot; occasionally they would turn on the hooting yelling mob that was following and stoning them, and give them a volley. At each firing there would be a rush backwards of the mob, and several times I saw men fall as if shot. A friend of mine in entire sympathy with the soldiers, got upon a barrel head and was cheering them on, but his actions were mistaken and he was fired on; he said he looked towards the soldiers and saw one of them taking deliberate aim at him. He dropped on his knees and a minnie ball flattened itself on the wall behind him just at the height his head would have been.

At the corner of Pratt & South St. there was an empty freight car of which the mob took possession, and fired on the troops as they passed by. Two of this gang were killed, and I saw the car the next day, riddled with bullets. Three men were standing in the door of my fathers warehouse which was

* From a typescript in the possession of Antonio J. Esposito, Portland, Maine.

half a block below where the freight car was, they were one behind the other looking up the street at the firing, when a minnie ball fired at the mob by one of the soldiers, struck the first man in the breast passing through him, and through the arm of the next man, and wounding the third one on the chin. The first one shot staggered into the office and died without a groan. Three friends of mine were cheering the troops from a second story window on the corner of Pratt & South St, the soldiers mistaking their cheers for encouragement to the mob gave them a volley, and their escape from death was miraculous. The minnie balls crashed through the glass, and frames of the window, and one ball entered the back of a case of drawers and passed entirely through a canister filled with ducking powder. Of course the excitement all over the city ran very high, and there were many collisions between citizens. My father who was a staunch unionist was attacked by a low scotchman, but scotchy found he had caught a tartar and was glad to retreat at full run.

At this time I was second sergeant of company A. 5th. Reg. Maryland Guard, a volunteer organization of 700 men., and composed of the best element in the city. Hearing the mob howling for arms, and fearing they would make a break for our armory where we had 900 splendid Springfield Rifles I went up that way. The armory was in the fourth story of a building on the corner of Baltimore & Calvert Sts., and I found the lower doors of the building closed. About fifteen members of the regiment were standing around and after consultation we forced an entrance to the armory building through a side door, having resolved to make a fight to keep our arms. We had hardly gotten in and closed the entrance before a rush was made by the mob for the large doors on Baltimore St. In the absence of any commissioned officer Col. Harry Gilmor who was orderly sergeant of Co. A. took command, and ordered ten men to go up into the armory put on their uniforms, and come back at once with fixed bayonets. The remaining men he armed with chair legs breaking up four or five old chairs to get

them. I was with this party, and we stationed ourselves across the steps about half way up to keep back the ruffians, who were steadily, and surely breaking open the large doors. All at once the doors gave way and on they came like an avalanch, but they were met by our clubs and fists and feet. We soon had the steps blocked with fellows we had knocked down, and felt relieved when we heard the tramp, tramp of the men coming down the steps. We retreated behind them, and the sight of cold steel being too much for the mob they retired to the sidewalk to curse and howl.

We had a signal flag prepared some time before this that was to be used to call the regiment together, this was put out of the window and in one hour we had over five hundred men under arms. We were ordered out to clear the street, each man being supplied with ten rounds of ball cartridges. The mob dispersed as soon as we marched out, and we had no further trouble from them. We were marched out Calvert St. to the old City Spring, and stayed there until daylight the next morning, when we were ordered back to the armory, and supplied with hot coffee. I heard many threats made about burning bridges on the Northern Central and Philadelphia & Wilmington Rail Roads, but there were no orders given to that effect until Sunday morning. On saturday about twelve oclock the excitement ran very high among the soldiers, and many threats were made against the union men in the regiment. We the union men had a consultation in the officers meeting room, and thirteen of us agreed to leave the regiment for the following reasons. First being unionists we thought the troops had a right to pass through Maryland on their way to defend our nations capital, and second being unionists we would not engage in burning bridges for the purpose of stopping the troops. There were many more union men in the regiment, but they were afraid to express their sentiments.

When our determination became known there was considerable commotion among the men, and we were ordered to come into the armory. We asked the senior officer in the absence of

the Colonel to give us an honorable discharge, as we could not conscientiously remain. This was positively refused us, we were told we could go if we pleased, but could get no honorable discharge. We left in a body and as we went down stairs, were saluted with curses, groans tobacco quids, and spit, spittoons, and a hod full of coal was emptied on our heads, followed by the scuttle. Fortunately we all got out without any cut heads. I would say that not all of our old comrades treated us in this shameful way for several grasped my hand to say good bye with tears rolling down their cheeks, and many said they hoped we would come back. Unfortunately several did go back, they could not stand the pressure brought to bear on them by their lady friends, and others. As illustrating the bitter feelings engendered by the doings at this time, I will say that on my way home from the armory I met a white haired old lady who was looked upon as one of the most religious women in the city. She asked me where I was going, and we had some conversation about the state of affairs. She condoled with the poor soldiers that were shot, and condemned the riotous proceedings. Two weeks afterwards she seemed turned into a very demon, and among other of her kind the christian remarks made about unionists, and Yankees, was that every yankee ought to have his heart cut out with a butcher knife. It seems hardly credible that a refined christian woman could say such a thing, or that her very nature should become changed in so short a time, nevertheless what I have stated about her is strictly true. Sunday the 21st. was a day of great excitement, for just at church time, 11 O'clock it was rumored that a regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers were marching upon the city by way of the York road. The citizens appeared insance at this news, and many armed themselves with shot guns, and rifles and started out on the road to meet the troops, some on foot and other in vehicles, those in the latter after proceeding some miles into the country, and not meeting any regiment, returned, and turned back the rabble that was proceeding on foot. This news came in just after the churches had assembled their congregations, and the ministers all gave

out from their pulpits the news of the invasion, and dismissed their hearers.

In the afternoon a public meeting was called in Monument square, and was attended by probably 20000 people most of whom were armed, and it was amusing to see the variety of arms they carried. There were flint lock muskets, and fowling pieces that had probably lain for years in some garrett, all kinds of ducking guns, rifles of all descriptions, horse pistols, great variety of revolvers, and single barrel pistols, swords, bayonets, and daggers. I not being in sympathy with the object of the meeting, which was to fire the southern heart, and instill courage enough into the boys to make them fight the terrible regiment that was coming, kept in the background, and took in all I could with my eyes and ears.

On the afternoon of the 20th. the confederate flag was thrown to the breeze from Taylors building on Fayette St., and the excitement ran very high, I was with several union men at the corner of Calvert & Fayette St. when we were recognized by some of our acquaintances, and a rush made for us with cries of "hang them! hang them!" We scattered, and got away as best we could. I ran into Barnums Hotel by the Calvert St. door, and out of the Fayette St. door and went home. Two of those who were with us did not fare so well, as they were caught and beaten and their clothes torn off them.

On Monday the 22nd. the country troops began pouring into the city from Towsontown, Easton, Reisterstown and Howard County. The streets were alive with military, and the fife and drum were heard in every street. The military got drunk and behaved very badly, and finally became so unmanageable that orders were given to form a rendezvous at Calvert Station. The various companies were marched out there and kept in by a strong guard. They amused themselves by firing their muskets loaded with minnie balls through the roof of the depot many of which fell in peoples yards, and from which there were many narrow escapes from death. I saw one regiment of city roughs, armed with new muskets, march by Barnums hotel. They were an awful set to look upon, nine tenths of them were drunk, and

having no idea of disciplin, and even the rebels that recruited them were in perfect terror of them. If they had not all been put into Calvert Station and quietly disarmed there is no telling what excesses they would have been guilty of. From this until the 13th. of May the rebels had it all their own way, and no U. S. flag was seen flying any where. The people were divided politically and socially, life long friends passing each other without speaking. Families were broken up, and even men and their wives quarrelled over the question of the day. I was cut in the street evry day by my lady friends, and cursed by the men.

On the night of the 13th of May during a most frightful thunder storm Gen. Ben. Butler marched into the city and took possession of Federal Hill. Early in the morning he put a detatchment of troops into Monument Square with several pieces of artillery. I shall never forget my feelings when on entering the square on the morning of the 15th., and saw the blue coats, and that dear old flag; I never knew until then how I loved it. I felt as though I could hug those soldiers, and I just stood and gazed on those stars and stripes with head uncovered, and the tears chasing each other down my cheeks. I felt as though the day of salvation had come at last. By noon that day the city was alive with flags many putting them out through fear, particularly those who had been flying the confederate flag. In a few days after Gen. Butler's entry there was a great change in the city, the Union men began to assert themselves, and it was soon found that there was a very large proportion of our citizens who were unionists. About this time I was offered and accepted a first lieutenant's position in a skeleton regiment, and was given power to open a recruiting office which I did on the corner of Pratt & Fremont st. I was quite successful, and soon had 65 men recruited, 32 of whom had served in the regular army in Florida, and had recently been discharged. When my company was ready to go the front our Captain offered us to the Government but they would not accept any three months men from Maryland, and we had to disband. They were afraid that having been armed they would desert to the South.

THE INFLUENCE OF LUTHER MARTIN IN THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

EVERETT D. OBRECHT, M. A.
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(*Continued from* Vol. XXVII, p. 190.)

In an effort to strip the states of some of their sovereignty, the Nationalists suggested that Congress should have the power to disallow all state laws. Considering this intolerable, Martin reminded the convention that that had been one of their criticisms of the English system before the war, centralized power in the hands of the King who had the right of veto.[63] Finally, by way of compromise, he moved " That the legislative acts of the United States, made by virtue and in pursuance of the Articles of Union, and all treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the respective states, as far as those acts or treaties shall relate to the said states or their citizens and inhabitants, and that the judiciaries of the several states shall be bound thereby in their decisions, anything in the respective laws of the individual states to the contrary notwithstanding." [64] Slightly modified, this clause was eventually incorporated in the Constitution. At first, one might think that he was attempting to give Congress strong power, but in reality he was merely trying to give it less obnoxious power than previously advocated.

During the debates pertaining to the power of the executive, Luther Martin again found that federalism was to be sacrificed on the altar of nationalism. When he moved that the executive be chosen by electors appointed by the state legislatures, his motion was defeated.[65] When it was suggested, however, that

[63] Madison, " Journal," Farrand, *Records*, II, 27.
[64] July 17. Madison, " Debates," Elliot, *Debates*, V, 322.
[65] Madison, *Debates*, p. 270.

the executive should be chosen by the national legislature, voting jointly, the small states were frightened and unanimously expressed their opposition. Although the convention did not specifically provide for the choice of the electors by the state legislatures, it is true that this was the customary practice for many years after the new government was placed in operation.[66] But Martin's bitterest criticism of the executive was that he was given too much power. In reality he was to be a king, given the power of nomination which is in reality the power of appointment. With civil and military officers under his control, he could not be impeached and would not be responsible to anyone. With all the patronage at his disposal, he could easily secure a reelection, and would thus become an elective despot.[67] Therefore, Martin suggested that the president be declared ineligible for reelection, but failed three times in this endeavor.[68] He also hurled powerful invectives against the granting to the president the right of veto. Arguing that there was no need for this, since the two houses were so checked as to prevent rash or hasty legislation, he attempted to keep the executive power out of legislation. Being given the precedent of the English king, he later wrote that they were "eternally troubled with arguments and precedents of the British government," he pointed out that sovereignty in America did not rest in the president, as it did in the king, but in the legislature.[69] But he failed, for the president was given a limited veto.

Turning to the judiciary, he struggled in vain for the appointment of the judges by the upper house, since they would represent the states and "be best informed of characters and most capable of making a fit choice."[70] As a final plea, he decried the plan of the nationalists whereby the judges would be nominated by the executive. Maintaining that points as to the constitutionality of laws would come before them in their proper

[66] Warren, *op. cit.*, pp. 523, 524.
[67] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, pp. 378-380.
[68] Madison, "Debates," Elliot, *Debates*, V, pp. 334, 338, 359.
[69] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 367.
[70] July 18. Madison, *Debates*, p. 275.

official character, he declared that they would have a negative on all laws, "and joined with the Executive, it would mean giving the Executive a double negative." On the other hand, being appointed by the upper house, they would need the support of the people and would not dare to oppose popular acts of the legislature.[71] But it was decided to remove the judiciary from the influence of popular opinion, and the executive was given the power of nomination. For the purpose of soothing Martin's wrath, however, all nominations were to be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Martin's prophecy was later to be proven true when the Supreme Court of the United States often opposed popular legislation, as the judges did not remain in close touch with the people.

Himself a man who was always in financial difficulties, and an ardent supporter of the issuance of paper money, it is natural that Martin should oppose the "hard money" policy of Hamilton, Morris, Sherman, Washington, and others. Therefore, when the convention agreed[72] to forbid the states to emit bills of credit and to make only gold and silver legal tender, he was one of the few men to oppose the measure.[73] Here indeed, he declared, was a public calamity, for the states may need help to prevent "the wealthy creditor and the moneyed man from totally destroying the poor, though industrious debtor." And at a sheriff's sale, with only gold and silver as legal tender, the poor man may get only one-tenth of the value of his goods.[74] But he was striking his bare fists against a stone wall, for he was the only representative of the debtor class.

Without success in his efforts to grant the states the right to issue paper money, he worked desperately to grant the central government that power. The Committee of Detail, in its report on August 6, vested in Congress the power "to borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." On August

[71] July 21. *Ibid.*, pp. 297, 298.
[72] August 28.
[73] Warren, *op. cit.*, p. 550.
[74] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, pp. 376, 377.

16, Gouverneur Morris and Pierce Butler moved to strike out the words, "emit bills on the credit of the United States," from the resolution. James Wilson, John Langdon, Gouverneur Morris, and James Madison were anxious to destroy the right of issuance of paper money by all governments, both state and national. Only two states voted for the retention of this privilege by the central government, New Jersey and Maryland.[75] The views of those who opposed depriving Congress of this power were well expressed by Luther Martin later, when he wrote:[76]

Against the motion we urged, that it would be improper to deprive Congress of that power, that it would be a novelty unprecedented, to establish a Government which should not have such authority; that it was impossible to look forward into futurity so far as to decide that events might not happen that should render the exercise of such a power absolutely necessary; and that we doubted whether, if a war should take place, it would be impossible for this country to defend itself without having recourse to paper credit . . . that, considering the administration of the Government would be principally in the hands of the wealthy, there could be little reason to fear an abuse of the power by an unnecessary or injurious exercise of it. But a majority of the Convention, being wise beyond every event, and being willing to risk any political evil rather than admit the idea of a paper emission in any possible case, refused to trust this authority to a Government which they were lavishing the most unlimited powers of taxation, and to the mercy of whom they were willing blindly to trust the liberty and property of the citizens of every State in the Union.

It is interesting to note that years later the Supreme Court of the United States declared that under the "necessary and proper" or "elastic" clause of the Constitution, Congress did have the power to emit bills of credit and also the power to make them legal tender in the payment of private debts. Thus Martin's political economy was ultimately accepted by the nation, although rejected in the convention.

[75] Warren, *op. cit.*, pp. 693-695.

[76] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, pp. 369, 370.

When the question of taxation was discussed, he again clashed with the Nationalist leaders. Gouverneur Morris and other leaders from the North urged the equal apportionment of direct taxes among the states, in order to curb the power of the new western states which might gain in population more rapidly than in wealth, and acquiring a majority in Congress, tax unduly the property of the propertied class in the East. Martin was opposed to the equal apportionment of direct taxes among the states, since duties on commerce would bear most heavily on the commercial states, and they would be paying more taxes than the other ones.[77] When he failed in this, he suggested that direct taxes be levied only in times of absolute necessity,[78] but no one heeded him. On this problem he was doubtless speaking as a Maryland man, for that state was strongly interested in commerce. At the same time he was not afraid of the possibility of the property in the East being unduly taxed. It was for the protection of the commerce of Maryland, however, that he later moved that "the Legislature of the United States shall not oblige vessels belonging to citizens thereof, or to foreigners, to enter or pay duties or imposts in any other state than in that to which they may be bound, or to clear out in any other than the State in which their cargoes may be laden on board, nor shall any privilege or immunity be granted to any vessels on entering or clearing out, or paying duties or imposts in one State in preference to another."[79] Fresh in his memory were the famous "Navigation Acts" during the days of the empire, and he was desirous of preventing the resumption of similar commercial restrictions by the new government. This led him to declare that it was no better to rid the country of the English tyranny, if a national government practiced the same tyranny.

Alarmed at the danger of uniting the control of the "purse" with the control of the army, he urged the limitation of the army in times of peace.[80] Whereupon Washington whispered to an

[77] *Ibid.*, p. 365.
[78] Elliot, *Debates*, V, 453.
[79] August 25. Madson, *Debates*, pp. 469, 470.
[80] August 13. *Ibid.*, p. 443.

adjoining delegate who then satirically made the motion that no nation should invade the country with an army of over three thousand men.[81] Being laughed into defeat on this motion, Martin then argued that the central government should not be permitted to call the state militia out of a state. To him the militia was the "only defense and protection which the state can have for the security of their rights against arbitrary encroachments of the general government." But the militia, it was decided, should be organized, armed, and disciplined by the national government.[82]

Exaggerating at times, it is true, the dangers to be found in a strong national government, nevertheless, he accurately visioned the day when certain states would feel obligated to resist the central government by arms. Opposing the use of force to subdue a rebellion (secession) on the part of any state as unnecessary and dangerous, he declared that the "Consent of the State ought to precede the introduction of any extraneous force."[83] A few months later he raised a very interesting question when he wrote:[84]

> The time may come when it shall be the duty of a state, in order to preserve itself from the oppression of the general government, to have recourse to the sword; in which case, the proposed form of government declares, that the state, and every one of its citizens who acts under its authority, are guilty of a direct act of treason; reducing by this provision, the different states to this alternative,—that they must tamely and passively yield to despotism, or their citizens must oppose it, at the hazard of the halter, if unsuccessful, and reducing the citizens of the State which shall take arms to a situation in which they must take arms to oppose the despotism and yet be exposed to punishment . . . if they obey the authority of their state governments, they will *be guilty of treason against the United States*; if they join the general government, they will be guilty of treason against their own state.

[81] Warren, *op. cit.*, p. 483.
[82] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 371.
[83] Madison, *Debates*, p. 417.
[84] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 382.

He was successful in inserting a clause that "No person shall be convicted of treason unless on confession in open court, or the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act." [85]

Viewing the growing strength of the nationalists, and noticing the willingness of his old followers to compromise on issues which he considered fundamentally wrong, he stubbornly continued his work of opposition. The convention agreed that the importation of slaves should not be prohibited for twenty years and that five slaves were to be counted as three whites in the apportionment of representatives. This, he declared, was wrong, "inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution, and dishonorable to the American character, to have such a feature in the Constitution." [86] Later he argued that no principle could justify the counting of slaves for apportioning representation, since it was absurd to increase the power of states in making laws for free men in proportion as that state violated the rights of freedom. Slaves could not be counted as men, since they were not admitted to citizenship. If property is the basis of representation, he declared, why not count horses, cattle, and mules also? [87] As a slave-owner himself, he struck the liberal chord of the "Revolutionary principles," but was completely out of harmony with the spirit of the convention.

Time and time again he found himself foiled by the delegates from the larger states. During the controversy on the question of the admission of new states, Gouverneur Morris moved that "New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this Union; but no new State shall be erected within the limits of any of the present States, without the consent of the Legislature of such State, as well as of the Genl. Legislature." [88] Martin immediately opposed the latter part of the resolution, declaring that nothing "would so alarm the limited states as to make the consent of the large States claiming the Western lands, necessary

[85] August 21. Farrand, *Records*, II, pp. 349, 350.
[86] August 21. Madison, *Debates*, p. 457.
[87] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 363.
[88] August 29. Farrand, *Records*, II, 455.

to the establishment of new states within their limits. Shall Vermont be reduced by force in favor of the State claiming it? Frankland and the Western country of Virginia are in a like situation." [89] The next day he again pleaded for the people living in the west. "In the beginning," he declared, "when the rights of the small states were affected, they were but phantons—ideal beings. Now with the larger states affected, political societies are of a sacred nature. G. Morris said yesterday that if the large states were split to pieces without their consent, their representatives were ready to leave. If the small states are to be required to guarantee them in this manner, it will be found that the Representatives of other States will with equal firmness take their leave of the Constitution on the table." [90] The threat was in vain, for Morris secured his demands. And Martin, finding his efforts futile, was already planning to withdraw from the convention. A national government was taking form, so powerful that it was alarming to him.

Before his withdrawal, he made one last effort to defeat the adoption of the Constitution. He argued that all the states had to consent to it before it was binding, since they were still united by the Articles of Confederation. Later he wrote, "No alteration could be made (to the Articles) by the consent of a part of these states, or by the consent of the inhabitants of a part of the states, which could release the states so consenting from the obligations they are under." [91] Yet it was decided that whenever nine states accepted it, it would be adopted.

Just before Martin left Philadelphia, federalism received its most severe blow as a result of a compromise between the northern and southern states. During the convention's deliberations, Martin had often been aided by the sectionalistic sentiments prevalent. As early as July 10, Charles C. Pinckney declared that if the southern states were "to form so considerable a minority and the regulation of trade is to be given to the

[89] *Ibid.*

[90] August 30. *Ibid.*, pp. 463, 464.

[91] Martin, "Genuine Information," Elliot, *Debates*, I, 386.

General Government they will be nothing more than overseers for the Northern States." Morris and Gerry feared that the southern states would join with the new western states in oppressing the commerce of the eastern states. But on August 29, a compromise was effected. Previously, the convention had prohibited the imposition of export taxes, which was advantageous to the southern exporting states. Then on August 29, the convention agreed to permit the importation of slaves until 1808, that a tax not to exceed ten dollars per head could be levied upon imported slaves, and the elimination of the requirements of a two-thirds vote for the passage of any navigation act or act to regulate commerce. According to George Mason the compromise was a result of a coalition between New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia. It was very significant. If the two-thirds vote for laws regulating commerce had been retained, the course of American history would have been vitally changed. Enactment of protective tariffs might have been practically impossible. The whole political relationship between the South and the North growing out of commercial legislation would have been changed. The Nullification movement in the 1830's, which arose out of opposition to a Northern tariff, might not have occurred. But the significance of the compromise is even more marked from another viewpoint. After the agreement between the leaders of the north and south had been reached, sectionalism was weakened, and the men desirous of a strong central government were consolidated. Forming a majority in the convention, unified on the important issues, they were invincible. Martin was forced to admit defeat.[92]

Representing a very small minority, Luther Martin decided it was useless for him to remain any longer within the convention. During his attendance he had delivered at least twenty-four speeches, varying from a few minutes to the better part of two days in length, and he had introducced many resolutions. Al-

[92] Warren, *op. cit.*, pp. 567-587.

though not taking as active a part in the debates as some of the Nationalists, his influence had been obvious. The federalistic principles found in the Constitution are largely a result of concessions to his demands. Without his presence in the convention, the new national government would have been far more powerful. Other men such as Roger Sherman, William Paterson, Oliver Ellsworth, and George Read believed in equal representation for all of the states; other men such as Benjamin Franklin and Elbridge Gerry worked for the limitation of the power of the central government; other men such as Charles C. Pinckney, James Madison, and George Mason were desirous of protecting the South by restricting the power of Congress to regulate commerce; other men such as Gerry, Franklin, and Pinckney were anxious to include a "Bill of Rights"; but Luther Martin was the only man to consistently advocate the principles of federalism. Relying on sectional prejudices, local fears, and other motives, he was able to modify the form of government being drafted. Yet one of the greatest factors to be taken into consideration is that all of the delegates realized that they did not dare create a national government which was too centralized, or the people would not adopt it. Without that situation, Martin would probably have accomplished far less.

In the convention he did present the viewpoint of the debtor class who wanted easy money, of the small states who feared encroachments upon their liberty and freedom, and the common people who feared that a strong government would lead to the same tyranny that existed before the war with the English king. While other delegates were fearful of granting the common people too much democracy, Luther Martin stood out as the lone champion of the "Revolutionary principles." He was an ardent democrat. Yet he had failed. He was opposed by the majority of the delegates who represented the highest economic and social order in America. When he was later asked why he had not mentioned trial by jury and a bill of rights in the convention, he replied, "Is it not possible that the many rebuffs which I met, the repeated mortifications I experienced, the

marks of fatigue and disgust with which my eyes were assailed," might have prevented me from doing more?[93] He had, however, drawn up a bill of rights, and conversed with several members before leaving, but they all declared that it was impossible to do anything with them.[94] With no cooperation in the convention, he withdrew on September 4, to begin his campaign against ratification in Maryland, although several more weeks were spent in completing the work of the convention on the document.

In November, 1787, the Assembly of Maryland summoned the delegates from Philadelphia to give their reports. Martin spoke to them for three days, and was followed by McHenry. By a majority of one vote the meeting of the state convention was postponed until the following April.[95] This address, which was later revised considerably and printed under the title of "Genuine Information," in Dunlap's *Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser*, December 28, 1787, is considered by many scholars as one of the best short accounts in existence of the work of the convention.[96] In it he discusses the instructions of the delegates, the rules of the convention, and the plans submitted; defends his actions; and argues against ratification. In a number of his letters, James Madison declared that Martin's passion and prejudice betrayed in this letter could not fail to color his statements.[97] Although this may be true, it should be remembered that most of our knowledge of the work in the convention has been based on material written by strong National-

[93] "Luther Martin's Reply to the Landholder," *Maryland Journal*, March 21, 1788, printed in Farrand, *Records*, III, pp. 286-296.

[94] *Ibid.*

[95] George Bancroft, *History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States of America*, New York, 1882, II, pp. 278, 279.

[96] The speech of Luther Martin before the Maryland House of Representatives is to be found in Farrand, *Records*, pp. 151-159. The "Genuine Information" is to be found in Elliot, *Debates*, I, pp. 345-389.

[97] James Madison to James Robertson, March 27, 1831, *The Writings of James Madison*, Gaillard Hunt, editor, New York and London, 1910, IX, 446; James Madison to John Tyler, Farrand, *Records*, III, 531; and James Madison to W. A. Duer, June 5, 1836, Farrand, *Records*, III, 537.

ists, probably nearly as partial to their cause as Martin was to his.

After the publication of this letter in Maryland, the struggle became very bitter over the question of ratification, with the Anti-Federalists under the literary leadership of Luther Martin. On February 29, 1788, in a published letter from "A Landholder to Luther Martin," [98] Oliver Ellsworth ridiculed Martin's work in the convention. He declared that he had scarcely had time to read the propositions before he opened with a two-day speech,[99] whereupon Gerry replied that he admired Martin's lungs and profound knowledge in the first principles of government.[100] Listing his criticisms of Martin's work and actions, he claimed that:

(1) He advocated the political heresy that people ought not to be trusted with the election of their representatives.

(2) He held the jargon that although the states had an equal number of votes in the Senate, yet they were unequally represented.

(3) He espoused tyrannic principles when he requested that if a state refused to comply with a requisition for money, an army was to be marched into its bowels, fall indiscriminately upon property innocent and guilty, instead of the mild and equal operation of laws.

(4) He contended that the powers and authorities of the new Constitution would destroy the liberties of the people, but the same power could be safely intrusted in the old Congress.

(5) He exhausted the politeness of the convention so at length they prepared to slumber when he rose to speak.

(6) He was appointed a member of a committee only twice, then merely to avoid his endless garrulity.

[98] *The Federalist and Other Constitutional Papers*, C. H. Scott, editor, Chicago, 1894, pp. 588-594.

[99] Martin entered the convention June 9 and delivered this speech June 27, 28.

[100] Elbridge Gerry denies this statement in his "Reply to a Landholder," appearing in the New York *Journal*, April 30, 1788, found in Farrand *Records*, III, pp. 298-299.

Gerry did commend Martin for several constructive contributions, declaring that:

(1) He originated the "supremacy" clause in the Constitution.

(2) He agreed to the clause that the ratification of nine states would be sufficient to put the Constitution into operation.[101]

Such a bitter attack called for a number of replies on the part of Martin.[102] In these replies he took up Ellsworth's points one by one, in an attempt to refute them. He declared that:

(1) He had not committed political heresy in opposing the election of representatives by the people, for in state governments power flowed immediately from the people in their individual capacity, and thus if, with the idea of federalism, the states should choose the representatives, the system would be more democratic.

(2) The Landholder in speaking of the jargon on the Senate "has all merit of its absurdity nor can I conceive what sentiment it is that I ever have expressed, to which he, with his usual perversion and misrepresentation, could give such a colouring."

(3) He had not advocated letting loose the army indiscriminately. He tried to get an amendment that "whenever the legislature of the United States shall find it necessary that revenue shall be raised by direct taxation . . . and in case of any of the states failing to comply with such requisitions, then and then only, to have the power to devise and pass acts directing the mode, and authorizing the same in the state falling therein." This was rejected and that power which he had wished given to the government only in particular and limited instances, was given without any restraint or limitation.

[101] On April 30, 1788, he repeated these criticisms of Martin.

[102] "Luther Martin's Reply to the Landholder," March 3, 1788, found in Farrand, *Records*, III, pp. 276-281; "Luther Martin's Reply to the Landholder," March 18, 1788, found in Farrand, *Records*, III, pp. 281-286; and "Luther Martin's Reply to a Landholder," March 21, 1788, found in Farrand, *Records*, III, pp. 286-295.

(4) He admitted that he argued that the convention was "destroying the liberties of the people" by giving so much power to the central government. Yet he denied that he ever declared that the powers could be entrusted to the old Congress, since they by nature could not be entrusted to any government.

(5) He admitted originating the clause providing for the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties made thereof, to be the "supreme law of the land." But it was merely offered as a compromise measure to prevent granting to the central government the right to negative state laws.

(6) He admitted voting for adoption upon the ratification of nine states, but explained that he voted from the highest number (13) down. He would have voted for eight if nine had not received a majority, but desired thirteen.

(7) He refuted the accusation that he had not mentioned trial by jury or a bill of rights by replying that he had drawn up a bill of rights, shown it to several members, but they had declared it would be impossible to secure even a discussion of them. Furthermore, under a federal system there would have been no need for any.

Martin was not content merely to refute the charges against himself, but continued his attacks on the Constitution through a series of letters to the citizens of Maryland, appearing at different times in the *Maryland Journal*.[103] But the Federalists were not silent and under the name of "Aristides," Alexander C. Hanson attempted to counteract Martin's writings.[104]

Continuing his work of opposition, he turned to the taverns, where he was at home, and fought against ratification. In these tavern harangues he used a list of the names of twenty delegates in Philadelphia who were supposed to have desired a monarchy and the total abolition of state governments.[105] Receiving the

[103] March 18, 21, and 28, 1788. Scott, *op. cit.*, pp. 678-704.

[104] Steiner, *op. cit.*, pp. 33, 34.

[105] Cf. Farrand, *Records*, II, pp. 191, 192. This episode was the result of a mistake on the part of McHenry, used to advantage by Martin.

list from McHenry, a strong Nationalist, it proved to be a very persuasive argument.[106]

The election of delegates to the state convention was held during the early part of 1788; and only twelve opponents to the Constitution out of seventy-seven delegates were chosen.[107] The convention met at Annapolis on Monday, April 21. The opponents to ratification were led by Luther Martin, John F. Mercer, Samuel Chase, Jeremiah Chase, William Paca, and William Pinckney. The supporters of ratification were under the leadership of Alexander G. Hanson, James McHenry, ex-governor Thomas Johnson, and ex-governor Sim Lee.[108]

The convention was well organized by the majority party, and they found little opposition. They met in caucus, and decided that they know what the Constitution was, that they were elected to vote for it, and that no arguments would change their minds.[109] Six states had already approved, while in South Carolina, Virginia, New Hampshire, and New York the result was in grave doubt since the conventions had adjourned without a vote. Believing that the crisis was too great to discuss the separate provisions, they agreed not to debate, but to vote for the Constitution.[110]

Thus the document was read and reread, and on April 24 the debating began. Chase, Mercer, and Martin discharged their whole artillery of inflammable matter, yet no converts were made. They offered some amendments, which were rejected. Then the minority continued to state their objections and called on the majority members repeatedly to answer their objections if they were not just. The supporters of the Constitution remained inflexibly silent, defending themselves on the grounds that they had been elected to ratify the document, not to argue about it. Laboring in vain, their strength spent, the opposition

[106] Farrand, *Records*, III, 306.
[107] Steiner, *op. cit.*, p. 39.
[108] *Ibid.*, p. 207.
[109] *Ibid.*, p. 208.
[110] *Ibid.*, p. 210.

acknowledged defeat. On April 26, by a vote of sixty-three to eleven, Maryland ratified the Constitution.[111]

With Martin's final defeat in the Maryland Convention, his active political career was ended, and he turned to the field of law in which he achieved great eminence. His political defeat may be explained partly by the fact that he was out of harmony with the prevalent political philosophy of the day—nationalism. Yet he was the spokesman, and a brilliant one, of a definite political philosophy, which was later to be called "State's Rights." It was defeated, but not destroyed, for it was to appear time and time again in American History. And John C. Calhoun, the great exponent of nullification, is said to have found many of his arguments in the writings of Luther Martin.

The political thought of Martin, as expressed by his work in the convention and in his opposition to the ratification of the Constitution, is quite definite:

(1) He believed in democracy. He desired a bill of rights attached to the Constitution, but was stubbornly resisted.

(2) He believed in local democracy, arguing that the power of the states flowed from the people, and in this way it was easy to express the desires of the people through the state governments.

(3) He believed that governments should protect the common people. Speaking for the debtor class, he opposed the "hard money" party, and always argued that the people had the right to demand "paper money." In this respect he was a forerunner of "Bryanism."

(4) He believed in federalism. As the states were more responsive to the will of the people, they should be the sovereign units of government. The central government was merely an instrument to defend the states against a foreign enemy or the aggression of the larger states.

(5) He believed that a powerful central government meant tyranny and oppression. Only a few years before the colonists

[111] *Ibid.*, p. 211.

had left the British Empire because of the tyranny of the King, and he could not see the advantage of changing the source and seat of tyranny from the King to the national government. It would mean the annihilation of the states, and government by the majority. But the minority would have no voice, and would be oppressed. It was in connection with this point that he prophesied the day when some minority groups would attempt to secede from the union.

The Nationalists, who had drafted the main part of the Constitution, and supported it, then assumed the name Federalists, as they argued that the government was partially federalistic. The opponents of the Constitution assumed the name Anti-Federalists. In this way the party names of the two groups changed, although their political philosophy remained the same. Although the Constitution, as finally adopted, was partially modified to meet the demands of the Federalists, it was more nationalistic than federalistic. But even with these concessions, the opposition to ratification on the part of the anti-nationalists was so powerful, that it is very probable it would have never been accepted if the Nationalist's programme had not been modified. Thus, ratification might not have been achieved, paradoxically as this idea may be, without the work of this "Bull-Dog of Federalism," the bitter opponent of strong national government.

BAMFORD'S DIARY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 259.)

June 2^{d} to June 8th 1776

Eastern
Battery
23^{d} week Mem^{dms}

2 Su. heavy rain all day S. W. high w^{d} To M^{r} Bullard sent a Bill for £20—Irish

3 M. dull mg N.
10 Trouts in the little brook to ye E of ye Battery ½ mile.
4 Tu. some rain this mg aftn wet
Embark'd on board the Spy Transport
5. W. blows fresh N. cool day
caught a great number of Flat fish
6 Th. pleasant day S. W.
caught many flat fish & some cod
7 F. rain'd all day, S. W. very thick fog evg
caught some flat fish & cod.
8 Sa. dull mg N. XI rain, rain'd all day with fog & high wd. The Howe saild for Europe.
Some flat fish.
Wrote by Ct McLean to Mr Bullard, by ye Howe Ship

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3 Sent Wm V———	2 dollrs	£—..	9.. —
5 To Lt Carter lent	8 dollrs	1..	16.. —

To Mr Bullard by Ct McLean who went in ye Howe Transport 8th inst mine dated 2nd sent 20th

June 8th 1776

Remarks &ca

8 A Ship with part of the 42d Regt arriv'd.

The part of 29th Regt got to Quebec 6th May. They went in the Surprise Frigate; the Iris & Sloop Martin.

The 5th of December the Rebels under Montgomery & Arnold invested Quebec 31st they assaulted the Town in two places one under Cape Diamond headed by Montgomery, the other attack was led by Arnold & came by St. Rocque they were repuls'd in both Places, Montgomery was kill'd, & Arnold wounded—the Rebels lost between 6 & 700 men & between 40 & 50 officers kill'd wounded & taken. The Garrison had one Lieut. of the Navy, 4 Rank & file kill'd & 13 wounded—2 died since

On board the Spy — at Sea June 9th to June 15th 1776

24th week — Memdms

9 Su. dull, cold, windy mg N.—cold day

10 M. very cold blowing mg N. sail'd out of the Harbour of Hallifax caught many codd at the mouth of the Harbour & a little below Georges Isle

Course S to E.

11 Tu. pleasant Mg almost calm N. W. bright mg

We scarcely see the Land—Aftn W.

C. S. to E.

12 W. very foggy mg W. S. W. cold—XII clear'd

C S to W. Lat. 42° 59′

13 Th. pleasant mg cool S. W. clear—XII N. W. light breeze.

C. S to W. Lat. 41° 42′

14 F. bright warm mg light wind E.

C W ½ S. Lat. 41° 23′

15 Sa. Something hazy this mg tumbling seas little wd W S. W.

Lat. 41° 4′

15 Paid for our Sea Store £6 : 13 : 3

June 15th 1776

Remarks &ca

10 About XII this day, the signal for sailing was made & the fleat sail'd out as fast as they could get under way—lay to off the Harbour's mouth, till IX at night & then made sail, steering to the S—Admiral Shuldam, in the Chatham, Comanding the Navy Genl Howe the Army—

with about 160 sail of shiping of all sorts.

the centurion brings up ye Rear.

The two Battalions of Marines, Highland Emigrants & Fencible American Corps, about 3000 men were left in N. Scotia I fear our leaving Hallifax, without some certainty of Lord Howe's fleet being near, which I do not find there is, will prove rather premature what can we do at York wt our small

Army—only make the Rebels, draw their Forces there, to oppose us, & throw up works as they did at Boston perhaps it may be for the better it did turn out much so.

On board at Sea
the Spy June 16th to June 22d 1776

25th week Memdms

16 Su. hazy to windward—S. S. E.
some ships that lost the Fleet last nt joyn'd this mg XII wd began to rise—aftn blew hard
Lat 40° 4′

17 M. blew exceeding hard all last nt S. S. W. with heavy showers of rain—heavy squalls all day—Afn wd abated very foggy—S. S. W.
No obsn

18 Tu. dull moderate mg cool S. S. W.
Lat. 41° 4′

19 W. dull mg light wd warm, IX sometimes warm
Lat. 40° 35′

20. Th. warm bright mg N. N. W. lay to from XIII till eveg then made sail
Sam Taylor went on board ye hospital Ship
some Ships yt parted Compy joyn'd
Lat. 39° 40′

21 F. bright warm mg light breeze N. E.
caught a few Rudder fish wt a hook & line
C. W. to N. Lat. 39° 33′

22 Sa. bright warm day light breeze E—
were told yt one of the Rebels privateers had attack'd one of our Transports—false.
C. W.

On board at Sea
the Spy June 23d to June 29th 1776

26th week Memdms

23 Su. bright Warm mg light Breeze E. S. E. p. m. I almost

calm. VIII light Breeze S to E. were told y^{t} L^{d} Howe w^{t} y^{e} Fleet had arriv'd at N. York & made a landing—false.

Lat. 39° 58′

24 M. Very warm m^{g} light w^{d} S to E. bright caught many Rudder fish, some large

Lat. 39° 49′

25 Tu. calm, hot, bright m^{g} XII light air

26 W. very hot, little w^{d}. XII light breeze

Lat. 39° 56′

27 Th. calm m^{g}. XII a light breeze N. E. hot day

Lat. 39° 57′

28 F. hot m^{g} pleasant light Gale E. XII a little rain caught many Rudder fish large, with hook & line af^{n} dull.

Lat 39° 51′

29. Sa. light breeze W. SW.

This m^{g} about VI made the Land, call'd never sink in the Jerseys. p. m. II Anchor'd in Sandy hook about 25 miles from N. York

June 29th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

28. The Liverpool Frigate came into our Fleet, saluted the Admiral

29 About 6 °Clock this m^{g} made the Land call'd never sink, in the Jerseys; to the southward of Sandy hook.

About 2 °Clock this day we came to an Anchor in Sandy hook.

Admiral Lord Howe had not got in nor any troops except a few of Frazer's Highlanders. Gen^{l} Howe arriv'd here some days ago in the Greyhound frigate, which left our fleet at Sea, the rest of our fleet are coming in.

The Rebels took to ships of Frazer's Highlanders; march'd the men through Long Island, playing the Rogue's march before them—this by here say only.

On Board the Spy — Sandy hook — June 30th to July 6th 1776

27th week — Memdms

30 Su. very hot mg calm, XI, pleasant breeze

1 M. hot mg July IX. pleasant air

were told that the Rebells had got a drubbing at St John & were driven out of Canada with great Loss weigh'd anchor, work'd up near the Narrows.

2 Tu. this mg weigh'd out ye wd coming a head some came to anchor. Some ships pass'd the Narrows, several shott were fir'd

3 W. this mg the first line of our Army landed on Staten Island. We work'd higher up the River & about 11 at night most of our Army was landed.

4 Th. the Troops march'd to their several cantonements round the Island. 40 Quarter'd on the road between Richmond & Amboy from much firing this mg of great Guns, very hot day

5 F. dull mg X cleard hot day

many of the Inhabitants came to meet us.

6 Sa. hot, mov'd our Quarters, farther to ye left nearer Amboy ferry.

To McLean a Dollr — £ 4:8:—

July 6th 1776

Remarks &ca

July 1st Weigh'd anchor about 7 evg from Sandy hook & work'd up to Gravesend near ye Narrows 18 miles from N. Y.

3. Landed on Staten Island

4. March'd to our several cantonements round Staten Island. The People (a few who had fled from their Habitations excepted) seem very glad at our coming amongst them: & supply us with provisions at reasonable rates. we march'd about 12 miles from ye Landing Place to A. Woglam's several people from long Island & some from the Jerseys came in.

'tis most Wonderful that people who might be & were ex-

treamly happy, should give up such delightful habitations to run wantonly into Rebellion, & they know not for what but that they are led astray by a set of designing iniquitous men.

Gen. Washington com^{ds} in N. York & its said has about 30.000 men w^{t} him.

The Prickly pear grows in great plenty on this Island, but very low & small & almost without prickles.

Staten Island July 7th to July 13th 1776

28th week Mem^{dms}

7. Su. very hot day.

got a small portmantua from on board. Piquet G^{d}

8 M. hot m^{g} brisk w^{d} N. W.

caught a small fish comonly call'd a Sea horse, in a Net tis a small fish, w^{t} an head like an horse & crest.

9 Tu. very hot day almost calm.

10 W. very hot day. brisk w^{d} N. W.

Piquet G^{d}.

11 Th. dull m^{g}

some heavy rain Lightning & Thunder

12 F. very hot day. 2 comp^{s} mov'd to y^{e} Left.

no transports

* Two men of war (& some transports) went up the North

* Phenix & Rose

River much firing of Cannon as they pass'd the Town.

13. Sa. dull m^{g}

L^{t} Hasset 10th was wounded, in endeavouring to prevent a boat passing. he died next m^{g}.

July 13th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

7 The Militia of the Island near 400 men assembled at Richmond & took y^{e} Oaths &c^{a} to his Majesty. We hear that Gen^{l}

I believe not

Burgoyne has cros'd the Lakes & taken Gen^{l} Thomas & his St. John's rather I suppose
Garrison at Fort Edward Prisoners. its said Gen^{l} Washington has left N. York w^{t} about 30,000 Men; & gon to Kings bridge, about 14 miles from York where he is Entrenching.

no part

12 Lord How w^{t} a small part [no part] of his Fleet came into the Hook. he sail'd after y^{e} Fleet from England a few days (The 17th Light Dragoons we hear are landed, 17th not arriv'd.

There are so many stories circulated that 'tis impossible to know what to depend on. indeed most of y^{m} are false. Lord Howe did not sail till 4 days after his fleet & put into Hallifax & came in here without any of his fleet.

Tis said Gen. Washington is gone South and to fortify Philadelphia. false. he is at N. York.

Staaten Island — July 14th to July 20th 1776

29 week — Mem^{dms}

14. Su. very wet m^{g} calm X w. rains. p.m. 111 rains w. N.E. blows fresh. some firing last n^{t} towards Elizabeth Town Point IV ceas'd raining, dull Muster'd this m^{g}

15 M. some rain last n^{t} pleasant m^{g} cool w^{d} N.E. XII W. Carrigan of C^{t} Duffs comp^{y} was stabb'd by Northington—being got upon his Wife—died in ½ hour

16 Tu. bright m^{g}

17 W. bright m^{g} pleasant evin^{g}

18 Th. grey m^{g} cool & pleasant. E.

19 F. bright m^{g} blows fresh. W.

20 Sa. very calm m^{g} hot. XII light W^{d} S. W.

a body of the Rebels w^{t} colours flying red, blue, green & yellow, march'd down towards Amboy ferry.

16 To M^{c}Lean a Doll^{r} lent £ 4.. 8—

NB Northington after stabbing Carrigan stabb'd his wife & then stabb'd himself & attempted to throw himself again on his bayonet.

(he wounded himself & wife slightly)

July 20th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

15 Some Tenders which went above y^{e} Town w^{t} the men of war came down; to have more ships sent up as the Country people come in so fast that the Ships are all full which went up. wants confirmation, false. We are told a flag of Truce was sent into York by Lord How, to know if the People would accept of his Majesty's Clemency. they have desir'd 3 days to give their answer. They saluted y^{e} boat. going in & returning. This the report of the Day. We hear the Purport of the Flag was to tell the Rebels if they destroy'd York, as it was said they determin'd to do, that we would carry fire & sword, through the provinces concern'd in burning it. The Ships as they went up Above the Town canonaded a Camp of y^{e} Rebels & kill'd a great many men; for they were order'd under Arms to see the ships sunk by their Batteries.

20. The Report now is that Gen^{l} Burgoyne has cut 1500 of the Rebels to pieces at Fort S^{t} Johns & that L^{t} Col^{o} Paterson Adj^{n} Gen. went into N. York w^{t} a Flag of truce y^{e} last confirm'd.

Many deserters come in.

our ships That sail'd above y^{e} Town were at first well supply'd by the country people, which Gen^{l} Washington being told of sent 3 New England Reg^{ts} up which put a stop to y^{r} being further supply'd.

Staaten Island July 21st to July 27th 1776

30th week Mem^{dms}

21. Su. hot bright m^{g} calm. XII light w^{d} E.

Some showers this day.

22. M. hot day E.

Same comp^{s} of the Rebels marched from Amboy towards Elizabeth town. I suppose they were reliev^{d} by those that march'd last Saturday.

23 Tu. hot m^{g} calm X S. E.

An officer & 12 men of y^e^ Rebels landed near the Quarters of 10^th^ Reg^t^ to take off 2 sentrys posted by the water side, the sentrys fir'd on them killed the officer y^e^ Rest ran to y^e^ boat & made off.

24 W. hot M^g^ light w^d^ S. W. p. m. VIII very heavy rain w^t^ a great deal of Lightning & Thunder the Rebels much alarm'd in the shower y^e^ beat to Arms, in y^r^ cantonem^ts^ in y^e^ Jerseys

25 Th. hot m^g^ little w^d^ N. p. m. II pleasant cool breeze N. W.

26 F. very hot M^g^ X pleasant breeze N.

A N York newspaper has some remarkable Expressions such as the insidious Court of Great Britain. what the People are to expect from the clemency of their late King & the Prayers for the King chang'd for his commonwealth.

27 Sa. very hot calm m^g^ XII light w^d^ S. E.

some Ships came into y^e^ Hook. They were some prizes brought in by y^e^ Liverpool Frigate.

July 27^th^ 1776

Remarks

21. Several Ships are seen coming in they are T. ships from Boston w^t^ part of the R^o^ Highlanders & Frazers Batt^n^ they put into Boston, landed at the Light house, drove away the Rebels & brought off the Flag.

25. Some Sloops belonging to the Inhabitants of Staaten Island, were fir'd on by the Rebels as they pass'd Amboy from a Battery there we returned the Comp^t^ which they did not expect & Kill'd & Wound'd a good many people. they did not know we had cannon against them.

26. two sloops pass'd Amboy, the Rebels did not molest them; they suffer'd too much yesterday & did us no hurt. they fir'd small Arms at the Sloops, from the shore all along the River, tho' the shot could not reach them.

Tis said a manifesto is to be published offering a General pardon to all the Americans who will return to their Allegiance,

& if they Labour under any real Grievance, they shall be redress'd. can such Terms be rejected.
The Rebels have several small Encampm^{ts} on the Jersey shore, opposite to our Quarters.
A report from the Rebels that Gen^{l} Clinton was defeated at Charles Town.
partly confirm'd.

Staaten Island — July 28th to Augst 3^{d} 1776

31st week — Mem^{dms}

28. Su. very hot calm m^{g} Aft^{n} light w^{d} S. E.
reported y^{t} Gen^{l} Burgoyne died near Albany of a bilious fever. y^{t} part of Lord Howes fleet are coming in. y^{t} a flag of Truce was sent in from N York contents not transpir'd. All Lies.
29 M. Close dull m^{g} very sultry. XII light w^{d} S. this N^{t} very heavy rain, w^{t} most Violent lightning & Thunder
Several Ships coming in.
30. Tu. close hot m^{g} W. X bright very hot
XI pleasant breeze N.
A total Eclipse of the moon, very plain & fine.
31. W. very hot calm M^{g}
The Light Drag^{ns} Landed on Staaten Is^{ld}

August

1 Th. very hot M^{g}
Violent Lightning Thunder & Rain Y^{t} N^{t}
Gen. Clinton from Carolina Arrived
2 F. cool M^{g} W.
3 Sa. pleasant cool M^{g} N. W.
30 To M^{c}Lean a Doll^{r} lent — £ 4:8—

Augst 3^{d} 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

29. The 17th Light Dragoons from Hallifax & part of the 1st Division of the Hessians are come in. reported that L^{d}

Sterling a Majr Genl in the Rebel service was among the Kill'd at Amboy, 25 inst. Lt Drags Landed
Augst 1. Genl Clinton wt the Army 8 Regimts from Charles Town S. Carolina Arriv'd. The ships got a good drubbing. C. Scott kill'd Sr Peter Parker woundd & several others kill'd & wound'd, the Army were not Landd They lightened the two 50 gun ships were lightned & sent out ye Bar & attack'd ye Batteries wt their upper deck Guns only, ye Lower being taken out.
Quere, were not Frigates nearly Equal.
The Acteon & Sphinx ran foul & went aground the former was burn'd by ye Captain without Orders he was try'd, but acquitted. The Ships did not go within a mile of the Batteries, tho they might have got within a few Yards of them. seems bad conduct the Glasco Pacquet was burn'd. The Rebels had a Battery on Sulivans Island at the mouth of the River. Ye bugbear to ye Men of War. The Pilot ran the Acteon, Sphynx & Syren aground the attack was 28th June. Lt Pike of ye Active kill'd. Capt. morris lost his right arm & died

Staaten
Isld August 4th to August 10th 1776

32d week Memdms
4 Su. hot calm Mg XI light wd S. W.
Many Ships this day come in.
Recd my abstract from the Paymaster to 24th inst.
Shea 40th Deserted. he swam across ye River
5 M. hot Mg S. E.
Several ships coming in. of Ld Howe's fleet caught some Eels.
6 Tu. hot Mg brisk wd S. W.
7 W. very hot foggy Mg XII clear & very hot S. W. X Exceeding hot, little wd S. XII pleasnt breeze E. Some heavy rain this Evg
8 Th. dull close Mg very sultry & calm
9 F. close hot day wd variable
10 Sa. hot day p. m. II pleasant wd E.

August 10th 1776

Remarks &c[a]

5. Several Transports Arriv'd with part of the Guards Hessians & Higlanders.

Tis said, that the Rebels had fitted out a Fire Ship, to destroy the 2 ships which went about N. York; they came down w[t] some scows w[t] Cannon & a number of boats, to attack the Ships; the Phenix which lay highest up in y[e] River Let them come very near her; them open'd and soon sunk the Fire ship some of the Scows; in the confusion, the remainder of the boats & scows fell down to the Rose, who got between them & the shore, & drove them to the opposite side where they took refuge in an house, C[t] Wallace of the Rose landed his marines, beat them from the House, set it on fire, & brought off a number of Cattle.

The Liverpool Frigate has brought in a Prize worth 10,000 £ silks & rich Goods from Holland.

Staaten
Isl[d] August 11th to August 17th 1776

33[d] week Mem[dms]

11. Su. close dull m[g] some showers, S. much Lightning Thunder & Rain this Ev[g]

12 M. cloudy M[g] cool W.

13 Tu. very hot bright M[g] little w[d] W.

caught a fish call'd a sheep's head, & some black fish like Tench.

14 W. hot M[g] little w[d] E.

caught some black fish

Ships continue to come in

15 Th. rain'd all last n[t] very wet M[g] E.

X ceased to rain, cloudy. several drizling showers this day.

The Hessians landing to Encamp.

16 F. close cloudy M[g] heavy showers, last n[t] W. observ'd the Rebels marching towards York w[t] 2 pieces of cannon & 5 cover'd waggons; escorted by about 500 men, on the Jersey side heard they some showers this Eve[g] were leaving Amboy

17 Sa. a good deal of rain last nt showers this mg N. W. IX soaking rain

15. To Majr Bradstreet, lent 40 Dollrs pd 9.. 6.. 8

17. Sent 200 Dollrs to be lock'd up on board the Wm & Mary by Majr Bradstreet. Note the Major put them on board the Spy. The Major gave me these 200 Dollrs back again.

16. To Maj. Bradstreet 10 Dollrs pd £2.. 6.. 8

in all 50 Dollrs

due me by ye Majr

26th March 1777 recd the above 50 Dollrs from Lt Doyle on Acct of Majr Bradstreet & at same time pd him 9/7 chargd on Acct of Lt Murray Dead of my Co.

August 17th 1776

Remarks &ca

A report, that Genl Burgoine has got as far as Albany. wants confirmation & I fear he never will get to Albany

12. A number of Ld Howe's fleet came in Lord Dunmore wt a Fleet from Virginia bringing about 1500 men came in; among those are many negroes.

Staaten
Isld &
Long Isld August 18th to August 24th 1776

34th week Memdms

18 Su. heavy rain all last Nt very wet Mg N. E. much cannonading this mg towards York.

The two men of war came down into ye Fleet from their Station above the Town.

19 M. wet last nt wet mg X ceas'd raining aftn pleasant. A compy of ye Hessian Troops encamp'd close by our Quarters, we remov'd

20 Tu. This Mg at IV The 8 Comps of the 40th Regt march'd from their cantonemts to the Landing place & embark'd on board ye Wm & Mary.

21 W. Rain last nt pleasant mg little wd

22 Th. raind w^{t} Lightning & Thunder last n^{t} This day about IX M^{g} our Army landed on Long Isl^{d} at a place call'd Gravesend, without opposition, some of y^{e} L^{t} I^{y} march'd into y^{e} Country

23 F. pleasant M^{g} Landing Artillery, Stores, &c^{a} Various Reports, none to be depended on Piquet G^{d} Advanc'd.

24 Sa. Warm M^{g} some rain last N^{t}

tis reported y^{t} the Hessians, hang'd 3 Rebels which they took Prisoners. contradicted.

Several Bullocks were landed which came from England. so poor they can scarcely stand.

August 24th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

20th The Troops march'd from their several cantonements & Encampm^{ts} & Embark'd on board their ships.

21. The embarkation was finish'd & the order of Landing given out

22. The Army Landed on Long Island about IX this M^{g} without opposition the L^{t} Infantry push'd into the Country & got as far as flat Bush about 6 miles from the Landing Place

24. there has been much firing between our Advanc'd Parties & the Rebels who keep in y^{e} Woods. we have had 3 or 4 kill'd & a few wounded. We took some prisoners.

Long Isl^{d} August 25th to August 31st 1776

35th week Mem^{dms}

25. Su. very heavy rain last n^{t} dull M^{g} W. about 4000 Hessians came over from Staaten Isl^{d}

26 M. Much Lightning & Thunder last nt.

gloomy day.

March'd from y^{e} Ferry Cantonem^{ts} about IX this Eve^{g}

27 Tu. fine m^{g}

About XI this M^{g} a sharp action w^{t} the Rebels Battle they were defeated we lost but a few men & some officers, Coll^{o} Grant of 40th Reg^{t} Kill'd

28 W. very pleasant Mg aftn rain

a great deal of Firing this Aftn cannon & Musquetry we got near 2000 head of Cattle which the Rebels would have drove off.

29. Th. gloomy Mg

We began a Work to play on one of the Rebels

Redoubts call'd Putnam Fort.

30 F. This Mg our Army Took Possession of the Enemy's works on this Isld they having abandon'd them & governours Isld their chief works are near Brookline. they went off in great hurry.

31. Sa. the Army March'd & Encamp'd on the Ground opposite N York & some went still more to the Right beyond Bedford.

Genl Ld Stirling Genl Sulivan, & a great number of officers are prisrs with us.

Majr Genl Wogan a Prisr wt me. we took 4 Brass field peices, & the Ammunition. We are since told that the Rebels had 18,000 or 19,000 men against us the 27th

August 31st 1776

Remarks &ca

26 the 4th & 6th Brigades under Genl Grant march'd from their cantonemts about IX at Nt they March'd towards Brookline Ferry, the York Compys march'd on yr Flanks; surpriz'd some small posts of the Enemy on the road & took some prisoners. Majr Byrd taken.

27. About VII in the Mg we discover'd the Enemy drawn up on an hill on our right flank our Advanc'd Guard was fir'd upon from an Orchard; the Enemy were soon drove from thence; & we march'd to gain the Hills, the Enemy firing on us from the woods, when we had possessed the Heights, the enemy pour'd a very heavy fire upon us from the woods, we drove them into the thickest part & there kept them in awe as we found they had great Numbers conceal'd in the woods we did not think it prudent to pursue them, but drew up on the Heights & lay on our Arms. About one the Lt Infantry & Gds wt part

of G^{l} Howes Army from Flatbush having march'd to attack them by a road on the Right began to cannonade & attack w^{t} small Arms the Rebels finding themselves attack'd on both sides after a good deal of resistance being very hard press'd gave way & ran in great confusion some were drown'd endeavoring to cross to a Mill on the opposite side, we took a number of Pris^{rs} & kill'd a great many Men. the Enemy say they had 11,000 men to attack us, besides reinforcem^{ts} y^{t} came during y^{e} action. they Lost above 3000 Men. numbers are deserting. Our Loss very trifling. 50 kill'd 260 Wounded a number of them slightly.

Long
Isl^{d} September 1st to September 7th 1776

36th week Mem^{dms}

1 Su. hot m^{g} we hear that the Rebels are going from N York in y^{e} Greatest hurry.

They have strong Works behind N. York, towards Kings bridge

2 M. hot day.

This N^{t} about XII, a number of our Flat boats & a frigate the Rose pass'd the Town & went up E. River

3. Tu. hot day, several cannon fir'd this M^{g}

4. W. hot day, brisk w^{d} cannonading on both sides.

5. Th. pleasant cool M^{g} Cannonading but seldom Aft^{n} a great deal of Cannonading between the Rose Frigate & the Rebels from N York Isl^{d}.

Advanc'd Picquet.

6. F. cool M^{g} very little firing this day

7 Sa. some rain last n^{t} small thick rain this m^{g} aft^{n} fair & cool.

Tis most undoubted that had we taken the Advantage of this conquest at Brooklyn we might easily have put an End to the Rebellion, but perhaps our—do not think they have made sufficient fortunes.

September 7th 1776

Remarks &c^a

The Works which the Enemy Abandon'd are very Numerous & strong; Redoubts & Lines either friez'd or pallisadoed & abatti round the whole with a communication from one to the other. One Work which they call Fort Putnam is around Redout rais'd high, w^t a round cavallier in the center; it overlooks a large extent of Country. but of no strength against cannon. when the Rebels abandon'd their works, 30th Aug^st it was a very thick fog in the m^g they took that oppertunity to go off. went in great hurry & confusion, leaving several things behind; we had began approachs towards their highest Redoubt.

The Rebels are throwing up a number of works on N York Isl^d we are erecting Works opposite to them near Hell gates.

Three Delegates came from the Congress but had the Insolence to expect to treat & acknowledge us Delegates from a seperate power that had no Dependence on England. they would not be received as such & return'd Back

When we beat the Rebels at Brooklyn, the 27th why were we not allow'd to pursue them when most numbers of them, panick struck, had thrown away their Arms, & fled in the greatest confusion, but we were stop'd to look at their works which had not men in them. I fear this may be set down among our other Blunders to prolong the war.

Long Isl^d 37th week

September 8th to September 14th 1776

Mem^dms

8 Su. some firing last n^t rain this m^g XI clear'd Open'd a Batt^y at Hell gates against the Rebels Strong redoubt, which they call a Fort

9 M. much firing of Artillery all day. Very hot day.

10. Tu. VIII began to rain. many showers this day. no firing this m^g

Many of our flat boats pass'd the Town last n^t

11 W. some rain last n^t dull M^g cool.

Our L^{t} Infantry has taken possession of two Isl^{ds} near Hell gates, Bahama & Montresor's Islands

12 Th. cool M^{g} much canonading all m^{g}

tis said the Hessians have taken an Isl^{d} whereon the Rebels had a Batt^{y} of 3 Guns.

13 F. calm M^{g} hot. XII pleasant cool w^{d} cloudy this aft^{n} 4 ships of war pass'd the Town & sail'd up the East River. the Phenix, Roebuck

14 Sa. some rain this m^{g} close & sultry.

To M^{c}Lean 2 Doll^{rs} lent £ 9:4—

September 14th 1776

Remarks &c^{a}

Our Batt^{rs} near Hell gates do not seem to have the desir'd Effect, as we are inform'd.

The Rebels have made N. York Isl^{d} a complicated peice of Fortification, have a Strong Redoubt near hell gates, against which our Batt^{rs} are erected & Breast Works all round the Isl^{d} near the Water Edge, w^{t} Batt^{ys} at convenient distances & a great Number of very Strong Red^{ts} on the Higher grounds.

(*To be Continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 230.)

[This installment concludes the correspondence of Dr. Charles Carroll, who died 29 September, 1755. His son Charles Carroll, barrister, carried on the commercial enterprises of his father for some years, before he became distinguished as one of the leading attorneys and patriots of the Province, using the same volume for his letter copies.—Ed.]

Annapolis Augst 30th 1754

Cap^{t}. Dobbins

I desire the favour you will deliver my Son the inclosed Letter yourself or send it by a Tickett porter you know.

I also request you will get a sett of Glasses in the Temple Spectacles herewith Delivered to suit a person turned of Sixty years old and get the Case repaired the Hinge well rivetted and also get a spare pair of Glasses to answer to Sixty five put up safe in Cotton to avoid breaking I make no doubt of your applying to some good Opticians Shop The Acc^{ts} of which shall be thankfully repaid.

To Capt^{n} James Dobbins

Annapolis Maryland Sept^{r} 6th 1754

Gentlemen

I reced your ffavour by the ffrisby George Davis master with 4 Casks ten penny nails value £8..11..4 which I have carried to the C^{r} of your account.

As your Comp is changed by the Death of M^{r} Cheston I expect you will carry the Ballance due to me from that C^{o} to the C^{r} of my present account with you which by my Books is £24..2..7 but if any Error shall readily be rectified.

I shall be obliged to you if you will by some Ship coming this way send me the value of the Ballance deducting the nails in good welch Cotton by some of your Ships this way I mean to Chester River.

I would gladly have sent you Pigg iron this year but find by M^{r} Ringgold your Ships were engaged by former Contracts.

It will be very acceptable to me to have a Correspondence with you.

To Mess^{rs} Sedgley Hillhouse
& Berry Merchants in Bristol

12th Aug^{t} 1754

Doctor Carroll

Sir

Notwithstanding you gave me an order for Iron to M^{r} Croxall when I came to Baltimore and see M^{r} Lawson I found I

was obliged by Mr Buchanans order to take the iron from him and as I could not avoid it I hope you will excuse it from

Sir

Yr Mo obt Hole Servt to Comd

James Hall

Memd a Copy of the above Sent to
Messrs John Hanbury & Co. Merchants
in London 12th Septr 1754

Maryland September 12th 1754

Gentlemen

Altho I gave Captain Hall master of the Ship Buchanan an order for thirty five Ton Pigg iron at his first coming in to be put on Board at Patapsco River and which I was certain he had got Yet by the inclosed Letter from him of the 12th August last I find he disapointed me.

I had wrote you to Insure on that Ship for me not doubting his having the Iron but as he did not take it I hope ye can draw back any premio paid.

This has been a disapointment to me in so much Remittance which I certainly thought I had been sure off If needful towards drawing back the premio Captn Hall will clear the matter to you.

I have now on the Bank ready to Ship one hundred and forty Ton of Pigg iron but could not get ffreight for it.

I hope that this will make no Difference with ye in the advance I desire of you in my Letter of the 8th July last for my Son since your principal and Interest will be safe and paid the next Shipping.

I pray that you will forward the inclosed to my Son.

To Messrs John Hanbury & Co
Merchants in London

Maryland Sept^{r} 12th 1754

Dear Charles

In mine of the 9th July last I advised you that M^{r} Black had fourteen H^{hds} Tobacco from your Quarters in 1751 I was led into that mistake by your overseers Letter since which I have seen him and he tells me that in 1751 he shipt in Judd only four Hogsheads for which he has account Sales clearing as I before observed £30..15..11.

And in 1752 he shipt in him Seven H^{hds} and 14 H^{hds} in Cooper in 1753 for none of which I ever had sixpence Credit nor expected it as the Tobacco was Shipt in your name in all twenty five H^{hds}. This is the State of your Tobacco Shipt to M^{r} Black and for which he is to Credit your account at such Times as he had the money in Hand for the Tobacco.

I have been disapointed in Shipping Pigg iron this Year to answer all your occasions tho I have it in hand upon the Bank. Having now in the Country one hundred and forty Ton which I will Ship as fast as I can get convenient Shipping to do it I have not at present more to add than that I am with Love & Respect. . . .

To Charles Carroll Esq^{r}
Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair Case N^{o} 2 London

Maryland Nov^{r} 10th 1754

Gent.

Upon the certainty that you have accepted of my proposal in mine Dated 8th July last as also of the 29th August both addressed to you I have sent the inclosed Invoyce of materials necessary for the Ship I am building to carry her to your Port, and some other Goods.

I have had an offer from a Correspondent of M^{r} John Preswicks that he would send the Sail Cloth Twine and Cables at Six or Seven months Credit and allow the Bounty on the Sail

Cloth but I chuse to have it come regularly from your Hands and expect it on the same Terms and if your own Tradesmen will not send them so I should be glad you would apply to him as he is a considerable Manufacturer of these kinds.

My Running & small Rigging I make here and shall as soon as the Vessel is in the water send you Directions for Insurance.

I would have you Insure on these Goods which you send me in such manner that in Case of Loss I may draw my principal & Charges & the premio for such Insurance with the Incident Charges place to my account as also the Cost of the Goods. Please to send them in some Ship convenient to Annapolis or Patapsco.

On the 19th October last I drew on you payable to John Darnal for £22..18..9 Sterl and of this date to Nicholas Maccubbin for £50 Sterl both which Bills I desire you will pay & charge to my account which will be the only Bills I shall have occasion to draw until you have full Effects in hand for all Disbursemts made or to be made for me or my son.

If I could have Shipt all my Pigg iron in hand here this Year it would have more than answered his & my occasions.

As my Son will be coming to Maryland in some Ship early in the Spring shall be obliged for your recommending one to him and as I before wrote to supply him with what he may judge needful.

Upon the whole as I have put great Confidence in you I hope not to meet any Disapointmt in my Expectations and you may be assured of every grateful return I can make for the same.

P. S. Please to send a distinct acct of
the Goods mark'd [B. C.] & Incident Charges.

To Messrs Jno Hanbury & Co
Merchants in London

Maryland Novr 10th 1754

Sir

I reced yours by the Willson Dated 16th July last with your

acc^{ts} concerning which I don't mean to enter into any Altercation with you as I desire to keep up a friendly Correspondence.

The Ballance of your Account agst my Son shall be paid you deducting the produce of his Tobacco and Interest from the Times of Sale which I hope you will think reasonable & just.

I am in hopes that the Interest of your advance & your Com^{ns} on the Transactions we have had will be Satisfactory premio for the same and that you will be content therewith & your just principal.

I am very much obliged for the Character you give my Son and as I have a very good opinion of your Judgment I shall have the Higher Esteem of his good qualities that you think them so.

I hope that nothing will ever Subsist Between you him & me than a suitable Correspondence to that good manners & ffriendship that always subsisted between us during a long acquaintance. Altho you are winding up your affairs from this Province and decline your Trade therein.

I return you sincere thanks for all the Civilitys shewn my Son and assure you that I am with much respect.

To M^{r} W^{m} Black
Merchant in London

Annapolis Maryland Nov^{r} 8th 1754

Sir

I reced yours Dated 10th July last and am much obliged on the Kind offer you make on my Sons proposal.

Its true I wrote him Paragraph of such a Letter as you mention but not being certain whether it would be agreeable to you to answer my occasions at present. I did in Answer to a Letter of Mess^{rs} John Hanbury & C^{o} propose it to them to serve me & my Son with what may be requisite and to take the managem^{t} of my future Business from hence which my Son can inform you if they have accepted of so as to answer my Expectations.

It will be very agreeable to me to have it in my Power to return any Civility shewn my Son and whatever you have advanced for him shall be with all thankfulness repaid without Loss to you.

I have wrote to my Son now to adjust this matter with you if Messrs Hanbury make the least Difficulty.

In Case I can serve you with ffreight (in the Ship I am building at Patapsco) next Summer I will with all exactness and Care take the same from any of your ffriends and in any other respect that I can serve you then.

To Mr Wm Perkins
Merchant in London

Maryland Novr 10th 1754

Dear Charles

I thank God I have got well over a violent pain I had sometime since in my head and am now in perfect health.

I have inclosed you Copys of my Letters to Messrs Black & Perkins as also to Messrs Hanbury by this opportunity.

I have no Reason to doubt Messrs Hanburys Complyance with my Requests and if I had been assured of Mr Perkins's taking my offer on your speaking to him I had not applied to any other and I found by a Letter of yours that you inclined for Messrs Hanbury to transact with.

If I could have Shiped all the Pigg iron I have now on the Bank it would more than answer both yours and my occasions but it will be ready for next Spring and my own Ship will carry forty Ton thereof.

If you don't hit upon any particular Ship I think Mr Anderson's Ship in which Mrs Holyday & her Son went in would be a good one. However I referr to your own Conduct & Choice but would have you come in a Ship bound above Patuxen nearer Annapolis for Convenience.

As this will possibly be the last Letter I shall write you before I have the pleasure of seeing you I have no other to add than

to recomend you to Almighty God and your own good Conduct.

Mrs Carroll joins me in Love & Respects as to news we have not more than you have heard our Governor is made Lieut Genll of fforces to be raised for there are but few now to repel the fforce of the ffrench and their allied Indians the former are making large Strides towards laying a foundation for the Empire of this Northern part of America which if not timely prevented by the National Assistance of our Mother Country must take Effect for the Plantations are not able to resist a much weaker power than that of ffrance they have neither Cloathing Arms or Ammunition nor men Suffᵗ to spare for warr and all these are supplied from ffrance as well thro Canada as the Mississipi & its Branches and with the Influence their priests gain over the Indians lying westward raise many of them against us and they prove a Savage & British Enemy from their own nature heightned by the Doctrine of the Jesuits & Priests that its meritorious to destroy Hereticks.

We may not feel the total Effect of the ffrench scheme in our Days but I wish that God may avert the Evil from those who succeed us which may be feared in less than a Century without good Conduct & perseverance prevent it.

Good fforts & Garrisons on the Lakes of Canada well supplied & suitable armed Gallys or other Vessels to the Navigation of those waters as well as on the Branches of the Mississipi and an Encouragemᵗ to Irish Protestants as also British to settle the back Lands which ought to be given them in reasonable Quantitys Gratis & free of Rents but with some small acknowledgmᵗ to the Crown may be a speedy means to Check the ffrench.

I am of opinion that the Germans are not to be too much relied on to make a Barrier against the ffrench as there are many Papists among them from Alsace & other Parts tho; they may answer mixt with British Subjects Born.

To Charles Carroll Esqr
Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair Case Nº 2
London

Annapolis March 20th 1755

Sir

I thought it full early to send you the Inclosed Warrant from the provincial office for Laying down my Pretentions agst Evan Shelby.

You have inclosed the Courses of the Tract of Land called Shelbys Misfortune claimed by me.

And as it may be proper to lay down the Tract of Land called Maidens Choice 1000 Acres of Land out for old Evan Shelby.

Mr Brookes has the Courses thereof from me and make no doubt but he will lay that as well as the inclosed down taking a Reference from the beginning Tree of the one to the other.

I desire you will Summon Mr Thomas Prather and his Son Cleggatt Prather as also James Gillaland to prove the Tree of Shelbys Misfortune and Maidens Choice as also any other two Evidences that Mr Thos Prather shall direct who are acquainted with the destroying the Tree of Shelbys Misfortune.

Your Care and favour herein will much oblige . . .

To Mr Samuel Beall
Sheriff of ffrederick County

Invoyce of Sundry Goods sent inclosed in a Letter to Messrs John Hanbury & Compa Merchants in London Dated 10th Novr 1754 Viz.

26	Bolts	English Duck or Sail Cloth	No 1
20	Bolts	Ditto	2
6	Bolts	Ditto	3
6	Bolts	Ditto	4
8	Bolts	Ditto	5
2	Bolts	Tarpaulin Duck	
2	Bolts	Vitri	
50ll		Sewing Sail Twine	
10ll		Bolting Twine	
6ll		Whipping Twine	
6		Logg Lines	
		Half a Ton of black cannon	

2	Good Cables for a Ship of two hundred & fifty Ton one hundred & twenty fathom long each for best Bower & Sheet Anchor
2	Suitable Anchors for best Bower & Sheet Anchor for such a Ship
2	Anchors three hundred two quarters each
1	Anchor three hundred
1	Suit of Colours for a Ship of former Tonage
4	Wooden Box Compasses
1	Brass Ditto
1	Hanging Ditto
2	Spy Glasses
3	two hourly Glasses
4	half Ditto
4	quarter of a minute Ditto
4	half quarter Ditto
1	large Trumpett
1	Small hand Ditto
2	Lanthorns
2000	Scupper nails
2000	pump Ditto
6	Yards Sheet Lead or 200ll wt
20	Yds red narrow Bunting for Vanes
2	Doz. Marline
2	Ditto Housline
½	Doz. of Palin Irons
	Lamp Black value 10/
100ll	Yellow paint or Dry oker
4ll	Verdigrease
100ll	White Lead Dry
56ll	Red Lead Dry
1	Deep Sea Line
2	Hand Leads
100	Sail Needles Sewing & Bolting Sortes
4	Tarr Brushes
1	Doz. Painters Brushes of different Sizes
500	Ells ozns

[B. C.]	1	p^{s} Irish Linen	@ 1/
	1	p^{s} Ditto	@ 1/6
	1	p^{s} Doulass	
	1	p^{s} Gartie	
	1	p^{s} Hessens	
	1	p^{s} Hempen Roles	
	2	p^{s} good welch Cotten	
	2	p^{s} Match Coating	
	5	Yarn Rugs	@ 5/
	5	Ditto	@ 10/
	1	p^{s} ffearnothing	
	1	p^{s} half thick	
	1	p^{s} Penistone	
	1	Steel plate pitt Saw 7 foot long	
	5M	30^{d} Nails	
	20M	20^{d} D^{o}	
	20M	10^{d} D^{o}	
	20M	8^{d} D^{o}	
	20M	4^{d} Ditto	
	5M	Scupper D^{o}	
	2	ffaggots English Steel	
	1	Blistered Ditto	
	5	Grass Scythes & ffurniture	
	5	Bramble Ditto & Ditto	
	2	Strong Sand Riddles	
	100^{ll}	Single refined Sugar	
	20^{ll}	ozn^{s} thread	
	10^{ll}	Coloured Ditto	
	1^{ll}	Jesuits Bark	
	2^{ll}	Powdred Ditto	
	3	large Bullhides for ffurnace Bellows	

Maryland Nov^{r} 21st 1754

Sir

I Desire you will procure to be sent me next Spring by some Ship coming near Annapolis or to Patapsco the following

woollens Markt as ℔ Margin and make Insurance that in Case of Loss the Principal and Premio may be reced with the Incident Charges which place to my Account. The Amount of those Goods & Charges shall be returned in Effects by the Ship that brings them or some other on which Terms I suppose any woollen Draper will Supply them.

I conceive the Goods and Charges will not amount to fifty pounds. Your Care herein will oblige

Sir

Yr hble Servt

C. C.

To Mr Godfrey Sykes
Merchant These

4 ps Welch Cotton
2 ps Blew half thick
2 ps Gray ffearnought
4 ps Kerseys about 18d ℔ yard
2 ps Stript Blanketing
1 ps Blew & 1 ps red Bear Skin

Xbr 31st 1754

Sir

The part I had with Mr Dulany in the Purchase & sale of Effects & convey'd by Mr John Galloway has been long since Settled with Mr Dulany by me and as I never had any Transaction with you on the ocation, I never did nor do deem myself in any way Accountable to you on that Head, And am with all due Respect . . .

To Docr Ri: Hill
These

Maryland March 21st 1755

Gentlemen

I reced your very kind Letter Dated 30th December last ℔ the Galloway and for which I am very much obliged to you.

My Ship will well answer to take in Tobacco for you after Rawlings is Loaded shee will be ready to take in Tobaccoe in Patapsco River in June next and you have any Tobaccoe that you desire to be taken in her either up the Bay or as Low as Patuxent or Choptanck I will find good Decked Vessels to bring it on Board into Patapscoe River and I will entirely referr to yourselves for any Proportion of such Charges.

I conceive it not needful to enter into any Charter party for I will take in Tobaccoe at the current ffreight that other Ships do and as the Ship will be consigned to yourselves you will have the Receipt of the ffreight Lumber and the Ship also for my Design is only to convert the Labour of my people & materials to Sterl money

As I am in hopes that this may come time enough for you to write to any of your ffriends within the former Compass to Ship their Tobaccoe I will take particular Care to have it brought on Board & anything in my power that may serve & promote your Interest . . .

To Mess^{rs} John Hanbury & Co.
Merchants in London
The above ℔ the Biddeford Capt^{n} Cole for Bristol.

Annapolis 27th 1755

Sir

I reced the Inclosed from M^{r} Ballandine and as you will observe the Contents and his Letter being Dated I do not know but he may be about you still

I will let him have all the Castings Iron Work & Bellows

If no Gudgeons to answer there are Chambs to bring up the weight of the Gudgeons but on the whole he will only pay for weight and I referr the Value of the Boards to you and also the rest but you will observe their Cost to me.

Inclosed is an account of the Cost of the Leather Nails pipes &c. out of which you may please to make a Copy and of this Letter & send him if he be not there by which he will see he may have them if he takes all.

The Cordage you mention Cutt I cannot sell as I make it under 10^{d} ℔lb at which you may have any in Return for the Hemp which they may take as they want or have Room.

I hope you will excuse the Trouble I give on the Affair of M^{r} Ballandines To whom if you write please to give my Service or if he be there.

I shall be glad to know your Sentiments in a Line of the value of the Things as they now are or whether the Iron work pipes Leather & nails be not worth first Cost Beside the making Boards &c.

If you know where & for whom M^{r} Ballendine is going to Build shall be glad you'd let me know in a Line ℔ M^{r} Williamson

I am with Respect to M^{rs} Croxall & you . . .

NB. There is a good deal of iron work in the Boards which must be guessed at in Value & Tin Lead &c.

To M^{r} Richard Croxall

W^{m} Black Bo^{t} of Tho^{s} Ridedout & James Davis
March 14th 1749

6 very large Strong h^{dds} w^{t} 2$^{£m}$: 3^{gs}.. 18^{lb} @ 10^{d}	£13.. 11.. 8
ffor Carriage & Porter	—.. 2.. 6
Com^{n} ffr^{t} & Insurance thron @ 10 ℔ C^{t}	1.. 7.. 5
	£15.. 1.. 7

W^{m} Black . . . Bo^{t} of Ambrose & Jn^{o} Crowley Mar. 31st 1750

	Sterl
1 p^{r} ffurnace Bellows pipes 5 f^{t} long	£ 5.. 10.. —
Canvas & Cord	1.. 6
2M ffurnace Bellows nails 16/6	1.. 13.. —
3M D^{o} 30/	4.. 10.. —
1M D^{o}	2.. 5.. —
Cash	—.. 2.. 6

Custom Entry Com^{r} Sail^{rs} ffees & to eben^{rs} Cart^{rs} Portage		
Wharfge Lightge primage & Bills Lading	—.. 10..	6
ffr^{t} 2½ ℔ C^{t}	—.. 7..	1
Com^{n} 2½ ℔ C^{t}	—.. 7..	5
Insurance on £17.. 10 @ 2½ ℔ C^{t} Com^{n} & P^{or}	—.. 15..	—
	£16.. 2..	—

NB. The above is the Cost of the things Specified

	C: C: Sterl	
Cost of Nails Bellows pipes Com^{n} ffr^{t} & Insur.	£16..	2.. —
6 Hides Cost Sterl Com^{n} Insur. ffr. & S	15..	1.. 7
Castings of M^{r} Lawson & C^{o}		
21^{em}.. 3^{gs} @ 16 Curr 17.. 8		
	£17.. 8—	31.. 3.. 7

Saws belonging to the ffurnace (2)w^{ch} at the same as above

Iron work to the Bellows Boards

Ringers & oth^{r} iron work belonging to the ffurnace (2)w^{t} & price ℔ Ton or Cent as its worth wrought.

The Bellows Board & making the Bellows Tin & Lead

An Acc^{t} of the Castings from M^{r} Lawson viz.

Buck Staves 5^{em} @ 16/	£14..	—.. —
4 Funnel plates I Dam plate 1 Twire plate 2 Gudgeons		
2 Brasses 16^{em}.. 3^{gs} @ 16/	13..	8.. —
	£17..	8.. —

Annapolis March 30th 1755

Sir

I am informed that my Land called Black Oak Land laid out by you near your Sons is not worth paying rent for this I had from Conrad Hogmire to whom I sent the Courses & desired he wod therein and if not too late to rectifie the same The Land called Killmore 190 acres that lies above Gillilands I understand has no water thereon and I am informed by Neal OGullion that there is a very good Spring & piece of Meadow Ground within a small distance thereof on the back of Lawrence Willsons called Green Spring.

If you will favour me by enquiring therein & send me a Sketch therof & whether worth my while to take up any addition to the said Land called Killmore or to Resurvey the same I will satisfie you for your Trouble therein Neal OGullion has promised to shew you the place But if he cannot I suppose James Gilliland or some others can.

Hogmire has the Courses of both Tracts as I doubt not but you yourself also have Your favour herein will much oblige . . .

To Mr Thos Prather
of ffrederick County.

Annapolis April 4th 1755

Gentlemen

I have the Bill I reced for ten Ton pig iron you had of me Returned Protested it is now by the Laws of our Province which allows 15 ℔ Ct under 18 months on protests & 20 after £57.. 10 & 4/3 Charges in the whole £57.. 14.. 3 for which I desire you'll speedily send me good Bills with a Sufficient Endorser living in Maryland . . .

To Messrs John & Wm Ballandine
at Quoquan in Potomack
Virginia

Annapolis April 2d 1755

Sir

Inclosed is a Special Warrant for 594 acres of Land dated this day five Hunred acres Whereof I desire may be laid according to the direction of Neal OGullion & John Pearce according to the directions in the first part of the same warrant and call the same Pearce's Farm.

The Remainder Ninety Four acres I desire you will Lay out adjoyning to my Land called Killmore so as to Include a place called Green Spring as Neal OGullion shall direct

Mr Thomas Prather to whom I have wrote will Return you the Courses of these Two Survey's but if needfull in the Execution of such Warrant that you or your Deputy should be there I hope you will direct one to be there with Mr Prather & OGullion soon

Your Favour in the Return of my Certificates of the Stage & Resurvey of High Germany will much oblige me as also the Leting me have the Common Warrants that are due to me that I may aply them this you were so kind as to promise me when I last saw you but I have not had a Line from you Since, pray in particular let me have the warrt of 1500 acres on wch the Inclosed is Grounded.

In case that OGullion & Pearce should Incline to add more to the five Hundred Acres to be called Pearces Farm please to do it by virtue of some other of my warrants in date

And if Mr Prather should Judge it needfull to add to the ninety four acres be so kind as to do that allso & call the same Green Spring . . .

To Mr Isaac Brooke
Surveyor Fredk County
℔ Neal OGullion

These

Annapolis May 8th 1755

Mr White

I shall want twenty Barrels of good merchantable Pork soon

which if you will bring up here for me I will give you the markett Price in Bills of Exchange to your liking I desire your Answer soon and when you can send the Pork up.

To Mr John White in Princess
Ann Town in Somerset County

Annapolis 26th May 1755

Sir

I understand you are empowered by Mr Grove to procure ffreight for him in Patapscoe from his ffriends thereabouts as he will have no Ship there I therefore thought proper to offer to take any Quantity under three hundred Hogsheads into my Ship now Building there and which will be Launched & ready to take in Tobo in 2 weeks at farthest in the fferry Branch Consigned to Mr Grove If you think this of Service I shall be glad to hear from or see you on the occasion

To Captn Jerningham Biggs
Patuxent

Annapolis May 30th 1755

Sir

I send the bearer Michael Morgan for what Staves you have ready for me Suitable to the London Markett and I doubt not but you will dispatch him and give me good Merchantable Staves as I depend on your Integrity in this Affair I shall not add but that I am with much respect . . .

P. S. You will please to favour me with a Line of each sort of Staves whether Pipe Hhds or Barrell & the number of each

To Mr Joseph Cox Gray
Dorchester County

Annapolis 30th May 1755

Sir

I desire you will deliver to Michael Morgan Skipper of my Schooner two hundred Bushels of Coal which I think you told me is Whitehaven and the price six pence Sterl ℔ Bushell for which I will pay you on Demand and at the same Time I request you will dispatch him Your favour herein will much oblige . . .

To Mr Philip Walker, Talbot County

6th June 1755

Sir

I presume to lay before your Excellency the two following Precedents as in either Case applicable to the mistake in my Certificate of Black oak Land viz: running S: 46 W. instead of S: forty six Degrees East The Course run by Mr Thos Prather who surveyed the Land and altho: Mr Prather was not a Commissioned officer yet he was one by custom and Permission who had run many Lands for others as well as for me and whose returns were sent to the office by the Surveyor.

Caleb Dorsey by Petition to Benjamin Tasker Esqr President and Chancellor to alter a Course to a patent and Certificate and was Granted Two patents 1000 acres each upon Petition or Application of Nicholas Sewal to Benjamin Tasker Esqr President & Chancellor in 1753 were vacated and new warrants Granted both which appears in the Records of Land Office.

I do not desire to vacuate the patent if in the least Inconsistant with what may be his Lordships Interest altho the precedent of Mr Sewal be for me I only desire to have the Land that was bona ffide intended to be included in my Servey that is to alter the above Course in the Certificate and Patent.

I make no doubt but the Clerk of the Land office will satisfie your Excellency that I never had a warrant of Resurvey on Black Oak Land It is true I had on the addition to Black Oak Land with Intention only to rectify the foregoing mistake that

is to take up the Land left out thereby which is still vacant, and which warrant I shall cancel if your Excellency will please to order the Course to be altered as before to which purpose I will if required get Mr Prathers Deposition to his Declaration laid before you, and apply by Petition or otherwise as I may have the ffavour to be Directed by your Excellency In keeping me to the Barren and Mountain Land included by the mistake of the Course Can be no Advantage to his Lordship but will be a Loss of so much as the value of warrant thereof to me, for I can and must Disclaim it unless your Excellency please to releive me.

I Take the Honour to assure you that I am with greatest respect . . .

To His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esqr
Present

Annapolis 16th June 1755

Sir

If you have any room to let me in for some Share of ffreight (in the Ship I am now ready to Launch at Patapscoe) to Mr Anderson or any other I shall be much obliged for the same and send a good secure Vessel for the Tobacco to such place as you may be placed to order it from . . .

The above sent to The Honble
Edwd Lloyd & Mr Robt Lloyd

Sir

I Recd yrs Dated Augst 1st 1755 the Pigg Iron you Had on Long Cr on Honour on acct of wch those Bills were Paid to me and as my Debt was Contracted here I expected it would have Been here also Discharged accordingly. I have Had Trouble and Charge Enough in writing and sending to Virginia heretofore and it is now Trifling to Desire me to send them to Virginia again that Mr Penalton may Discharge them in money and I Positively will not Do it and I Expect you will Imme-

diately Pay them with 15 ℔ C^{t} & 4 & 3^{d} Charges of Protest according to the Laws of our Province the Reason why these Bills were Protested is for want of Effects so there needs no Copy or the Protest and it is Ridiculous to Desire it. I Desire you will without Shuffling Discharge the Bill as Protested with Charges as above and nor Give me or y^{r}self any further Trouble on the occasion I am S^{r}

Y^{r} m^{o} H^{ble} S^{t}
C. C.

Annapolis Aug^{t} 10th 1755

P. S. I must Have the Bills Drawn Payable at thirty Days sight with a Good and sufficient Indorser of this Province

To M^{r} John Ballendine
at Occoquan on Patowmack
Virginia

SOME NOTES CONCERNING SIR GEORGE CALVERT (1579-1632), FIRST LORD BALTIMORE, AND HIS FAMILY FROM THE ENGLISH RECORDS.

By John Bailey Calvert Nicklin.

Entries from the Parish Register of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.

Baptisms:

August 18, 1608. Mrs.[1] Dorothy Calvert.
November 18, 1609. Elizabeth[2] Calvert, daughter of Mr. George.
July 18, 1613. George Calvert.
December 5, 1615. Helen[3] Calvert.
March 8, 1617. Henry[4] Calvert.
January 31, 1618. John[5] Calvert.

Burials:

February 1, 1618. John[5] Calvert.

February 16, 1570. Henry[6] Calvert. (Probably a near relative of the Baltimore Family.)

[1] The modern "Miss."
[2] Elizabetha, fil. Mr. George, in the original.
[3] Helena in the original.
[4] Henric' Colvard in the original.
[5] Joh'nes in the original.
[6] Henricus Colvert in the original.

Baptismal Register No. 1, Bexley, Kent. Diocese of Canterbury.

March 2, 1606. Cecill Calvert, sonne p.rmogenit[s][1] of Mr. John[2] Cal't and M[ris] Anne Minne his wife. Ye godfathers were ye Earles of Cumberland[3] and Salsburie[4] whose substitutes were S[r] Oliffe and S[r] John Leighes;[5] ye godmother Lady Wooten,[6] substitute M[ris] Butler,[7] mother of M[ris] Cal't. (The ceremony was performed by William Luffe, Vicar, M. A. Oxon. From a letter to the compiler written by the Rev. Charles Moore, M. A., R. N., present Vicar of Bexley, sending a copy of the record.)

[1] Eldest.

[2] A strange error on the part of the parish clerk evidently, used instead of George.

[3] Henry Clifford (1591-1643), fifth Earl of Cumberland, was the only son of Francis (1559-1641), fourth Earl of Cumberland, the other godfather of Cecil Calvert.

[4] Robert Cecil (1563-1612), first Baron Cecil of Essendon, first Viscount Cranborne and first Earl of Salisbury. He was a son of William, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. It was in honor of this Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, that Cecil Calvert, afterwards the second Lord Baltimore, received his surname, the Earl having been the patron of the first Lord Baltimore. Frances Cecil (died Feb. 4, 1643/4), daughter of the first Earl of Salisbury, married, July 25, 1610, Henry Clifford (1591-1643), fifth Earl of Cumberland. Probably Frances Calvert, daughter of the first Lord Baltimore, was named in honor of Frances, Countess of Cumberland.

[5] Probably Sir Oliffe Leigh of Addington, who was born Nov. 24, 1559, and married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne (see Le Neve's *Knights*, p. 137). Sir John Leigh(es) was probably a brother or a near relative of Sir Oliffe.

[6] Unless she were the wife of Sir Henry Wotten (1568-1639), author and diplomatist, who was knighted by King James I, I cannot place her. Sir Henry Wotten left London in 1604 and was for many years ambassador abroad.

[7] Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth (1519-1573) of Durance in Enfield, Middlesex, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard, Lord Chancellor Rich, temp. Henry VIII. Elizabeth Wroth, who died August 14, 1614, married twice: firstly, George Mynne (who died May 20, 1581); and, secondly, Nicholas Butler, Esq.

Extract from the Parish Register of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street, London, E. C., Volume 4.

"15 Aprill 1632.[1] The Rt. hono*ble* George Lord Baltimore was buried from the backside of the Bell." [(Believed to be Bell Inn or Tavern, a house and grounds belonging originally to the Knights Hospitaliers of St. John.) (Cf. Walter G. Bell, "Fleet Street in Seven Centuries," p. 248, Pittman, London, 1912; and T. C. Noble, "Memorials of Temple Bar," p. 109, Bateman, London, 1869.) The present site is Bell Yard, adjoining the Royal Courts of Justice. (From a letter written by the Rev. Dr. A. J. MacDonald, present rector of St. Dunstan's.)]

[1] This date shows that Lord Baltimore did *not* die on April 15, 1632, as has been heretofore believed, but probably a few days or a week before the 15th. It is strange that Mr. William Hand Browne in his "George and Cecilius Calvert," pp. 33-4, falls in error by stating that the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street, London, was destroyed by fire.

Extract from the Church Warden's Account Book of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West for 1628/9-1644/5 under "Receipts for Burialls," page 422.

"Aprill.	It[1]—the XVth for the ground in the Chancell for ye Lord Baltimore.	
	It. for the Knell.[2]	11s, 4d
	It. for the Peales.[3]	8s
	It. towards the cloth.[4]	2s

[1] Item. "the XVth" refers, of course, to the day of the month, the 15th. Apparently the charge for the ground in the chancel was unknown when the entry was made, or it had not been paid.

[2] Tolling the bell for a long period before the funeral.

[3] Joyful peal after the service (?).

[4] Probably a pall over the coffin. A major part of this charge was paid. the full fee on the same folio ranges from 1/- to 3/4. (The last four notes are from the Rector of St. Dunstan's.)

EXTRACT FROM THE MARRIAGE REGISTER OF ST. PETER-UPON-CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C. 3.

November 22, 1604. Thursday. Mr. George Calvert of St. Martines in the field gentleman. And Mrs. Anne Mynne of Bexler in Hertfordshire, by license Cant. (The Register was signed by "Will'm Ashboold, parson.") [1]

[1] Bexler should be Bexley which is (now) in Kent. The license was issued from Canterbury and William Ashbold, then rector, evidently performed the ceremony as he signed the register. (Information from the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock, present rector of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill).

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS. IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 214.)

IX

High Court of Admiralty, Libels 100. N° 63.

4 Nov. 1639. Allegation by Cleborne in Cloberry c. Cleborne.

Libels 100. N° 63

Clobery et alia contra Claiborne
Smith Martyn

Quodie Martin nomine procuratiorio ut procurator legittimus dicti Claiborne omnibus melioribus et efficaciori-bus via modo etc. dicit allegat etc. in his scriptis in jure proponit articulatim pront sequitur

1. Imprimis that in the yeares 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637 and in the months in the same yeares respectivelie concurring some or one of them the said William Clobery was desirous to make a joint stocke with the said Claiborne and others for a trade and plantacion uppon an Iland in the bay of

Virginia; and the said Clobery did then shew and demonstrate by many reasons that he conceived great hopes and likelihood that there was much profitt and benifitt to be made thereby, and that the trade of the French in Canada and Qebec might be brought downe that way into Virginia and to the said intended plantacion. Et ponit conjunction division et de qualibet.

2. Item that after the shipp the Affrica was hired and victualled and made ready for the designe aforesaid, and after all the goodes and necessaries belonging to the said joint Stocke were laden aboard the said shipp, and after the said shipp with the servants and passengers was fallen downe to Gravesend, the said Clobery procured the commission articulate under the signett of Scotland to the effect libellate, and not before Att which tyme the said Claiborne told the Adventurers in the joint stocke that the said commission was not sufficient. And then the said Clobery promised to gett a firme and a large patent from the King both for the said trade and plantacion. Et ponit ut supra.

3. Item that Maurice Thompson of London Marchant on the behalfe of the rest of the partners was desired by them or some of them to goe down to the said shipp to dispatch all the business that concerned the said joint stocke, which he did accordinglie doe, and did make upp the accountes of the whole joint stocke, which were signed and underwritten by the said Thompson and the said Claiborne in a booke for that purpose, which booke the said Thompson did in the yeares 1633 and 1634 deliver to the said Clobery, together with all the accountes papers letters and writings touching the said trade plantacion and joint stocke. And the said Thompson and partners did then know of divers parcells of goodes which the said Claiborne had then on board the said shipp belonging to his owne private estate; and that they were noe way to be accounted into the joint stocke, and that the said Claiborne was not to be accountable for them or the profitt of them, but was to be free and att libertie notwithstanding his partnershipp or managing the said joint stocke to buy sell trade & trafique for himselfe and to his owne use with any English men or any others for any goodes servants cattle

or anything else of his owne private estate either uppon the said plantacion or else where in Virginia. Et ponit ut supra.

4. Item that the said Maurice Thompson being at Deale to despatch the said shipp as is mentioned in the precedent Article did on the behalfe of the said partners make conclude and underwrite a covenant of the tenor of the first schedule hereunto annexed, and did upon his the said Maurice Thompsons returne to London shew one part of the said covenant underwritten by the said Claiborne and himselfe unto the said Clobery and partners, and certified them of theire proceedings in the despatch of the said shipp; Att which time the said Clobery and partners gave theire consent thereunto, and allowed of the said covenant, and of all that the said Claiborne and Thompson had done about the affaires of the said joint stocke. Et ponit ut supra.

5. Item that by the said covenant the said Claiborne did agree to join in partnershipp with the said Clobery and company onlie for the voyadge and trade then intended with the goodes and servants then adventured in the said joint stocke. Especially for the trade of beavers furrs and for sending corne to New England and Nova Scotia, and to raise a stocke of hoggs upon the said intended plantacion, and not otherwise. And that the said Claiborne was to give an account of the said trade and of his proceedings in the said plantacion so farr as concerned the said joint stocke. But the said Claiborne was not by the said covenant bound to give an account of his owne particular estate goodes or catle. And by the said covenant the said Claiborne was to have one fourth parte of the proceed and profitt made by the said trade and plantacion, and that att leaste the said Claiborne should have recompence for his paines. And hath deserved above 100^{li} per annum during his imployment there. Et ponit ut supra.

6. Item that as the said Claibornes particuler Estate was to be exempted from the joint stocke, soe the said Clobery and Murhead takeing other partners unto them did in annis domini 1636, 1637 send in the shipp the Sara and Elizabeth a cargazone

of goodes to the value of 700li or more to trade with the freemen of the said Island for tobaccoe or other commodities wherein the said Claiborne had noe interest. Et ponit ut supra.

7. Item that the said Claiborne before his goeing out of England in the said Shipp did advize that some other goodes should be bought, which he thought would be then necessary for the said trade and plantacion; whereunto the said partners replied that he the said Claiborne should buy the same or supplie any thing else that should be wanting there either in Virginia or else where, and they would allow the same in the accounts which the said Claiborne should keepe. And the said Claiborne in like manner should allow his proportionable part of 1/6 part for any disbursements which should be laid out here for the use of the said joint stocke. Et ponit ut supra.

8. Item That the said Claiborne told his said partners before his goeing out of England that the number of 16 or 20 Servants which they then intended to send was not sufficient to raise and mainetaine the said trade and plantacion; and that he the said Claiborne could procure some acquaintance and freinds of his that paid for theire passages and went freemen in the said Shipp the Affrica, and some freemen from Virginia and others to plant uppon the said plantacion; which motion the said partners approved of, and left it to the said Claiborne's discretion soe to doe, and to hire such men and Servants as he should want there. Et ponit ut supra.

9. Item That the said Claiborne, after his said arrivall uppon the said Island, findinge the companie of the said Servants belonging to the said joint stocke not to be of sufficient strenght or number against the Indians who were very treacherous there and had latelie cut of a plantacion and slaine 30 or 40 Dutchmen which lived not far from thence, and because the Indians sought and attempted to doe the like to the said plantacion, therefore the said Claiborne did procure divers freemen to plant uppon the said plantacion, and did hire divers servants without the assistance of both which said freemen and Servants the said trade and plantacion could not possiblie have bene

upheld and mainetained. Neverthelesse the said Claiborne did soe condicion and agree with the said freemen that they did not hinder the said trade or buy any beavers of the Indians for themselves or doe any hurt to any thing of the said joint stocke, but did very much assist and further the same. Et ponit ut supra.

10. Item that many of the servants sent in the said Shipp the Affrica did att theire first comeinge, whose names are mencioned in the accounts here annexed, and that most of them that remained were weeke men and not able to defend the Fort against the Indians And that such Servants as the said Claiborne hired to saile the boates and for other occasions about the said plantacion in the said accounts mencioned were necessary for the said trade and plantacion; and such wages were paid unto them by the said Claiborne as are likewise sett downe in the said accounts. That the said wages are reasonable; that sutch servants deserved the said wages by theire labors; that they could have gained as much or more in Virginia, that other traders and planters that then hired men paid as great or greater wages. And that it had bene impossible for the said Claiborne with lesse then 40 or 30 men at the least to have managed the said trade and plantation without the said freemens assistance. That is was necessary in the months of March Aprill May and June for the said trade to keep att least 3 boates abroad well manned att the least with 6, 7 or 8 men in each of them with gunns armes and ammunition and other necessaryes which the said Claiborne for the most part did every yeare, as by the said accompte appeareth. Et ponit ut supra.

11. Item that the second Schedule hereunto annexed is a true and just account of disbursments paid laied out and expended by the said William Claiborne for the use and benefitt of the said trade plantacion and joint stocke; and all things therein conteyned were and are true and soe had and done and necessarily laid out and expended for the severall uses in the said accompt respectivelie expressed, and could not in the common estimacion of men experienced in these affaires be bought

provided and performed for or with a lesse charge then is sett downe in the said accounts. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa pecuniarum et de qualibet alio numero personarum etc. Et ponit ut supra.

12. Item that the said Cloberry and company were loath att the first setting forth of the said shipp to laye out soe much money as to buy a stocke of neate catle in Virginia. And that the said Claiborne told the said partners, in regard that milke would be needfull for the food and health of the people, he the said Claiborne would lend them some cattle which he had or could borrow in Virginia, that the people might have the use of the milke; But for the said cattle and the Encrease of them they should be wholly to the said Claibornes use or to the owner. And that the said Claiborne did accordinglie procure severall numbers of neate cattle, most of which belonged to the Estate of Sir Thomas Gates Knight deceased, to the number of 28 or 30; All which were females except 3 or 4 to be transported to the said Island; And that the milk of the said females was a very great benifitt and nourishment to the servants there both in sicknes and in health. And the freemen upon the said plantation would have beene willing to have given about 100^{li} of tobacco yearelie for the milk of everie cow there, and they the said freemen to have kept the said cattle and at the end of the said yeare to have restored the said cattle and theire encrease to the said Claiborne; And the like bargaine of hireing landing and restoring of cattle is usuall in Virginia. And the grasse and feed for such cattle is not usually esteemed there of any value, because that if it be not eaten with cattle it wasteth and fadeth away; there being then many thousand acres of land there, and which were unfreed and of noe valew to the said joint stocke. Ponit tamen de qualibet alio numero pecudum etc. Et ponit ut supra.

13. Item that the said Claiborne did in the time of his trading there with the Indians want trucking stuffe from time to time, and expected allwayes to receive some from his partners in England according to theire promises as is libellate. And the

said Claiborne did provide pinnaces boates men and all things necessaire thereunto as is mencioned in the said accountes. And the said Claiborne if he had not wanted trucke-stuffe might have bought yearlie 3000 or 4000 beavers more then he did with the same boates men and meanes which he had provided for the trade or with very little more charge; soe that by the want of trucking stuffe and the unnecessary providing of things in expectacion of trucke was a great damage to the joint stocke and happened by the said Cloberryes and companyes or some of theire defaultes. Et ponit ut supra.

14. Item that from time to time divers yeares during the said Claibornes being there upon the said plantacion there was great want of Ammunicion and of powder shott and gunns whereby the said trade was hindered and the plantacion was in great danger to be lost and the men to be cutt of by the Indians. And the people did much murmure and complaine to the said Claiborne thereof. And many other necessaries were alsoe wanting to the said plantacion and trade, especially servants apparell and necessaries for boates. And the said plantacion being 50 leagues from the shipping in Virginia the said Claiborne was faine to make many journeyes and often send thither to his great hindrance; and was constrained to pay for all such commodities two for one or 50 per cent at least more than they cost here in England. And the said Claiborne paid the dearer because he deferred the buying thereof till the last shipps were come in expectacion of receiving supplies from the said Cloberry and partners. By which meanes it came to passe that every Servants apparell did yearely cost the said Claiborne 5^{li} 10^{s} att the least. Et ponit ut supra.

15. Item that by the said Claibornes industry & care and by the supplies which the said Claiborne procured and his other disbursements to the said plantacion thrived and prospered very well and better then any such Adventurers ever did in those parts. And that the interrupcion of the Marylanders and theire takeinge the boates and pinnaces of the said plantacion with the trucke and goodes in the same whereby the said plantacion

wanted corne, there killing of three men and the want of a patent as aforesaid was the greatest cause of loose and damage in the said joint stocke; and not by any want of industry care or meanes that the said Claiborne could use or procure. Et ponit ut supra.

16. Item that noe other Englishmen which traded with the Indians in the yeares aforesaid, made soe good voiadges or gott soe many beaver skinns for soe little trucke as appeares to be gotten by the said Claiborne and is mentioned in the foresaid accounts hereunto annexed. And that Captain Fleet M^r^ Harmer and others that traded with those Indians att the same time did not make soe much gaines, but were still much indebted in regard of the great charges that were necessarily to be expended in that trade; nether have the Adventures for trade and plantacion to Maryland and Charles River beene profitable to the Adventurers as this plantacion and trade would have been if the said Cloberry and companie had supplied the same and procured a patent as aforesaid. Et ponit ut supra.

17. Item that our trade with the Indians is allwayes with danger of our lives; And that we usually trade in a shallop or small pinnace, being 6 or 7 English men encompassed with two or 300 Indians. And that it is as much as we can doe to defend our selves by standing on our guard with our armes ready and our gunns presented in our handes. Two or 3 of the men must looke to the trucke that the Indians doe not steale it, and a great deale of the trucke is often stole by the Indians though we look never soe well to it; alsoe a great parte of the trucke is given away to the Kings and great men for presents; and commonly one third part of the same is spent for victualls, and upon other occasions. And that the usuall manner of that trade is to shew our trucke, which the Indians wilbe very long and teadeous in viewing, and doe tumble it and tosse it and mingle it a hundred times over soe that it is impossible to keepe the severall parcells a sunder. And if any traders will not suffer the Indians soe to doe they wilbe distasted with the said traders and fall out with them and refuse to have any trade. And that therefore it is not

convenient or possible to keepe an account in that trade for every axe knife or string of beades or for every yard of cloath, especiallie because the Indians trade not by any certeyne measure or by our English waightes and measures. And therefore every particuler cannot be written downe by it selfe distinctly. Wherefore all traders find it that it is impossible to keepe any other perfect account then att the End of the voiadge to see what is sold and what is gained and what is lefte. Et ponit ut supra.

18. Item that the supplie that was brought from the said Clobery and company for the said trade and plantacion in February 1632 was not sufficient for the said trade. And that the said Clobery and company then promised shortlie to send better and larger supplies. And that there was then great want of guners powder and shott boates apparrell and many necessaries, all which the said Claiborne supplied and bought in Virginia. And the said plantacion was afterwards two yeares unsupplied by the said Cloberry and partners. And that the supplie sent over in the James and Revenge in or about the month of December 1634 was not sufficient nor of goodes that were proper for the said trade and plantacion. And that the same if the valew of 321^{li} laid out in Dutch hoes in coates blanketts and Kettles had beene expended in Dutch cloath and axes it would have yielded five times as much profitt as it did. That the Wampampege then sent was of to little a size for that trade, and that good Wampampege was then worth not above 10^{s} a fathome in Virginia. And that of the Dutch cloath that was then sent 30 yards were rotten by salt water comeing out of England. Ponit tamen de quolibet alio tempore et de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa. Et ponit ut supra.

19. Item that it was not the said Claibornes advice to send Millwrights and to undertake projects of Mills rape oile iron workes or the like, because he had formerlie experience in Virginia that Marchants are usually in the like kind defective in sending all necessaries. And that the said Cloberry and company then sent noe Mill stones for the said Mills, but a paire

altogether unfitting; And that the said Cloberryes and Murheads covenants and promises for wages and other particulers were not performed by the said Cloberry and Murhead to the said Mill wrights and theire wives and others here appointed by them for the receiveing thereof, whereby theire wives were almost starved for want. And the said Mill wrights were discontented and hindered theire workes. And that the said plantacion and trade was afterwards unsupplied for two yeares next following, untill the beginning of the yeare 1637. Ponit tamen de quolibet alio tempore. Et ponit ut supra.

20. Item that the said Evelin first landed att the said plantacion in or about the months of November or December 1636, and was then very earnest in speaking severall times against the pretended right of the Marylanders to the said trade and plantacion, and did speake ill language of the Governour of Maryland; and that the said Claibornes commission from the King and the Kings letter in confirmation thereof were very firme and strong against the said Maryland patent. Et ponit ut supra.

21. Item that in February following one John Godfellors did bring upp in his pinnace from the shipp the Sara and Elizabeth a supply of servants and goodes, which the said Evelin then said were by the said Clobery and Murhead consigned to him the said Evelin. And the said Evelin did then give directions for the landing of them, and for the houseing of the said goodes in the stores and houses upon the said plantacion. To which alsoe the said Claiborne did not shew any dislike, but said that though hee the said Claiborne knew not upon whose account the said Supplie was sent, yet in regard the said Evelin did then speake to the said Claiborne to advize and assist him the said Evelin in the imployment of the said Servants & goodes, as being better experienced in the said trade and plantacion. To which purpose alsoe the said Cloberry and Murhead did write to the said Claiborne out of England. Therefore the said Claiborne did accordinglie yeild his best assistance and advice therein. And the said Evelin the same

day that the said goodes arrived att the said plantacion tooke 7 peeces of the best trading cloath and 4 dozen of axes in the pinnace Elizabeth to goe a tradeinge into Potomeck River, of which the said Evelin hath not given any account. Et ponit ut supra.

22. Item that the said Claiborne in or about the 18th day of May 1637 being in preparacion to come for England according to the said Clobery and Murhead their advice in theire letters did there in the presence and in the hearing of divers freemen and Servants assembled upon the said plantacion make offer unto the said Evelin upon condicion that the said Evelin would give the said Claiborne for the use of the said Clobery and company a bond of 3000li not to allienate or sell the said plantacion or Iland or any part thereof unto the Marylanders or any other and not to receive or carry away any of the servants from the said Iland. that then he the said Claiborne would deliver unto the said Evelin all the goodes Servants and whatever belonged to the said Clobery and company in the said joint stocke according to the Inventory thereof made and prepared by the said Claiborne and the said Evelin, of which each of them had a coppie according to the said Cloberry and Murhead theire directions. But the said Evelin then and there denied and refused to give any such bond. Whereuppon the said Claiborne replied that for his owne part and as farr as any waye it concerned him the said Claiborne he would not assign the said plantacion or any of the servants or goodes unto the said Evelin. Whereuppon the said Evelin replied that he did not care to have any such assignment from the said Claiborne, and that he would recover them by law. And that the next day the said Claiborne departed for England. And that the said Evelin both while the said Claiborne was there and in his absence freelie disposed and ordered all the said plantacion and the said goodes and servants as he thought good and did appoint to the said servants theire laboures in severall companies, who followed and obeyed the said Evelin's directions. Et ponit ut supra.

23. Item that the said Evelin on the 21st day of the aforesaid month of May 1637, being aboard the said pinnace called the Elizabeth in the Bay of Virginia, and being demanded by the said Claiborne that both he the said Claiborne and the said Evelin might sign underwrite and deliver to each other the Inventory of the Estate of the said Clobery and company mentioned in the former article, but the said Evelin did then again denie to doe the same or to give any bond as aforesaid for the true conserveing of the said Estate Servants and plantacion according to a promise in the end of a letter of Atturnye made by the said Clobery and Murhead to the said Evelin, which he the said Evelin then first shewed to the said Claiborne. All with severall other particulers then done and acted were then testified in a writeing under the handes of Thomas Adam Robert Morrison and divers others. Et ponit ut supra.

24. Item that the said Evelin did by himselfe or some other with his privitie order or consent soone after the premises at Kecoughtan seize upon the said pinnace the Elizabeth and dispose of all or most parte of the corne and of the tobacco and other goodes laden aboard her to the valew of 600, 500 or at least 400li. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa. Et ponit ut supra.

25. Item that the said Evelin did in the beginning of June 1637 goe unto the court of the Governour and Councell of Virginia at James Cittie and there shewed his said letter of Atturney, which the said Governour and Councell allowed and att the peticion of the said Evelin gave theire warrants for the seizeing upon all the goodes and boates in that colony which belonged to the said Clobery and company or to the said Claiborne; which said warrants were accordinglie executed. And att the peticion of the said Evelin the said Governor and Councell did then also require and take bond of Mr John Buttler with a condicion that he should not oppose or make or meddle with anye thinge that the said Evelin did concerning the estate of the said Clobery and company, which condicion the said John Butler afterwards observed. Et ponit ut supra.

26. Item that the said Evelin after the premises at midsomer or thereaboutes came unto the said plantacion and did there by vertue of the said letter of atturnye take and had full possession power and command of all the plantacions houses Mills goodes servants and whatsoever was mentioned in the aforesaid Inventory without any hindrance or interrupcion from the said John Buttler William Blizard or any other in the said Claibornes right. But the said Evelin did order and direct all the said servants concerning theire labors; and the servants did obey the said Evelin as they had formerlie done to the said Claiborne. And the said Evelin did appoint divers of the Servants for the makeing of pipestaves to worke with Thomas Sturman and Thomas Kene coopers that is to say Howell Morgan Thomas White John Sturman Roger Baxter and Matthew Royden, which said Servants did make 50 thousand pipestaves before the Governor of Maryland tooke possession of them; and the said Evelin did then appoint Robert Turtle Mill right to grind corne at the Mill and to make cogg wheeles. And the said Evelyn did then appoint William Porter to make pipestaves or to tend the Mill in the said Turtles absence. And that originall Browne was by the said Evelyn lett goe free. And that Thomas Andley and John Scarbrough theire times of service was by the said Evelin sold and turned over to Serieant Heyward for the quantitie of 600^{li} of tobaccoe to be paid yearlie during theire service. And that the said Evelin sold Edmund Parry his owne time for 300^{ll} of tobacco. And that the said Evelin sold Vincent Manfields time of service to Nicholas Wright for 200^{lb} of tobacco and that the said Evelin sold John Walker his time for 400^{l} of tobacco yearlye. And that Mannioy Evelin was by the said Evelin placed at Patomeche to learne the language and had severall parcells of trucke with him which was sold and the said Evelin received therefore in beaver corne and other commodities to the valew of 200^{l} or 300^{li} att the least. And that the said Evelin did transport or caused to be transported and carryed to Maryland contrary to his Authority granted by the aforesaid letter of atturney John Ascu Edward Deering Andrew

Baker William Williamson and his wife John Hatch Phillipp West John Dandy and John Hobson, and did there att Maryland imploy and sett them to work upon a plantacion by which plantacion and other worke done there by them the said Evelin hath gained there Valew of 400^{li} 300^{li} or att least 250^{li}. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

27. Item that the said Evelin by vertue of the said Cloberry and Murheads their said letter of attorney hath soe taken into his possession power and disposicion as aforesaid and hath disposed sold and made away parte of the household stuffe truckeinge stuffe together with all the other goodes and particulers mencioned in the aforesaid Inventory to the Inhabitants and freemen of the said Iland, and hath transported other part thereof to Maryland and to Virginia and there sold and disposed of Kettles trading cloath axes hoes knives gunns beades beavers furrs rigging of pinnaces provision for boates bedding puter linnen hoggs workeing tools and other goodes to the valew of 2000^{li} 1500^{li} or att leaste 1000^{li}. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa. Et ponit ut supra.

28. Item that the said Evelin hath delivered and sold unto the Governor of Maryland severall peeces of Dutch trading cloath and other trucking stuffe for which he hath reteined the valew of 150^{l} or at least^{li}. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa. Et ponit ut supra.

29. Item that the said Evelin did goe severall times to Maryland soone after the departure of the said Claiborne and did there invite and persuade the Governour of Maryland to come with armed men to take possession of the said plantacion and Isle of Kent as being belonging to his Government And that the said Governor did say that he had not soe come to possesse the Isle of Kent unlesse the said Evelin had much urged and persuaded him untill newes had come out of England concerning Captain Claiborne. Et ponit ut supra.

30. Item that the said Evelin in or about the month of September or October after the premises 1637 did come upp to

the said plantacion from Maryland and brought a commission under the colony seale of Maryland, by vertue whereof the said Evelin was made commander of the said Isle of Kent. And by vertue of the said commission did summon the Inhabitants and freemen upon the said Iland to appeare before him at the ffort and did there in theire presence comand the patent of Maryland then brought upp with him by a gentleman of Maryland to be read, although the said freemen did not consent thereunto. Att which time it was demanded of the said Captain Evelin whether he was an agent for the said Cloberry and company or for the Marylanders. The said Evelin answeared he was for both. And the said Evelin further then said that whereas he himselfe had latelie there spoken to divers against the patent of Maryland. And that the said Claibornes commission was firme and good against the said patent and that the Marylanders had nothing to doe with the Isle of Kent nowe he the said Evelin was better informed and that he was formelie mistaken and wondered that the said Clobery & Murhead should be soe mistaken and overseene as he perceived now they were; But he himselfe now understood it better. Et ponit ut supra.

31. Item that the said Evelin then advised the said Inhabitants and freemen and all the servants that they should take heed what they did saying further that it would be better to live under the government of Maryland then under the government of Virginia, because they might carry theire commodities and theire tobacco and pipe staves into what country they would, which the Virginians could not, and persuaded them thereunto by many other priviledges and persuasions and did instance in many particulars wherein the said Claibornes commission was of noe force but was for Nova Scotia and other places neare to New England and did not give authoritie to trade in the bay of Virginia or Maryland. And that the said Governor of Virginia or Maryland. And that the said Governour of Virginia being latelie come from England had brought absolute authoritie from the King that the Isle of Kent should be under the government of Maryland and that he the said Evelin would not be the man

that should withstand or desire it, for he was capable what would follow after. And the said Evelin did att the same time command that the aforesaid letter of atturney from Cloberry and Murhead should be there read. Unto which Mr John Butler or all or most of the said freemen replied — Captain Evelin what needs that? Noe body doth interrupt you or hinder you in the Marchants busines. You have done already and may doe what you thinke good. None of us will meddle therewith. Et ponit ut supra.

32. Item that the said Evelin att his comeing for England from the said plantation did make severall letters of attorny and by the same did assigne over all the plantacions goods servants and estate of the said Cloberry and company upon the said Isle of Kent unto Mr Lugar Secretary of Maryland and the aforesaid John Walker, which said Mr Lugar & Walker have by themselves or theire assigns received for the same and by severall debts due from other men the Value of 600 500 or at least 400li. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

33. Item that the said Evelin did deliver or cause to be delivered unto one Thomas Smith about 60 yards of trading cloath full of holes and rotten in many places together with severall quantities of trucking stuffe as axes hoes Knives combs etc. ffor which the said Thomas Smyth did deliver into the Mill unto Turtle 45 bushells of corne And the said Evelin did command the said Turtle to deliver the same corne and of other corne in the said Mill att a time when corne was scarce 57 bushells of meale. And the said Evelin sent the same 57 bushells of meale to Maryland, whereby the said servants had beene starved if the said Thomas Smith and other freinds of the said Claibornes had not supplied them. By whose supplies and by the profitt made by the grinding of corne att the said Mill the servants did not want corne that yeare. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia quantitate etc. Et ponit ut supra.

(To be Continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

May 9th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Membership:

Active:	*Associate:*
Mr. Bruce H. Gallup	Mr. Harry Wright Newman
	Miss Elizabeth J. Fisher

Dr. O. Josephine S. Baird was recognized by the Chair and introduced her cousin, Mrs. Maclomn V. Balmer, of Leupp, Arizona, who has been nominated for Associate Membership. Mrs. Balmer gave a brief account of the Navajoh Indians in the Desert, and the work being done by the Government with these Indians.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. Thomas W. Kennedy, on March 20th, 1932.
Mr. Patrick J. McEvoy, on April 30th, 1932.

Dr. Amandus Johnson was introduced and gave a most delightful paper entitled, "John Hanson and the Swedish Settlements in Maryland."

At the close of the paper Judge Dawkins moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Johnson for his most interesting lecture, and asked Dr. Johnson to give his notes to the Society for preservation among its Archives, or for publication. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

May 27th, 1932.—A Special Meeting of the Society was held to-night, the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City being our guests.

In the absence of President W. Hall Harris, Vice-President Clinton L. Riggs was in the Chair.

Vice-President Riggs welcomed the members of the Eastern Shore Society and expressed the pleasure of the Society in being able to have them on such an occasion.

Dr. J. M. H. Rowland, President of the Eastern Shore Society, was recognized by the Chair; he greeted the members and guests and then turned the meeting over to Mr. George L. Radcliffe, Chairman of the Historical Essay Contest.

Mr. Radcliffe presented the winners of the Essay Contest with a twenty dollar gold piece, the prize for each successful county contestant, and the winner of the "Shore" Prize was presented with a pair of gold cuff links with his initials on one side and the seal of the Eastern Shore Society on the other.

The guests were invited to view the exhibitions of The Maryland Historical Society, and especially the collection of Washington Prints and the relics of Tench Tilghman which are exhibited in the Gallery of the Society.

Honorable B. Howell Griswold, Jr., was then recognized by the Chair and read a very interesting paper entitled, "Tench Tilghman." The paper was based upon very careful researches being made by Mr. Griswold on that subject.

Mr. Harrison Tilghman, a great grandson of Colonel Tench Tilghman, was in the audience. He was asked to come forward and meet the guests, which he did.

Dr. Rowland then expressed his appreciation for the courtesies extended to the Eastern Shore Society, by the Maryland Historical Society.

October 10th, 1932.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

Mrs. Frank M. Dick, elected an Active member of the Society in 1930, has made application for Life Membership and has contributed to the Permanent Endowment Fund the sum of One hundred dollars. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Mrs. Dick be elected to Life Membership.

President Harris dwelt upon the loss the Society has suffered in the death of Vice-President DeCourcy W. Thom. The Chair then recognized Dr. J. Hall Pleasants; he reported as follows:

"The Council having adopted the following minute presents it to the Society as a motion to be acted upon, and forwarded to the family of the late DeCourcy Wright Thom on the behalf of the Society":

"In the death of DeCourcy Wright Thom, which occurred on the 6th of August, 1932, the Maryland Historical Society has lost not only one of its Vice-Presidents but a member who for nearly a half century has shown the deepest interest in its welfare. While the public press has already given expression to the high regard in which the community at large held this public spirited citizen, it is appropriate that a special record be made of the peculiar loss suffered by this Society and of the affectionate regard in which he was held by its members.

"Of the numerous activities which absorbed the energies of a long life, an interest in history, especially that of his native state, was a dominant one. Born in Baltimore, October 14th, 1858, he divided his allegiance between his native city and the Eastern Shore, where he spent much of his time at his country home, Blakeford, in Queen Anne's County, the old Wright plantation which he had inherited from his mother's family. His interest in the local history of Queene Anne's was especially marked.

"Elected a member of the Maryland Historical Society in 1884, he held important committee chairmanships at various times, and in 1916 became Vice-President. He took the greatest interest in all that concerned its fortunes, was in constant attendance at the meetings of the Society and of the Council, and took a leading part in the establishment, in 1906, of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. His historical papers, many of which were read before this Society, cover a wide field, ranging in scope from scholarly studies on the influence of Maryland upon the development of the nation to sketches of interest to those who prefer to delve into the local history and traditions of

Queen Anne's County. The list of his historical contributions is not a brief one. He showed a deep concern in preserving intact all that relates to Maryland's past. He took an active part in restoring the Old Senate Chamber in the State House at Annapolis, helped to organize the Society for the preservation of Maryland Antiquities, and was a deeply interested member of the Tercentenary Commission recently appointed by Governor Ritchie to commemorate the founding of Maryland.

"It is not possible to record here DeCourcy Thom's numerous activities in the fields of philanthropy, government, education and finance. His fearless and tireless efforts to advance the public good in the state to which he was so devoted are too well known to need repetition. Nor to those who knew him as did the members of this Society, is it necessary to dwell upon the personal characteristics which made him the lovable figure that he was to such as had the privilege of his friendship. With a distinguished family background, which found its roots in Virginia through his father and in the beginnings of Maryland on the distaff side, he carried down to this latter day in his manners and feelings the finer traditions of an era when the claim to be a gentleman in the sense that DeCourcy Thom was, implied a conception of obligation and responsibility to the public such as he recognized and lived up to."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

It was reported that Dr. James D. Iglehart, Chairman of the Membership Committee, a member of the Council, and a member of the Society since 1893, is seriously ill.

It was reported that Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison, who is now in her fiftieth year of service as one of the staff of this Society, met with an accident causing her to be confined to the hospital with a fractured hip.

It was reported that the Society has suffered the loss by death of Mrs. Louis H. Dielman (Anna Barkdoll) who for several years has executed such beautiful and delicate work in preserving our manuscript collection.

The death of Mrs. Joseph H. Day of Atlanta, Georgia, was reported. Mrs. Day was the daughter of our late President Brantz Mayer.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. Oscar E. Webb (Grace Cassard), on May 29th, 1932.
Colonel Oswald Tilghman, on June 17th, 1932.
T. Howard Fowler, M. D., on July 17th, 1932.
W. H. DeCourcy Wright Thom, on August 6th, 1932.
B. Howard Haman, on September 13th, 1932.
Henry W. Catlin, on September 26th, 1932.
Edward Guest Gibson, on October 4th, 1932.
Honorable J. Charles Linthicum, on October 5th, 1932.
John P. Baer, on July 26th, 1932.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley was recognized by the Chair and offered the following resolution, which was seconded and unanimously carried:

Resolved, that the Maryland Historical extend to Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and Mrs. Charles R. Weld its appreciation, and grateful thanks, for the rare and choice collection of portraits, beautiful porcelains and glass, with which they have furnished their room on the second floor. The Historical Society assures them that in the future it will take every care of this collection, and a note to that effect will be sent to them.

Mr. David Wilson Glass gave a most interesting talk on "Some Sidelights on Old Somerset," which was illustrated with slides.

Mr. John L. Sanford moved that a vote of thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Glass for his most entertaining and instructive address. The motion was unanimously carried.

Adjourned.

NOTES.

The Washington Ancestry and Records of the McLain, Johnson, and Forty Other Colonial Families, prepared for Edward Lee McLain by Charles Arthur Hoppin, 1932. Quarto, cloth, profusely illustrated, numerous charts, indexed, 3 volumes. Limited edition of 300 copies. Price, $50.00.

This work on the ancestry of Washington and the pedigree of Edward Lee McLain and his wife, is Mr. McLain's contribution to the bi-centennial of Washington's birth. It is difficult to speak temperately of this sumptuous and outstanding genealogical work, for no expense has been spared in paper, printing, binding and illustrations to bring the work as near perfection as it is given to mortal hands to accomplish. Each of the three volumes contains the table of contents and index of all three volumes—a very unusual feature and one of great convenience for ready reference. The Maryland Historical Society is under great obligations to Mr. McLain for this splendid gift.

This work has been exhaustively reviewed from the technical standpoint, in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 63, p. 310.

With Pen and Pencil on the Frontier in 1851. The Diary and sketches of Frank Blackwell Mayer. Edited with an Introduction and notes by Bertha L. Heilbron. The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1932. $2.50.

This important work by Frank B. Mayer, Librarian of the Maryland Historical Society, from 1848 to 1850, is one of the most interesting documents that it has been our pleasure to receive. While primarily of interest as a contribution to the history of Minnesota, it has a strong local appeal as the work of a distinguished Marylander, who was deeply interested in the literature, antiquities and the early social life of his native state. The introduction by Miss Heilbron is a most delightful and illuminationg essay on the life and work of the author.

The Minnesota Historical Society is to be congratulated on this, the first volume of "Narratives and Documents" in its publications.

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